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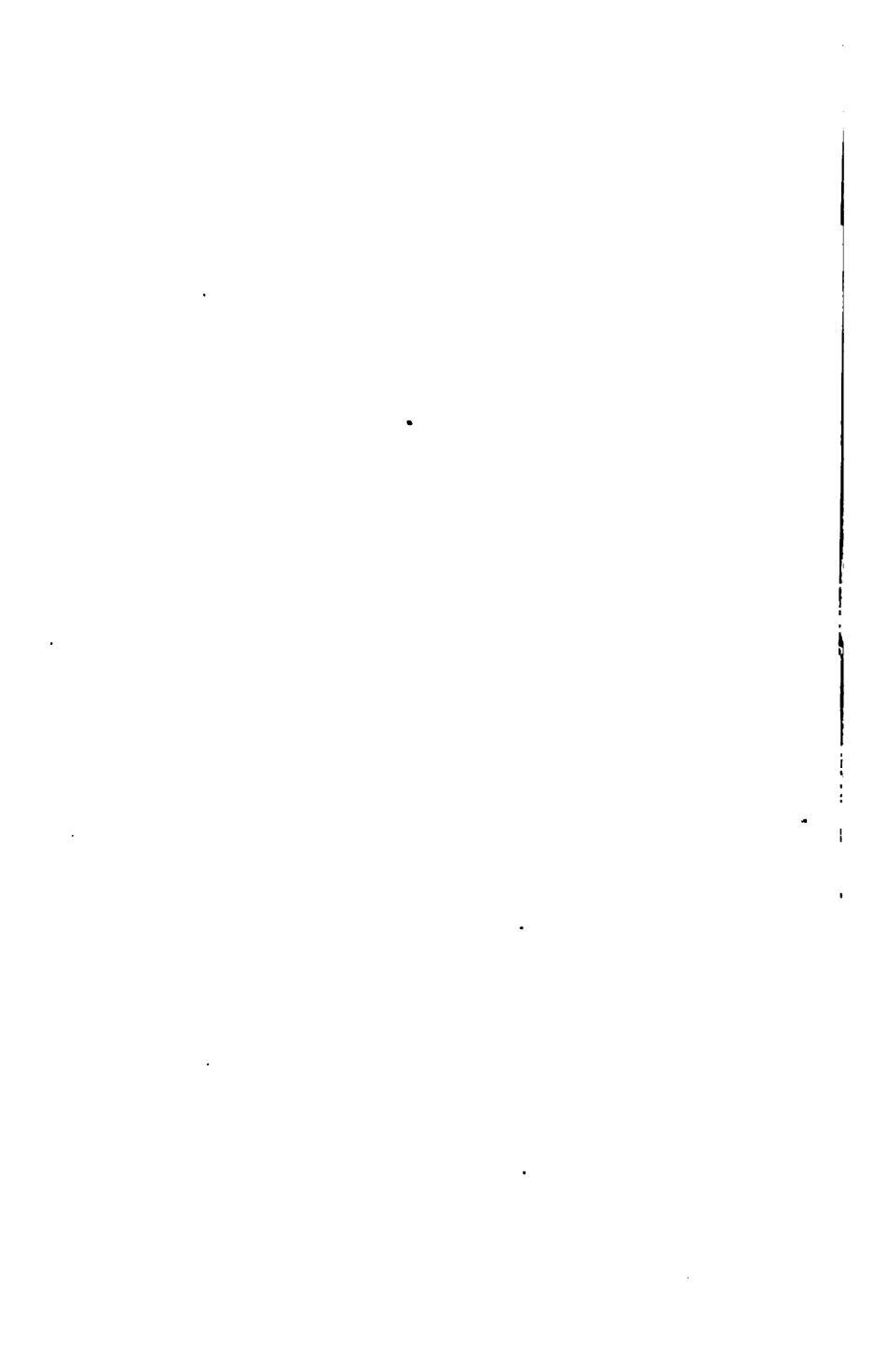
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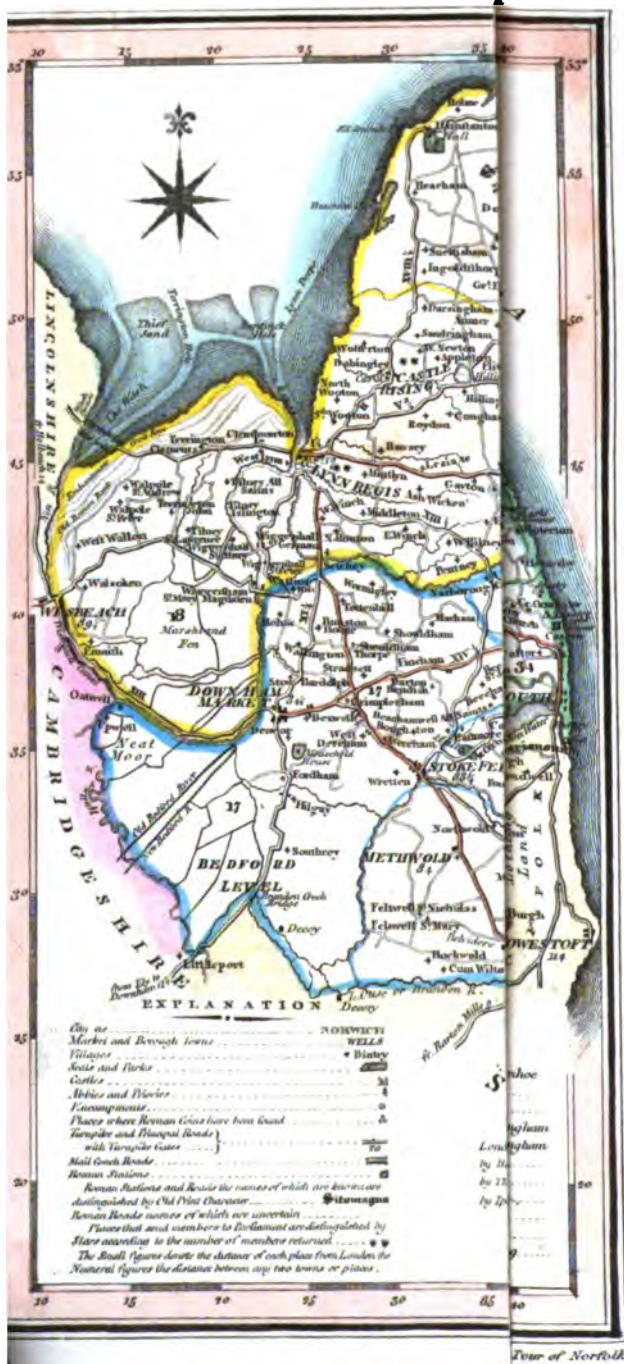
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Miss S. Jones









A
GENERAL HISTORY
OF THE
COUNTY OF NORFOLK,

INTENDED
TO CONVEY ALL THE INFORMATION

OF A
Norfolk Tour,

WITH THE MORE EXTENDED DETAILS OF
ANTIQUARIAN, STATISTICAL, PICTORIAL, ARCHITECTURAL,

AND
Miscellaneous Information;

INCLUDING
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

VOLUME I.

*Norfolk and Suffolk near; so named of the sites,
Adorned every way with wonderful delights
To the beholding eye, that every where are seen,
Abounding with rich fields, and pastures fresh and green;
Fair havens to their shores; large heaths within them lie,
As Nature in them strove to shew variety.*

Drayton.

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MDCCCXXIX.

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HISTORY OF NORFOLK.

"THE collection before us abounds with a vast mass of multifarious matter, often valuable, important, and curious. In description and biography the book is particularly copious, and the articles have the discriminative minuteness of passports.—Upon the whole, the subscribers ought to be well satisfied, for the work, as strong and stout as a porter or pedlar, carries a large pack of goods, and leaves it behind with the purchasers upon exceedingly cheap terms."
—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

03-5-4:7.76
"It is the Fate of COUNTY HISTORIES, more than any others, to meet violent attacks at their first appearance. One man's place is not said enough of, his neighbour's too much, such a thing contradicts the tradition of one's grandfather, &c. &c.—If Job, in addition to his other plagues, had been appointed a COUNTY HISTORIAN, I doubt whether his patience would have stood the trial; he had indeed to encounter the Devil, and the Devil, I find by experience, is a powerful antagonist, but Satan treated him like a gentleman."—Vide DR. BENNET'S LETTER to REV. R. POLWHELE.

P R E F A C E.

FOUR years have now elapsed since the proposals for publishing A General History of the County of Norfolk were first circulated ; during which time, no exertions have been spared to acquire all the information consistent with the plan of the work.

The alterations in buildings and circumstances since the commencement of our work, have been amply provided for in the Appendix, which may be proved on referring to the very ample Index. The work was originally expected to be completed in *one thousand* pages, and the price was circulated accordingly: it has, however, from the variety and importance of the subjects contained in its volumes, swelled to more than FIFTEEN HUNDRED pages, certainly not to the disadvantage of the subscriber. In such a mass of information, involving Antiquarian, Biographical, Statistical, Pictorial, Architectural, and Miscellaneous matter, we surely have a right to expect to please many tastes. And we are led to hope, from the splendid illustration of the Antiquities of the County, published by Mr. Cotman, and such works on its local scenery as are brought forward in the highly embellished "Scenery of the Rivers Yare and Waveney," by Mr. Stark, that a laudable curiosity may be excited for county investigation, to which our humble work may afford some assistance.

PREFACE.

"Often and often," says Horace Walpole, "I have had an inclination to show how Topography should be *writ*, by pointing out all the curious particulars of places, with descriptions of particular houses—the pictures, portraits, and curiosities they contained." Had the noble author of these words seriously attempted to realize his ideas, he would, doubtless, have produced an entertaining book, but we much doubt if he had any idea of the obstacles he would have to encounter.

To those persons whose taste has led them to literary researches, the difficulties which we have encountered will be fully known—they, and they only, can duly appreciate the value of information by the trouble of obtaining it. We have, however, to interest readers who feel no such sympathy in our pursuits. To those gentlemen who have contributed articles which have been more particularly their study, we offer our sincere thanks; their remarks contain a freshness and originality, which enliven the path of the mere collector; and we take our leave in the words of the learned sir Edward Coke—himself a splendid specimen of Norfolk talents, extending, however, his eulogium further than Norwich—that we have at length finished our Account of this interesting City and County, "which is justly to be commended for professors of true religion, their loyalty to their prince in all times of tumult, and in their works of charity."—See 4th Institute, fol. 268.

THE EDITOR.

February 14th, 1820.

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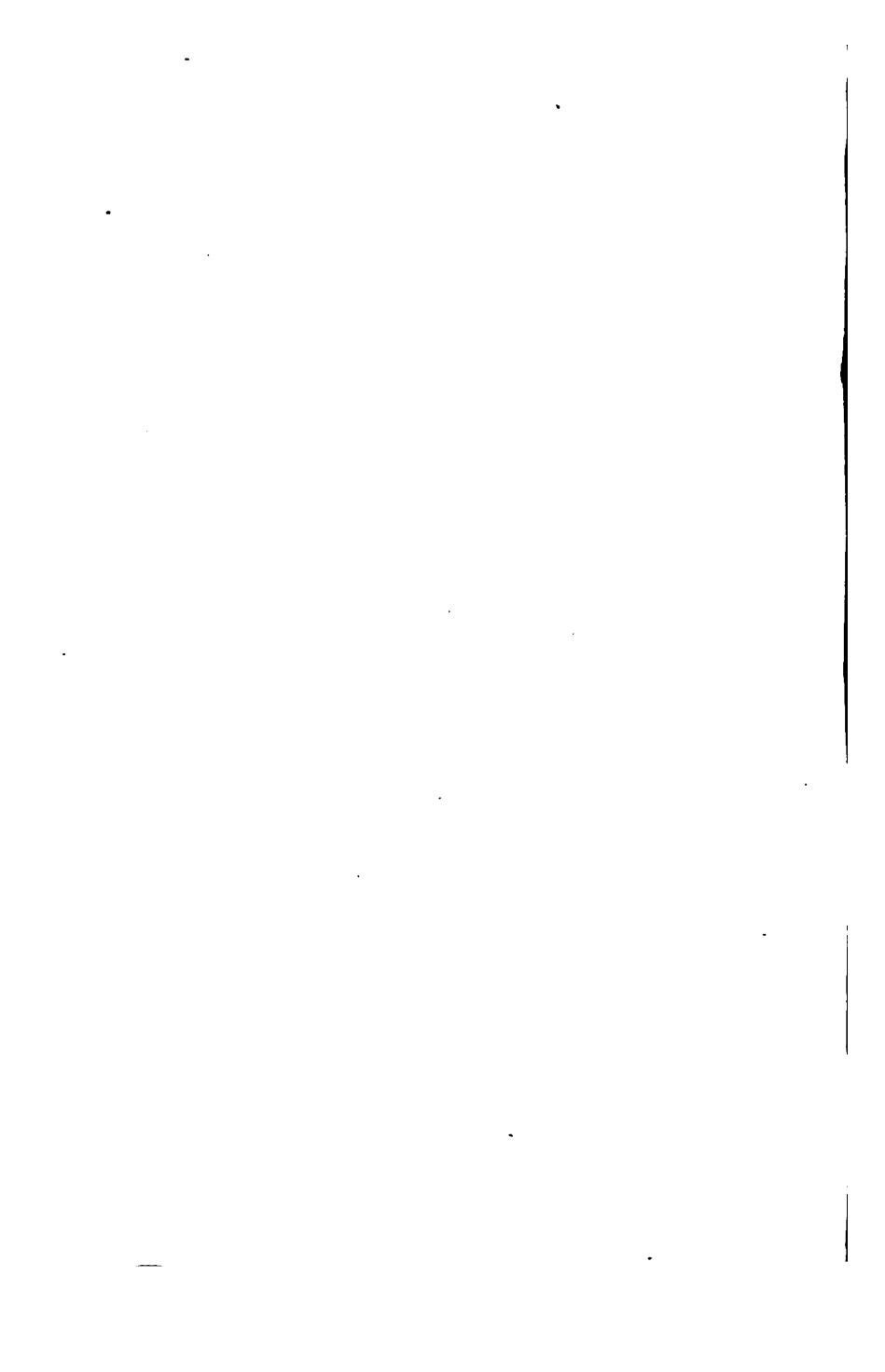
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ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA.

- PLUMSTEAD PARVA, page 5, for *Three* miles, read *Five* miles.
HOWE, page 92, for *Six* miles, read *Sixteen* miles.
WHEATAORE, page 96, add *Seventeen* miles.
FORNCETT, page 103, read population of *Forncett Saint Peter*, 636, and *Forncett Saint Mary*, 274.
THRICKBY, page 234, line 22, for *R. Woolmer*, read *Thomas Browne*.
Pages 325 to 335, for *West Flegg*, read *Forehoe*—by an unfortunate oversight, the head-line of the preceding Hundred was retained in these eleven pages.
LEZIATE, see ASHWICKEN, at page 372.
TYRINGTON, page 487, for population 2051, read *Tyrington Saint Clement*, 1408, and *Tyrington Saint John*, 563, total, 1901.
GATESHEAD, called also TATERSETT, which see at page 559.
TOFTS, page 560, for *Twenty-one* miles, read *Twenty-four* miles.
BACON, page 597, lines 5 and 6, for *Nicholas*, read *Nathaniel*; and see the several conflicting accounts of this amateur painter reconciled, in the *Gent.'s Mag.* VOL. XCVI., PART I., p. 307.
WALSINGHAM, GREAT, page 599, read *Great or Old Walsingham*, population 413, and *Little or New Walsingham*, 1067.
Page 608, line 5 from bottom, in note, for *its cross*, read *his cross*.
MARKET OF EAST HERLING, page 795, for population 307, read 867.
RUSHWORTH OF RUSHFORD, page 722, for *Twenty-nine* miles, read *Twenty-three* miles.
ROCKLAND SAINT MARY, page 782, for *Fourteen* miles, read *Six* miles.
YELVERTON, page 708, for *Sixteen* miles, read *Six* miles.
YELVERTON, page 708, read *with Alington*, and for 79 read population 160.
LEATHERINGSETT, page 782, line 20, for 1822, read 1803.
BROOME, page 829, for population 11, read 470.
ROCKLAND TOFT, page 820, for population 267, read *Rockland All Saints*, 267, and *Rockland, Saint Andrew*, 143, total, 410.
SEDGEFORD, page 932, for *Forty* miles, read *Thirty-eight* miles.
RINGSTEAD, page 932, add *Forty* miles.
SOULTON, page 953, for *Twenty-seven* miles, read *Seventeen* miles.
HOVEYTON, page 1369, for population 367, read 117.



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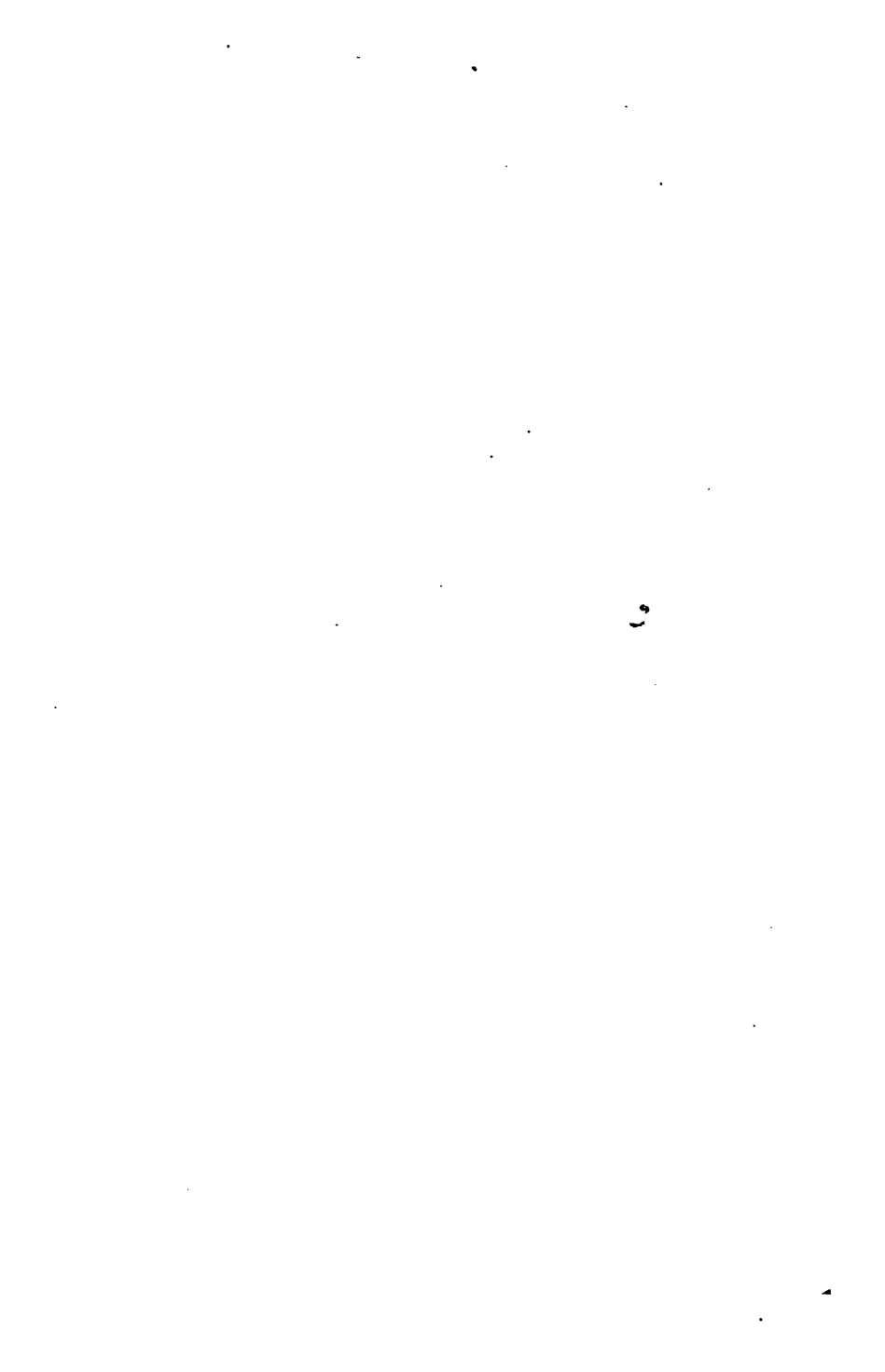
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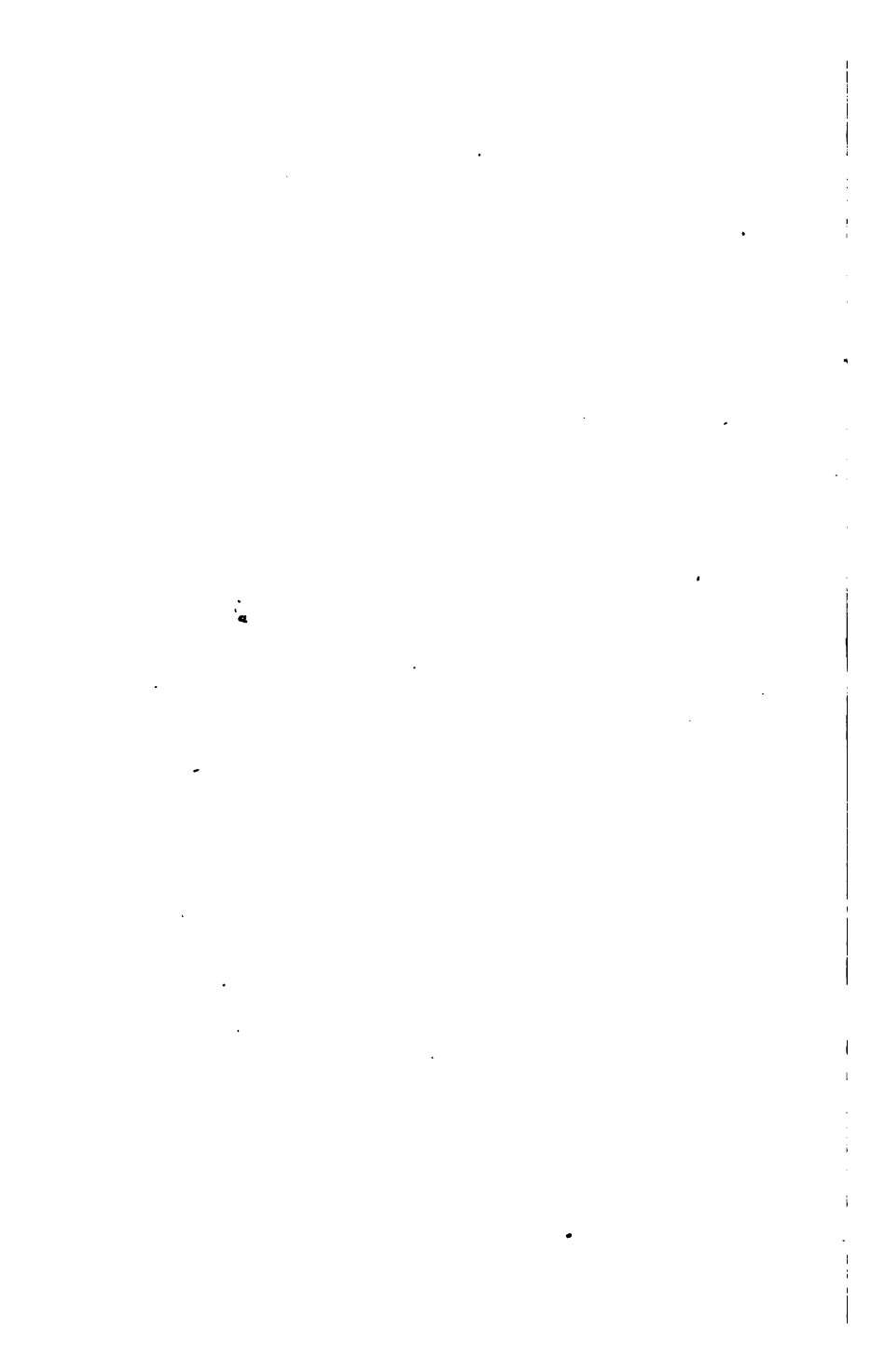
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INTRODUCTION.

A Topography of Norfolk would be very defective which did not contain some account of its AGRICULTURE; of that pursuit which has contributed, in a more striking and essential manner than any one thing else, to the increase of its population and opulence, and to the elevation of its character. He who is desirous to become acquainted with the different courses of husbandry which are pursued in different parts of the county, with all the variety of implements in employ, and the breeds of stock in greatest estimation: he who wants a detail of its practice—of the farm-yard management—of the manures in use—of the farm buildings—of the proportion of our heaths, enclosures, meadows, and plantations, must look elsewhere. Such an inquirer will not be satisfied with the brief summary which we are restricted to in a work like this, but will extend his researches to those volumes where our rural economy, in all its detail, has been the exclusive object of attention. We are tethered, like a cow in a large pasture, eager to wander over the rich field around us, but held in by a provoking line of limitation and restraint.

One of our monarchs, the witty Charles, “who never said a silly thing, nor ever did a wise one,” is recorded to have passed this judgment upon Norfolk—that “it was only fit to be cut into roads for the rest of the kingdom:” as much as to say that it was flat, stony, and infertile. Whether it was in some penurious mood, we know not; in some freak of parsimony, or, after all, perhaps, as a kindly stimulus to

our vigilance and activity; but Nature certainly withheld from this eastern angle of the island much of that bounty which she has lavished, not only on other countries, but on other districts of our own.

The winds that blow from the German ocean are cold, and fraught with chilling rains; accordingly, a Norfolk Spring is backward, ungenial, and fickle,

* * * * * The child
Of churlish Winter, in her froward moods
Discovering much the temper of her sire.
For oft, as if in her the stream of mild
Maternal nature had reversed its course,
She brings her infants forth with many smiles,
But once deliver'd, kills them with a frown.

The soil of the county, varying as it does in so large an extent of surface, is, generally speaking, thin-skinned, and with a hungry gravel lying just beneath it. But we ought not to complain. The goddess of harvests, indeed, thought proper to hide her cornucopia under ground, but we have dug for it and found it, and it is because we were forced to dig for it that we appreciate its value: had she scattered its contents over the surface, we might have disdained the treasure; for the flavour of those fruits is always found to have a double zest and relish on the palate, which are reared with labour. Thus, we may have observed, that they who are born to a rich inheritance often dissipate their patrimony by idleness and extravagance, while the younger branches of the family, whom necessity has doomed to frugality and toil, rise into opulence and rank. We are certainly not among the spoiled children of nature, and, accordingly, have extorted from an unpromising, but not ungrateful soil, incredible luxuriance. We have been driven to work for our livelihood, and we have gained it by the sweat of our brows.

No greater proof of the industry and good husbandry of Norfolk needs be produced, than an estimate of the value of the several articles of its own growth which it sends out of the county. By a calculation as exact as could be formed, the exported grain of various kinds, flour, and malt, are of the annual value of more than £600,000*l.*, and that of the other articles of provision, (reckoning only the profit of fattening foreign-bred cattle) and of wool, is about 225,000*l.* more. The value of the manufactures and fisheries is not included in this estimate.

Norfolk is bounded on the east and north by the German ocean; on the south by Suffolk, from which it is parted by the river Waveney and the Lesser Ouse; on the west it is separated from Cambridgeshire by the Great Ouse, and from part of Lincolnshire by the Washes. It extends nearly seventy-five miles from east to west, and nearly forty-eight from north to south, and is about one hundred and forty in circumference; its area has been computed at two thousand square miles. Great quantities of mackarel and herring are caught on the coasts, the former in spring and the latter in autumn. Yarmouth is particularly celebrated for curing its herrings, which are exported to some of the southern parts of the continent, particularly Italy. Poultry of all kinds are very plentiful; the Norfolk turkey is in especial estimation for the whiteness of its flesh, the delicacy of its flavour, and the largeness of its size. The consumption of these birds is very great, both at home and in the adjoining counties; yet they are reared in such abundance, that immense quantities are annually sent to very distant parts of the kingdom, and there are but few tables in London where a turkey does not smoke on Christmas-day. This county also furnishes large supplies of geese, which are bred in the feney parts of Lincolnshire. The lakes and large pools which abound in the southern hundreds of east Norfolk are the nurseries of innumerable wild-fowl of various species, but principally ducks; they are taken in great numbers in *decoys*, formed on the margin of these waters, and which, in eligible situations, may well be considered as an object of rural economy. Of such animals as are *feræ naturæ*, the rabbit claims precedence, because it is an object of trade to a considerable extent. These profitable little animals, though much limited in their range by inclosures within the last thirty years, are still numerous; their fecundity is proverbial, and the soil is in many respects favourable to their habits; but not in all. Norfolk is a flat level country, and the rabbit finds some little difficulty in making its burrow, because the excavated mould is all to be dragged upwards to the surface: the rabbit delights to burrow in the sides of sandy hills—here he has no difficulty to encounter; the declivity affords him a ready outlet for his mould, and his work is all down-hill. These animals are so prolific, that in some places they are with difficulty kept from breeding to a very

inconvenient or almost alarming number, as, according to Pliny, they once did in the Balearic Isles; numbers breed about Thetford, Holkham, Castle Rising, Sherringham, &c. Moushold-heath was formerly a celebrated spot for the finest and best flavoured; it was noted as a rabbit-warren so early as the reign of Canute, A. D. 1016. Norfolk is not so remarkable for game as it was formerly; not that there is less bred, less slaughtered in *battues*, or less destroyed by poachers: there is probably more; but other counties have rivalled us in nursing up these animals of discord and strife; and "battles, murders, and sudden deaths" about hares, pheasants, and partridges, are now as frequent in other places as they are here.

The surface of the eastern district, except on the borders of the coast, is an uniform flat: marshes, fens, inland lakes or *broads*, as they are provincially termed, some of considerable extent, abound in the southern parts of this division. Fifty years ago, the western part of the county was either marshy low land, applied chiefly to the purposes of the dairy, or open sheep-walks, and extensive heaths, stocked by a miserable set of long-legged, rambling sheep, and rabbits innumerable. Fifty years ago, too, on the northern parts of Norfolk were to be seen wide sterile heaths, and inclosures almost as sterile as the heaths themselves; but on these once idle wastes you now see—

"Fleecy flocks the hills adorn,
And vallies smile with wavy corn."

The race of the "Norfolk Sheep" is almost extinct; and yet the flavour of the flesh is particularly sweet, and the grain of the muscle is fine; it is a long-legged, horned animal, with black face and black legs. When the county was much less inclosed than it is now, the Norfolk sheep could get a living where the South-down and Lincoln would starve: the latter are a lazy stock, and are prone to fatten; the former are wanderers, and never satisfied, except with a great range of pasture. They will break through almost any fence, and jump over any hurdle; these disqualifications have brought them into disrepute, and, although the breed is sometimes crossed with the Leicester, it is seldom to be seen pure, since the heaths and commons have been done away with.

Gravel may be called the predominant sub-stratum of the county—marl sometimes rises near the surface of the soil, and may be wrought to a prodigious depth. There are extensive beds of soft chalk in the vicinity of Norwich, particularly on the banks of the river about Thorpe, Whitlingham, &c.; and in the direction of Cossey and Drayton on the western side of the city. In the neighbourhood of Swaffham is found an extended hard chalk, its colour nearly white, almost a pure calcareous earth, and which is worked in lime quarries. Clay is found in various degrees of purity, particularly in the south and western parts of the county; and brick-earth is a treasure very generally accessible: the best which Norfolk produces—indeed there is no better in the kingdom—is found and manufactured at Holkham; it stands against the sharp air of that district much better than freestone. Many of the cornices and projecting points of Mr. Coke's house, which were originally of stone, have been taken down, and replaced by the beautiful and harder white brick, made at his own kiln.

What would the witty Charles say, could he *now* pass over the clayey, chalky, flinty, gravelly, thin-skinned soil of Norfolk? That it was only fit to make roads of? Would not he rather recommend some of his inland subjects, whose lot has placed them under the softer climate, and among the richer vallies of the south and western counties, among the natural gardens of England—would not he rather recommend them hither for a lesson in rural economy?

The question arises, then, to what part of this rural economy are we chiefly indebted for a superiority over many other counties, whose natural advantages are much greater than our own? The question indeed is a simple one, but a variety of considerations are involved in the answer. We should say, to the extent of our turnip husbandry and drill husbandry; to the prevalence of under-draining on wet soils; to the free use of machinery; and to the encouragement to good farming by long leases. All these things, indeed, are now practised to a certain extent, and we believe to a great extent, throughout the kingdom; nor does it much signify whether Norfolk led the way or not, but there is no county, perhaps, in which it has been so assiduously, so extensively, or more successfully attended to.

The basis of Norfolk farming is the TURNIP ; it is mainly to the extensive culture of this inestimable root and its congeners, that we have succeeded in fertilizing a soil naturally barren, and have made this county produce not only corn and cattle sufficient for our own multiplied and multiplying population, but likewise, that we have made it one of the largest export counties in the kingdom, for these articles. The tens of thousands of Scotch cattle, which are annually brought over lean, and fattened here for the London market and for home consumption, in addition to Devon cattle, Lincoln, Yorkshire, and our own home-bred, besides sheep innumerable, which are penned every Saturday on the Norwich hill, and at many fairs in the county, testify the extent of our culture for winter food. Who introduced the turnip among us, the ruta бага, the mangel wurzel, the potato, &c., as articles of agricultural produce and consumption, would be an interesting inquiry, but it is not to our present purpose, and would lead us into too wide a field. The common field turnip is said to have been introduced into Norfolk by the late marquess Townshend. The credit of having introduced the Ruta Baga or Swedish Turnip, a still more valuable plant, is commonly ascribed to the *first* sir Thomas Beever ; but erroneously, for it was one of the sons of that gentleman, the present Rev. Dr. Miles Beever, of Mulbarton house, who was the first to set some of the seeds in his father's land. These seeds were given to him by a brother of the notorious lord George Gordon, who had received them from the Swedish ambassador. None of them are natives, that is to say, indigenous ; but their value is incalculable, for almost all the progress made by Norfolk in its agriculture, is owing to the enlargement of flocks and cattle. Thousands of sheep and oxen are now kept where hundreds only were kept formerly : the turnip and its bulbous-rooted brethren have done this. The constant pressure of these animals upon the soil gives it firmness and cohesion, and their teatke make it prolific. Half a century ago, Norfolk might have been called a rabbit and rye county : in its northern parts wheat was almost unknown—in the whole tract of country which lies between Holkham and Lynn not an ear was to be seen, and it was scarcely believed that an ear could be made to grow. Now the most abundant

crops of wheat and barley wave over the entire district. It is to the persevering and judicious exertions of Mr. COKE, that we are chiefly indebted for this improvement; and it may almost be said, without a figure of speech, that wherever he has stamped his foot on the ground, a blade of corn has sprung up. He has converted a desert into a garden or granary! By his system of husbandry, he contrived to fertilize the soil, while he was drawing from it the most exuberant supplies. It appears from Dr. Rigby's "Account of Holkham and its Agriculture," which we know to be in the main correct, having heard much of it confirmed from the best possible authority, that on Mr. Coke's accession to his estate, some fifty-four or fifty-five years ago, the income of it was 2,200*l.* a year. During the period of his residence there, he has planted upwards of two thousand acres of land, now proudly bearing magnificent woods, the annual thinnings and trimmings of which far exceed the original rental of the whole estate. When Dr. Rigby's pamphlet was published in 1818, the annual gross produce from the poles, underwood, and spare timber of the Holkham plantations, was 2,700*l.*; since that time it has prodigiously increased. The master-spring of Mr. Coke's policy, is to give his tenants every possible encouragement to improve their farms; accordingly, he lets them, not indeed at half their value, not on *lazy* rents, which would probably make lazy farmers, but on fair and easy terms, with liberal covenants and long leases. Long leases and liberal covenants afford the best of all encouragements to agriculture; they are ten times better than all the nonsensical prizes that ever were bestowed, either at Holkham or elsewhere. Societies have been instituted in many parts of the kingdom for its advancement, and premiums offered to those who excelled in any particular branch of it; some have been held out for raising the greatest quantity of particular kinds of vegetables; some for gaining the greatest extent of ground from the sea; some for improving waste lands; some for large plantations of larch, oak, &c., and some for the invention of ingenious implements. In the infancy of agriculture these things may do very well; but to continue them afterwards, is a very questionable policy: its own natural profits are the best stimulus to exertion, and the best rewards of it. A great deal of ingenuity has often been wasted about fanciful imple-

ments, which are thrown aside in a twelvemonth ; and a great deal of capital has been forced into unprofitable channels by the excitement of these premiums, and the silly vanity to obtain them. It is not many years since the first noblemen of the land divided their time between the senate and the sheep-fold, and were as happy in the hog-sty as the drawing-room ; they could examine the points of a bullock as knowingly and dexterously as a Clare-market carcase-butcher. We shall not decide on the degree of obligation which the consumer is under to those gentlemen of rank and fortune who have occasionally condescended to be umpires on the rival and disputed beauty of two South-down wethers, or Herefordshire oxen. It may well be suspected whether the public was ever much benefited by the sale of a Leicester or Merino ram for a hundred and fifty guineas ; nor is the advantage more obvious of making sheep and oxen, *for the sake of the prize*, and by the help of oil-cake and corn, so fat and greasy, that no stomach but that of a Cherokee or a Bojesman Hottentot can digest the meat. Mr. Bakewell first introduced the fancy breeds of stock, and did unquestionable service in calling the attention of graziers to those qualities of disposition and shape which incline an animal to fatten on the least quantity of food and in the shortest space of time, bearing also the smallest proportion of bone and offal to the weight of its carcase.

Mr. Coke continued his annual "sheep-shearing" hospitalities for four or five-and-forty years ; he effected infinite good ; but it was high time to leave them off—they became very expensive and very tumultuous : the object for which they were originally instituted had long been attained, and all beyond that was superfluous, to say the least of it : the impulse being once given, it should be left to itself. At the *forty-second* anniversary of this magnificent festival,—a festival worthy of Triptolemus himself,—Mr. Coke publicly stated, that when he began it, the land of Holkham was so poor and unproductive, that much of it was not worth five shillings an acre ; indeed, he said, that a large tract had been let, *tithe-free*, on a long lease, at three shillings an acre. At the expiration of this tenant's lease, Mr. Coke offered him a new one for twenty-one years, at five shillings per acre, but the farmer had not courage to accept it ; he was a respectable man, and Mr. Coke procured for him a

farm under another gentleman, and took the land in question into his own possession.

Dr. Rigby states that at the time he wrote, from long leases and the most liberal encouragement to an improved system of agriculture, the total *increase* on Mr. Coke's Norfolk rents amounted to 20,000*l.* a year, not only without distressing his tenants, but with improving their situation—a *creation* of wealth, he observes, probably unexampled, except in the vicinity of large towns, or in populous manufacturing districts. Many improvements in husbandry have been made at much too great an expense: by the forced prices of produce during the war, an unnatural stimulus was given to the agricultural interest, which, being withdrawn when the war ceased, left a dreadful lassitude and languor as its necessary consequence. Much larger crops were then, and, indeed, are now obtained than formerly, but the profits are sometimes swallowed up in the expenses to obtain them, and it is a grievous mistake, either for individuals or the state, to fix their attention on the *gross* produce of their farms, or of the country at large, rather than on the *net* produce. Wherever an increase of produce can be obtained at a diminished expense, an increase of wealth ensues; but on no other condition: to assume the contrary, is to assume that the wages of workmen are more conducive to the wealth of any state, or of any farmer, if you please, than the profits of capital; and that a state, or a farm, in which labour yields an amount of produce *only equivalent* to the wages of the workmen employed, will be as rich or prosperous as another state or farm in which the labour employed yields an amount of produce which *exceeds* the wages of its workmen, and which, by means of this excess, can maintain a number of ingenious and industrious classes. *Net* produce, therefore, is the measure of all wealth and power, whether on a large scale or a small one; but net produce must always bear an inverse proportion to the cost of production; and as MACHINERY is the most powerful means of reducing this cost, the more it can be substituted for manual labour the better, since it leaves a larger surplus of revenue to be employed in other directions. Machinery has been no where more unsparingly used than at Holkham; but instead of throwing people out of employment, it has increased the amount of it. Three times the number of inhabitants are

now maintained on the same space of ground as before. Mr. Coke himself stated, from actual enumeration, at one of his sheep-shows, that within a few years, since cultivation had advanced by the union of capital and skill, and by the increased use of machinery, his own village had risen from two to six hundred. Men, women, and children are all abundantly provided with employment, well fed, well clothed, and well housed. There was formerly a workhouse; but the principal inhabitants of the neighbourhood representing to him that it was no longer wanted, but became a burden to keep it up, the number of poor being so much diminished that they had scarcely any inmates; at their desire the workhouse was pulled down.

Agriculture is the foundation of manufactures, since the productions of nature are the materials of art; but all improvements in it should be carried on at the lowest cost, and it may well be doubted whether, *in the long run*, agriculture would be much benefited by high prices. It is by means of the husbandman that all the inhabitants of a country are enabled to live; they are the consumers of his goods, they are his customers, and the greater the number of inhabitants, the more extensive is his market: he consults his own interests, therefore, by the cheapness of provisions, which is the only means by which the population of a country can be advantageously promoted. The vegetative powers of the earth cannot be made always to exert themselves to the utmost, without an expense which no increase of produce can compensate; and if we go on with extraordinary methods of culture, expecting that the fecundity of any soil is inexhaustible, we deceive ourselves. The farmer must be compensated by high prices, which, if he could exact them, would be ruinous to the community; but as he cannot exact them, the ruin must fall on himself.

Various have been the opinions entertained as to the comparative productiveness of different sorts of labour; some concede the pre-eminence to agriculture, some to commerce; but idle are such discussions! It is almost like discussing which is the more useful member, the leg or the arm. All sorts of labour, by which a man can gain his living, are, in the language of common sense, and barring all metaphysical refinement, productive. Dull, indeed, must that man be who is neither witty himself, nor the cause of wit in others,

and sterile must be that labour which is neither productive itself, nor the cause of productiveness to others. Here lies the mistake. The labour of a musician, it is true, is not fixed on a permanent object, like that of a carpenter or a husbandman ; he certainly cannot bottle the notes which he draws from his fiddle, as the peasant bottles the juice which he draws from his grapes ; but in the merry season of vintage, when the plains of Burgundy and Champagne are alive to every feeling of joy and hilarity, the peasant will gladly exchange a few clusters of his grapes and a few bottles of his wine, with the minstrel who shall set the dance a-going by the sprightliness of his music. All labour, therefore, that has an exchangeable value, may be fairly termed productive, of whatever nature it may be. It was the *fashion* formerly among political economists, both of France and England, to give more, perhaps, than its due honours to the plough ; it certainly is no less the fashion in these times to withhold from it even the commonest courtesies of civility, and to defraud it of its due : it is considered by the new school of political economists, as only fit to be encouraged in youthful or half-civilized communities, and as beneath the attention of a nation so adult, so intellectual, so full of capital, and so pregnant with mechanical science, as England. We want no unfair and partial protection ; we want not the king of England, like the emperor of China, to plough a furrow of land in person at the beginning of every spring, attended by all the princes and grandees of the empire ; we want no high-priest to perform a solemn sacrifice to Chang-Ti, for the ensurance of a plentiful crop ; we want no divine honours, as of old in India, to be paid to Bacchus, and in Egypt, to Isis and Osiris. The natural encouragement to agriculture is an industrious population, which can purchase its productions ; not a penniless and wretched people, like those of Ireland ; such a population, we know too well, may starve in the midst of plenty ; with such a population, crops may fall ungathered to the ground, and afterwards, the ground itself lie fallow, from the want of encouragement to till it. The agriculture of Ireland is execrable, with a soil of unparalleled fertility, that will bear the most merciless succession of crops without exhaustion. The agriculture of Flanders, on the contrary, particularly in the eastern and western provinces, where the skill of the

farmer has to contend with the disadvantages of an inferior soil, is of the best description.* There is one branch of it which is well deserving the attention of the Norfolk farmer, and of those throughout the whole country,—this is the extreme and *economical* attention paid by the Flemish to their working horses.

We have often persuaded ourselves to believe that two-thirds of the working horses in this kingdom, well fed, well groomed, and kindly treated, would do all the work that is performed by the entire number now employed: undoubtedly the dray-horses that we see in the beer-drays and coal-carts of London are in the very highest condition; and of late years, the *velocipedes* that are harnessed to the flying coaches which traverse the kingdom in every direction have been beautiful animals; but when we turn our eyes to the miserable, jaded, galled, and half-famished things, those dried specimens that drag the hackney coaches in London, and some of the post-chaises on our roads,—when we look at the lean-ribbed wretches in our hucksters' and pedlars' carts, and at the living skeletons that disgrace our little farmers and jobbers in different parts of the country, we then ask, whether it would not be economical as well as humane to shoot one-third of them, and keep the remainder better? In Flanders, a farmer will work fifty acres of land with two horses, and by the regularity of his care and keep, will preserve them in excellent condition, while the great wheat farmer of Fingal will keep four times the number on the same extent; which are fed with great expense and little judgment, which are always over-worked and always poor: nay, we are told that some Irish farmers will keep sixteen horses on a hundred acres; and instances have occurred in which three-fourths have died within the year by hardship and consequent disease. Is it not, then, a most beautiful provision of Providence, that humanity and self-interest invariably go hand in hand? A Norfolk man can hardly travel twenty miles out of his own county, without seeing four horses yoked to a plough, with a boy to lead and a man to drive them: this is making agriculture too expensive. The Flemish horses are very compact and well-built, much like the Suffolk Punch; they are fed on cut hay or rye-

* See the Rev. Mr. Radcliffe's "Report" of the Flemish Agriculture, drawn up at the desire of the Farming Society of Ireland.

straw, with oats, and after every feed they have a bucket of water given them, richly whitened with rye or oatmeal; a vessel containing this composition is kept in every stable, and the horses are not suffered to have any other drink; each is allowed in winter fifteen pounds of hay, ten pounds of sweet straw, and eight pounds of oats, every day. In summer, clover is substituted for hay; but the oat or rye-meal water is never omitted; and on this nutritious drink the Flemish place their chief reliance for being able to do so much work with so few horses, and to keep those horses in good condition. This is a lesson worth learning.

We have said that the agriculture of Norfolk is chiefly indebted for its improvement to the extended culture of the turnip and its congeners; a term rather vaguely used, perhaps, in this instance, but intended to signify those plants which are grown in the summer, and preserved fresh for the purpose of feeding sheep and oxen in the winter. Parsnips and carrots are not in general cultivation for this purpose among us; they require, perhaps, a depth of soil as well as friability, which cannot always be had. Potatoes are largely cultivated by Mr. Postle, of Colney, and with great success, as he has explained in the *Farmers' Magazine*; perhaps on the large scale on which he uses them, they would answer his purpose still better, if he erected some simple and cheap apparatus for *steaming* them; Mr. Curwen has done this with astonishing advantage. Cabbages on a rich deep soil are extremely productive—they are subject to few diseases, and resist frost very well, but they are not an article of general culture, because they require so rich and deep a soil, and because also, they are an exhausting crop—the turnip-rooted cabbage was successfully cultivated by the *first* sir Thomas Beavor, of Hethel, who was one of the first to recommend, if he did not in fact introduce the mangel wurzel into Norfolk. On the culture and properties of both these plants, he published several articles in the papers of the Bath Agricultural Society, nearly fifty years ago. The extension of the latter root, in consequence of the uncertainty in being able to raise the turnip, has been very great within these last few years—it has some advantages over the turnip, but the balance is not decidedly in its favour—the fly and the grub, both so destructive to the turnip, do not annoy it; so that it is not a very precarious crop to manage,

though it is an expensive one. The seed of the mangel wurzel should scarcely be covered with earth, it lies a long while before it vegetates, and, unless the weather is very moist, it grows slowly. The first consequence is, that it should be sown early in the spring, not later than the first or second week in May; the next consequence is, that, with all the horse-hoeing and hand-hoeing in the world, it is impossible to keep the land so clean for the following crop of oats or barley, as when it is prepared for turnips in the middle of June or July. The root of the mangel wurzel is large and fleshy, sometimes ten or twelve inches in diameter; it rises above the ground several inches, is thickest at top, tapering gradually downwards; the roots are of various colours, white, yellow, and red; it is not in estimation for milch cows; their milk, though plentiful, becomes thin, and the butter from it is insipid. It was cultivated in Germany long before it came to us, but the farmers discovered there, as we shall soon do here, that although a greater weight per acre may be grown of mangel wurzel than of the common turnip, or even of the ruta бага (the Swedish turnip), and although cattle are extremely fond of them, yet that they are not so nourishing, and the cattle are not nearly so soon fattened by them. They will bear no frost, but if well covered in the early part of November, they may be preserved through great part of the following summer; in this, and in their exemption from the ravages of the fly, consists what superiority they have over the common turnip. The mangel wurzel should not be given to stock till after Christmas; at an earlier period, and in the fulness of their juices, they have been known to produce incalculable mischief; from indiscretion in this respect, Mr. Coke lost a great many cows in one year. It is always prudent to give a quantity of *Swedes* with the mangel wurzel—cattle love a variety of diet, and thrive the better for it; but oil-cake, and linseed bruised and mixed with cut hay are now-a-days in such general use for oxen and sheep, that the animals seem more in danger of dying from surfeit, than of not thriving on account of the insipidity of their food. As this root has few enemies in its early growth and keeps well, it may be adviseable for every farmer to grow a few acres of it for the latter part of the season, particularly for his lean hogs in summer; but he who has a soil adapted to the Swedish turnip, had much better be

satisfied with that best of all roots, than trouble himself about others.

When Mr. Marshall published his "Rural Economy of Norfolk," in 1787, he said that "no country had less variety of implements; there is not perhaps a drill, a horse-hoe, or a horse-rake in east Norfolk;" these are his very words. It is now as rare to see a field of corn sown broadcast, as it was then to see one drilled. The inventor of the DRILL was the very ingenious Mr Tull, who had likewise the merit of introducing the horse-hoe—the regularity of the rows of corn effected by the first was very likely to suggest the use of the second. Mr. Tull's method (see his "Husbandry," ch. ix.) was different from that now practised, but whatever he advised was on philosophical principles, and his work, as Dr. Darwin says, is a great effort of human genius, however he might sometimes be mistaken in his theory. Mr. Tull used to drill ~~two~~ rows of wheat, a few inches from each other, and he then left a space of two feet or even more, when he drilled two more rows near each other, for the purpose of drawing his horse-hoe between each double row. He preferred the horse-hoe to the hand-hoe, because it was capable of turning over the soil deeper, and therefore it exposed to the action of the air a larger portion of that which had before been excluded from it; by this means too, he rendered the soil more pervious to the roots of the plants, and to rains and dews. His opinion was, also, that by turning up earth against the stems of the young wheat, when they are only a few inches high, so as to cover the first joint above the root, new stems are generated, and shoot up round the old one, thus increasing the crop in the same manner as by transplantation. The real cause of the production of these new stems is the accumulation of earth above the first joint of the young plant, from which joint new buds spring out, generated and nourished by the caudex of the leaf which surrounds it, and which afterwards withers, (see Darwin's "Phytologia," sect. ix. 3. 7. and sect. xvi. 2. 2). The practice of SETTING, or DIBBLING wheat, as it is called, originated in Norfolk: several communications, giving an account of the *new method*, are to be found in the first volume of the Bath papers, published in 1780. It seems to have been suggested by planting a few grains in a garden, from mere curiosity, by some one who had no thought of extending it to

any lucrative purpose: its success, however, became the subject of conversation, when a little farmer near Norwich, tried it on about an acre of land; a few others followed his example, but "they were generally the butt of their neighbours' merriment for adopting so remarkable a practice;" they had, however, considerably better crops than their neighbours, which, with the saving of seed, engaged others to follow them. In the Bath papers, an account is to be found of some of the first *experiments* in dibbling wheat, made in the years 1774 and 1775, which fixes the introduction of the practice pretty nearly to that period; sir Thomas Beevor was a frequent and useful contributor to that work, deservedly celebrated in its day; he was a careful observer, and drew his conclusions accurately.

There are two or three other subjects to which we must briefly advert, as improving the agriculture of Norfolk, as well as other parts of the kingdom, particularly DRAINAGE and IRRIGATION. Water, like fire, to use an expressive phrase, is an excellent servant, but a very bad master; too much of it, and too little, are alike detrimental. On some parts of our coast the ocean is making rapid encroachments, and washes, fens, marshes, swamps, and morasses in the interior, occupy a large and comparatively useless portion of the soil of the British isles. Much of this useless soil has been, and more may still be reclaimed by embankment and drainage; and the water, in many instances, instead of being an impediment to agriculture, may be made conducive to its advancement. On the subject of drainage, those readers who desire information, will consult the works of Dr. Dickson, Dr. Anderson, Mr. Elkington, Mr. Wedge, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Young, &c. The *under-drainage* of arable lands is a more recent application of skill than the *surface-draining* of meadows and morasses; they are both pretty well understood now, indeed, the principles of both are the same; as a few large open dykes or canals are cut by the side of hills to intercept the land springs from flowing over meadows, &c., so are numerous little canals, thirty inches deep, tapering from seven or eight inches at top, to three at bottom, cut at intervals of eight or nine yards asunder, and all communicating with main drains, as they are termed, and which are two inches deeper, to carry off the water into the ditches which surround the field. Under-draining is an

expensive piece of husbandry, but in many of our flat-laying farms, and particularly on those which have a retentive, clayey, sub-soil, the land is literally worth nothing without it, and will often yield productive crops by its assistance. With respect to IRRIGATION, nature has pointed out this as one of the most conspicuous and pregnant sources of fertility. In the drier and warmer countries of the world, in Arabia and Persia, for instance, in Egypt and Hindoostan, where the periodical overflowings of the Tigris and Euphrates, of the Nile and the Ganges, are invariably followed by exuberant fecundity when the waters have subsided, it was impossible not to be impressed with the fertilizing effects of irrigation; accordingly, in those countries, also in China, and in some of the southern parts of Europe, particularly in Italy, numerous canals and aqueducts have been dug through hills, and carried over valleys, for the purpose of watering the soil. In the colder and more humid climate of the British Islands, this necessity was not so imperious, and therefore not so obvious; but every where is necessity the mother of invention: Mr. Fraser says that he found the sloping sides of many of the Himàla mountains cultivated with corn by having been artificially cut into a succession of terraces, rising like a flight of steps one above the other. The Himàla mountains are the loftiest in the world, stretching from the Indus to the Burhampooter, and dividing the plains of Hindoostan from the wilds of Tartary. Not only must industry the most indefatigable have been exerted by these poor, isolated, and half-civilized mountaineers, but considerable forethought also, in cultivating with corn, rice, poppies, and tobacco, the rugged, rocky, and precipitous sides of their hills. As the declivities are cut into a succession of terraces, the level is so nicely adjusted, that the rivulet, which is often laboriously diverted from its course to irrigate these narrow stripes, is never suffered to wash away the soil, but after having performed its duty to the higher terraces, it is collected again, and conducted to those beneath; oftentimes it is carried across a deep dell, by means of long hollow trees, for the purpose of watering the opposite side of the valley. Sir George Staunton and Mr. Barrow have noticed the extensive practise of irrigation among the Chinese, who suffer not an inch of soil to lie uncultivated.

But even in our northern climate, and under our cloudy skies, much advantage has been derived from occasionally covering our meadow lands with water. The necessity of a good deal of water in the process of vegetation is too obvious to be insisted on; many roots lose six parts out of seven of their original weight by being dried, leaves do the same; this moisture is not exhaled in the common heat of the atmosphere during the life of the plant; there is, nevertheless, an abundant perspiration always going on from all vegetables, and which must be compensated by a corresponding absorption from the earth as well as from the atmosphere. The diffusion of mere moisture, then, over the meadows would be an advantage; but there is a still greater advantage when you can overflow them with water from rivers after sudden rains, or from strong springs: such water is impregnated with fertilizing materials; the river brings down a slime and muddy water, recrements of putrid animals and decayed vegetables; while the springs which pass through beds of marl, or chalk, or limestone, are replete with calcareous matter which they hold in solution, and which they deposit while they are allowed to stand upon the surface for a short time, or slowly to trickle over it. There is another advantage to be found in this climate, namely, that grass may be protected in the vernal months from the extreme cold to which it is often then exposed, when it most requires protection. The rein deer moss in Siberia, vegetates beneath the snow, at a temperature of forty degrees; and many of our late-sown wheats in Norfolk scarcely vegetate until they are covered with snow.

There are certain plants, indeed, which require the temperature of snow for their growth, while others require 85° to 100° of Fahrenheit's thermometer.—See "Some Experiments on the Fungi, which constitute the Colouring Matter of the Red Snow discovered in Baffin's Bay, by Mr. Bauer," in the *Phil. Trans. for 1820, part 2*. Mr. Bauer ascertained that these fungi really vegetate and propagate in snow, by immersing in that substance some of the sediment of the red snow which had been brought over. He found that they grew beautifully in the hard frozen mass, and perforated it with numerous cells, which were filled with the vegetating plants. A sheet of thin ice over our meadows

would defend the roots of grass from a severity of cold, to which they are often exposed without it. Another advantage from overflowing is often found in the destruction of what are called *marsh-worms*; the Yarmouth marshes are occasionally much infested by them; these marshes form a vast level, containing many thousand acres, of a black and somewhat moory soil, "formed originally, perhaps," says Mr. Marshall, "of sea mud, it being highly probable that the whole level was once an estuary of the German ocean." Until about sixty years ago, this valuable tract lay principally under water, except in a dry summer; but by the erection of mills and the opening of drains, it is now freed from the surface water in spring, so that cattle may be turned into them in the month of May, and may be kept there until November; there are water fences across them in all directions, for the separation of different properties, and for the convenience of inclosures. These marshes are infested by a grub, which often destroys many acres of grass by eating off the roots about an inch below the surface; wherever they congregate, the grass, which is totally dead, looks as brown as the soil itself. The grub is from an inch to an inch and a half long, and about the thickness of a small goose-quill; its colour is a dark, dusky brown, with a black head, and two whitish lines wave irregularly from the head, along the back, to the tail. By overflowing the marshes two or three times in the spring of the year, the grubs may be in a great measure destroyed.

It will not be expected in so very brief and defective a summary as we are obliged to give of the rural economy of the county, that we should offer any thing like an opinion as to the best time and method of performing irrigation; many works have been written on the subject—we shall be content with a few short hints. Care should be taken that the quantity of water brought on the land be only enough to give vigour to the plants, without overcharging their vessels; by what is called *catch-work*, it may be conducted very evenly over the whole surface of a meadow, and carried off without being allowed to stagnate; a moving sheet of water about an inch in depth may be made continually to flow over the whole, so as to deposit evenly the fertilizing materials which are dissolved or diffused in it. In many cases it is essential to economize water; on this

account, it is necessary that the declivity of the land, if artificial, should be made gentle; and if naturally rapid, that it should be counteracted by checks. If the water which is conducted over grass land passes with a rapid current, whatever fertilizing matter it may contain is liable to be carried away by the stream, instead of being deposited on the soil; on the other hand, if the water is allowed to remain stagnant, the natural herbage becomes languid, and yields to aquatics. The superfluent water, therefore, should pass in a thin, an even, and a languid current, and after it has performed its duty, should be drawn off without delay. Water impregnated with metallic or mineral particles, is injurious to vegetation; that which is laden with decayed vegetable matter of any sort, leaves, roots, &c., which are often washed down from hills, is, on the contrary, most nutritious. It is imprudent to pass water over meadows in very hot weather, for when the vessels of the plants are filled by the heat causing it to ascend suddenly, a succeeding cold morning will perhaps materially injure the herbage. After the grass shoots, and the season has become mild, water sparingly, and not at all in summer, except in severe drought, nor then, unless the water be clear and sweet, for muddy water, even if impregnated with the most fertilizing matter, will, at that time, render the grass foul and unpalatable to cattle. The chemical operations of nature are performed in her secret laboratory with great certainty, but they require time. Nothing is more true than that the corrupted substances of animals and vegetables are the most powerful promoters of vegetation, and that what was last year a putrid poisonous mass is, by circulating through a system of organized bodies, converted in the next, into wholesome nourishment for the support of animal and vegetable life. But time is necessary for this process of assimilation. If you want to force a piece of upland grass, in order to mow it in the summer, you would manure it in the winter; but you would not manure it in the spring immediately before you turned in sheep to feed it off—you would taint your grass rather than improve its goodness, and thus kill it with kindness. It should be remembered also, that autumnal floods bring with them a greater quantity of putrescent matter than those of winter; they are more fertilizing in themselves, therefore, and irrigation being performed in the early winter months, gives time

for nature to carry on her chemical operations. Dr. Dickson's "Practical Agriculture," Mr. Marshall "On the Landed Property of England," Dr. Darwin's "Phytologia," Mr. Wright "On the Art of Floating Land," may be advantageously consulted on this subject. Dr. Dickson quotes a remarkable fact relative to the fatal effects of watered meadows on sheep in the autumn of the year, but he does not appear to have investigated the particulars minutely, nor has he endeavoured to account for so singular a circumstance, as, that the grass of watered meadows should be nourishing to sheep in spring, and destructive to them in autumn: the fact alluded to is recorded in the "Sussex Report," "Eighty ewes from Weyhill fair were turned into some fields adjoining a watered meadow, a score of them broke into the meadow for a night, and were taken out in the morning and kept till lambing; they produced twenty two lambs, all of which lived, but every one of the ewes died rotten before May-day; the remaining sixty made themselves fat, nor could a rotten sheep be discovered among them." Perhaps, after all, this had nothing to do with meadow—if sheep infected with the rot had recently been pastured on the meadow, the infection which they left behind them would probably be communicated to their followers; the fact ought to have been examined into, for it wears a formidable and doubtful aspect; possibly they caught a violent cold from lying on the wet meadow, which terminated in the rot, from which they died.

There is one more subject which we must not suffer to pass without notice, for it originated in Norfolk. Mr. Blomfield, a tenant of Mr. Coke, has the merit of having introduced the practice of INOCULATING pasture land. Mr. Blakie, the steward of Mr. Coke, in his "Observations on the Conversion of Arable into Pasture Land," has given a detailed account of the process, with ample instructions to those who may wish to adopt the practice. The thought occurred to Mr. Blomfield, that instead of the slow and precarious method of *laying down* land for a permanence by sowing seeds, he might more quickly and more certainly effect this *production of an old pasture* by placing pieces of turf or flag, of three or four inches square, at certain distances, leaving an interval uncovered equal to that which is covered by the pieces of flag. We have all observed—but he had the sagacity to profit by the observation—that pieces

of flag laid on hedge-row banks, and beaten down firmly with a spade when the banks are dressed, soon extend themselves till they join each other and cover the entire bank, if free from weeds, with a similar flag; one acre of grass is thus soon converted into two, for the naked interstices of the pasture from which the stripes of grass are taken are soon filled up by the extension of the roots of those which remain. In a single summer, we have ourselves seen a very good pasture thus produced by what Mr. Blomfield whimsically calls *inoculation*. A crop of oats or wheat may be grown the first year on the new-laid land, and defray the expence of the process.

After all, from some cause or other, the system of "Inoculation" has certainly not spread very widely, and our farmers seem inclined to let their intended pastures "catch the infection" of herbage "in the natural way." This being the case, a proper selection of seeds is of great consequence, so that the grasses may be adapted to the qualities of the land which is to bear them: some are more impatient of humidity than others, and, consequently, are only suited to dry soils; others delight in moisture, and are unable to bear the effects of heat and drought; some bear cold better than others, and therefore may be safely sown on those high and exposed situations, which would be fatal to more tender sorts. Some grasses shoot early in the spring, an object generally of great consideration; some have a rank and exuberant growth, affording a large but coarse produce, whilst others spread themselves in a lateral direction, yielding less abundantly, but bearing grass of a finer and more delicate quality. In the vegetable world, as in the animal, the most strong and powerful will exercise their authority, and obtain a mastery over the weaker.

Mr. Curtis, who is an excellent authority, has justly remarked that, in making experiments, persons are apt to conclude too hastily from the appearance which a plant assumes on its being first planted or sown, as the most insignificant vegetable will often make a great shew when its fibres have fresh earth to shoot into. The trial comes when it has been in a meadow or pasture several years, when its fibres, from long growth, are matted together, and when it meets with powerful neighbours to dispute every inch of ground with it; if it continues productive then, it

must have merit. Lucerne, if left to itself, is soon overpowered; broad-leaved clover, which is undoubtedly a perennial, produces an abundant crop the first year; but let the field be left to itself, and the clover, like the lucerne, will yearly diminish, "not because it is a biennial," says Curtis, "as has been often supposed, but because plants hardier or more congenial to the soil, usurp its place." This shews, therefore, that when a good plant is introduced, it should also be a powerful one, and such as can keep possession and continue to be productive.

It is scarcely necessary to say that land which is intended for herbage should be perfectly free from weeds, should be rich, and finely pulverized. The natural grasses, which experienced cultivators have found to possess some or other of the valuable qualities which have just been mentioned, in the most considerable degree, are, the sweet-scented vernal grass, (*anthoxanthum odoratum*); meadow fox-tail grass, (*alopecurus pratensis*); smooth-stalked meadow grass, (*poa pratensis*); rough-stalked meadow grass, (*poa trivialis*); meadow fescue grass, (*festuca pratensis*); sheep's fescue, (*festuca ovina*); hard fescue, (*festuca duriuscula*); crested dog's-tail grass, (*cynosurus cristatus*); ray grass, (*lolium perenne*); meadow soft grass, or Yorkshire white, (*holcus lanatus*); rough cock's-foot, (*dactylis glomerata*); tall oat-grass, (*avena elatior*); meadow cat's-tail, or Timothy, (*phleum pratense*); yarrow, (*achillæa millefolium*); white clover, (*trifolium repens*); cow-grass, (*trifolium medium*); trefoil, (*medicago lupulina*); rib-grass, (*plantago lanceolata*); grass-leaved plantain, (*plantago tenuifolia*); and burnet, (*poterium sanguisorba*).

But as it is necessary not only to know what are the best grasses, but likewise what are the soils best adapted to each, we shall close this short account of them with the arrangement recommended by Dr. Dickson in his "Practical Agriculture." For *clayey soils* he recommends, marl or cow-grass, rough cock's-foot, crested dog's-tail, meadow fescue, meadow fox-tail, rough-stalked meadow, tall oat-grass, trefoil, meadow soft or Yorkshire white, and Timothy. For *loamy soils*, white clover, ray or rye-grass, meadow fescue, meadow fox-tail, crested dog's-tail, poa or common meadow grass, meadow soft grass or Yorkshire, Timothy, smooth-stalked meadow grass, sheep's fescue, hard fescue, yarrow, and lucerne.

On *sandy soils*, white clover, rye grass, Yorkshire white, sweet-scented vernal, sheep fescue, yarrow, burnet, trefoil, and rib-grass. On *chalky soils*, yarrow, burnet, trefoil, white clover, and sainfoin. Lastly, on *peaty soils*, Dr. Dickson recommends, white clover, crested dog's-tail, rough cock's-foot, rib-grass, meadow soft grass or Yorkshire white, rye-grass, meadow fox-tail, meadow fescue, and meadow cat's-tail or Timothy.

But it is impossible to give any general list which may not be subject to exceptions. The practical farmer will do well to look to those grasses which grow wild on his hedge-rows, and banks, and by the road-side of the fields he wishes to lay down. These grasses are adapted to the soil, or they would not grow wild ; and they are also powerful, or they would have been smothered ; then let him examine which flower earliest, and which the sheep and young cattle like best. Having ascertained these things, let him at the proper season employ a few women and children to collect their seeds separately, and if he sows them the next year, he will stand a very good chance of a very good herbage.

Many grasses propagate themselves more by their roots than by their seeds, especially where their stems are perpetually destroyed by the grazing of cattle, sheep, or geese ; and this is the principle on which inoculation takes effect. The stems of grasses consist, in general, of joint above joint, without lateral branches, each joint seems to be a successive plant growing on the preceding one, and generated in the bosom of the leaf which surrounds it ; the stem, therefore, may be esteemed a succession of leaf-buds, until at length a flower-bud is produced on the summit. (See *Darwin's Phytologia*, sect. xviii. 1. 1. also sect. ix. 3. 1.) In some grasses,—dog's grass, twitch grass, or couch grass, &c., the root consists of joints, as well as the stem, which will grow, like potatoe bulbs, into a new plant, to the great annoyance of the farmer. Hence it appears that a plant of grass consists not only of a tuft of leaves surrounding the root, but that the three or four lower joints of the stem, as of wheat-straw, are so many successive leaf-buds, which are generated by the caudex of the leaf which surrounds each joint ; and hence, that with the design of producing much herbage for cattle, the propagation of new leaves from the root is principally to be attended to ; but with the design of

producing hay or winter fodder, the leaf-buds of the stem are principally to be attended to. For the former of these purposes, the stem should be eaten down as soon as it rises, whence more grass leaves will spring from the root: for the second purpose, the leaf-buds which constitute the stem of grass should be cut down before the flower-stem at its summit has begun to ripen its seeds; as at that time, the sweet juice lodged in the joint below the flower-stem becomes expended on the seed, and the stem becomes converted into straw rather than hay. Hence it is readily understood why those pastures which are perpetually grazed are so much thicker, or closer crowded with grass roots, than those which are annually mowed; and why grass cut young makes so much sweeter and more nutritive hay, than that which has ripened and shed its seed. And lastly, continues Darwin, why the hay from grass cut young is so much more liable to take fire if ricked too moist: because the greater quantity of sugar in the joints of the stems produces so violent a fermentation, when it has sufficient water to dissolve it, that it generates so much heat as to burst into flame.

In the third volume of the Transactions of the Highland Society, is a curious paper on the subject of grasses, by the late Mr. Don, at that time superintendant of the Botanic garden, at Edinburgh. He gives several instances of the pertinacity, if it may be so termed, of some plants to peculiar soils and situations, and of the adaptation of others to circumstances in order to effect the continuance of their species. In the moist and cold springs of this climate, many annual and biennial plants shoot out vigorous branches which cannot generate flower-buds soon enough to ripen their seeds during our short summers. Darwin, in his "Phytologia," says that "some of our grasses are viviparous, that is, that they bear bulbs on their stems after flowering, instead of seeds, which in time drop off and strike into the ground, like the *Polygonum Viviparum* and the *Allium Magicum*; which circumstance is said to obtain in many Alpine grasses, whose seeds are annually devoured by small birds," (Phyt. sect. xviii. 1. 1.) A remarkable confirmation of this is to be seen in Mr. Don's *Poa Alpina*, which he found on a high rock called Corbie Craig, and among stones near Airly castle, in Angus-shire; it is also found near the summit of several of the Highland Alps, but in these very

elevated situations it is always viviparous, that is, its flowers become perfect minute plants, which drop off and strike root in the ground. Even in the most lofty and barren situations, which could never be turned to account otherwise, Mr. Don says, that this plant would make excellent pasture; it forms a good foggage, and grows through the winter: the *Poa Alpina*, therefore, is one of the best of grasses for procuring a green sod for pasture on upland grounds, where few good grasses would vegetate.

We have not many such high grounds in Norfolk, but we have flat arid soils that are often parched up or blown away for the want of herbage; and it is well worthy of remark, that as there are many plants which delight in a fertile soil, and would soon be starved in a sterile one, so there are some few others, which literally cannot bear *high living*; and notwithstanding the general principle of accommodation to soils and climates which prevails in the vegetable as well as in the animal kingdom, cannot be made to succeed *except* in a barren soil, congenial to that which gave them birth. Mr. Don mentions the *Aira flexuosa* as preferring a dry soil, and the *Aira uliginosa*, from its being always found in a wet and marshy soil, as being both of this description. He repeatedly tried to cultivate both these in a rich soil, and never succeeded. The *Aira uliginosa* will not succeed on a dry barren soil, nor the *Aira flexuosa* on a wet barren one, but both thrive on the soils indicated by nature. The *Poa Nemoralis*, and the *Poa Glauca*, are both to be recommended for the improvement of barren soils; Don found the *Glauca* among the rocks of Ben Lawers; horses, cows, and sheep are fond of it, and there is no soil, however sterile, in which it will not thrive. The *Poa Compressa* (*Flat-stalked Meadow-grass*) will not succeed in moist or manured ground, but may be cultivated in stony places, and will grow where few other grasses will; but it must be rejected from fields where corn is grown, for it is exceedingly difficult to be eradicated. The *Festuca Rubra*, of "*Flora Britannica*," (Creeping Fescue), might perhaps be used with advantage on some parts of the Norfolk coast: like the *Arundo Arenaria*, this grass tends to arrest the progress of the sand on the sea shore, and often prevents it from overwhelming great tracts of the neighbouring soil. The *Scaleria Cœrulea*, Blue moor grass (*Cynosurus Cœrule-*

ous, L.) is the earliest of British grasses, producing its flowers about the end of March, and ripening in May; it is said to yield well, and is little effected by soil or situation. Mr. Don says it is capable of resisting the severity of winter, and for earliness of growth and thickness of pasturage, is unrivalled. It may be well to state, that this gentleman was not a visionary theorist; from his infancy he felt an irresistible and almost instinctive attachment to the delightful objects of the vegetable kingdom: this invincible propensity to botanical study induced him in a great measure to abandon the more ordinary paths of industry, and devote himself to his favourite pursuit. At his outset in life, he formed the arduous resolution of visiting every corner of his native country in search of its vegetable productions, and for five-and-twenty years before he published his essay, had been in the practice of making several botanical excursions every year, particularly to the alpine districts of the Highlands, where he spent many days and nights among the lofty cliffs, far from any human habitation, animated, as he tells us, by the attainment or by the hope of botanical discoveries. The favourite objects of his study were the British grasses, and he enjoyed the satisfaction of examining nearly the whole of them in their native soils and situations.

But we are admonished to draw this survey, rapid as it is, to a close: we have said that Mr. Coke attributes much of the progress made by Norfolk in its agriculture to the enlargement of flocks, which unavoidably demand an extension of farms to graze them. If these flocks, however, become; as experience has proved they do, the means of increasing the productions of the earth, then must the large farms which they require be advantageous to the community. It should be observed, however, that Mr. Coke has not enlarged his farms by swallowing up those that were small and contiguous, but by bringing new lands into cultivation; and principally those of such inferior quality, that they would not separately, for a series of years, have reimbursed the expence of enclosure, tillage, and the erection of those various buildings which a farm requires. He has not been inattentive, as Dr. Rigby truly observes, to the comfort and accommodation of the numerous and increasing labourers on his different estates; the extent of cottage occupations of a superior character being probably unequalled in any other merely agricultural district. Whatever may be the modern theory

of population ; and its constant pressure against the limits of food ; whatever semblance of confirmation it may find in the half-starved swarms of Ireland, and however the practicable application of it to that miserable country may be deemed necessary ; let it not be supposed that we are advocates for any sweeping measures for the consolidation of farms, at the expence of the dispersion, and ruin of their inhabitants—we would not throw down the boundary fences of half a score small farms, the seat of industry, frugality, and content, in order to make one large one. In a well regulated community, there must be *farms* of all sizes, in accommodation to *capitals* of all sizes, from the potatoe-ground of the labourer, to the vast domain of the baronial lord. It is this gentle slope, this unbroken ascent, that constitutes the solidity as well as the beauty of the great pyramid of human society. Under the spade culture of a nation of cottagers, agriculture can never flourish—machinery can never be employed to any profitable extent—there is no room for it, no capital for it. Were large farmers to be discouraged from embarking their capital on a surface of soil which gives them scope and verge enough to exert their own skill, and to employ the talent, science, and skill of others, we should soon degenerate to the wretched condition of the poor Irish. As much of these qualifications are required to conduct a large farm as to conduct any mercantile concern of corresponding extent, and as much are actually employed in it, too, however it may be the fashion to designate agriculturists as boors, and clods of living matter, almost as heavy and inert as the clods they till.—They who make such reflections betray their own ignorance ; little are they aware of the extent in which a knowledge of chemistry, mechanics, and hydraulics ; of the aliment of vegetables and animals, and of the preparation of manures is applied in irrigation, in draining, in the construction of implements, in the breeding, rearing and fattening of stock, in the rotation of crops, and in the general management of a business which requires the most assiduous attention, and which is so much influenced by the vicissitudes of seasons. But in this agricultural county, such reflections will not receive a very attentive ear ; it is unnecessary to expose the absurdity of them, and we close this imperfect account of our rural economy with leaving them to make all the impression they are entitled to.

HORTICULTURE.

CLOSELY allied to agriculture, more delicate, more lovely, more engaging, more beautiful; in her dress adorned with all the hues of Iris, breathing innumerable odours, and scattering delicious fruits around her, is her sister HORTICULTURE. Whether Norfolk has paid more devoted homage to this gay and ever-blooming maid—or, to drop the language of poetry, inappropriate here,—whether Norfolk has more attended to the cultivation of flowers, and fruits, and culinary vegetables than other places, we shall not presume to pronounce; but, in former days, we have certainly heard it remarked that, while some of the south and western counties had suffered their natural garden-grounds to degenerate into wilderness, we, on the eastern coast of England, had converted our naturally sterile soil into garden-grounds. The love of gardening seems almost innate to man: in all stages of his existence, in all climates, and whatever other occupations absorb his attention and his time, man is every where a gardener. The schoolboy gladly leaves his unlearnt lesson to dig and rake, and rake and dig again, in his little flower-bed; the laborious artizan, all day long pent up in his dusty workshop, or seated at his loom and tired with listening to the monotony of his shuttle, works in his cabbage-ground with delight, as the evening draws forward, and is never half so happy as when he is destroying the caterpillars that threaten his crop, or weeding between the rows of his young peas. If gardening is the enjoyment of youth, and the recreation from toil in middle life, it is surely, of all imaginable occupations, the most suitable to our declining years. It requires precisely exertion enough of mind and body to keep them both healthy; sufficient to stimulate, not sufficient to fatigue and exhaust. Every day affords some new anticipation, and evolves, with the opening blossom, some new beauty. Who, that performs with his own hand, and for his own amusement, the various operations of grafting, budding, pruning, and transplanting, can complain that he has been disappointed of his object? There is something in the operations of a garden which sheds such a serenity and composure over the mind, that he who is vexed and wearied

with the cares and anxieties of life will lay down his burden for a happy hour or two, while he prunes his vines, or shades his tulips, or thins his shrubbery. The soil itself, which he turns over, as well as the herbs and flowers around him, gives out a healthful odour :

Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet
With charm of earliest birds; pleasant the sun,
When first on this delightful land he spreads
His orient beams on herb, tree, fruit, and flower,
Glistening with dew; *fragrant the fertile earth*
After soft showers, and sweet the coming on
Of grateful evening mild.

We cannot all have such enjoyments on the full scale we wish; but the universal love of these beautiful productions of nature is visible at every cottage window. Approach Norwich, on whichever road you may, and you will see a neat little garden-plot before the door; you will see a few roses and dahlias, a jessamine, a clematis, or a vine, climbing over the door. Nay, in the very heart of the city itself are to be found shows of ranunculuses and tulips, carnations and anemones; and in the most crowded parts of it you will see a little iron trellis-work before the window, guarding some humble pots of geranium and mignouette; or, where this slight, unexpensive protection cannot be afforded, you will often see a sweet-william, or a bunch of heart's-case, or a marigold, peeping from withinside the poor weaver's garret window. These appearances are evidence of enjoyment; long may the flowers blossom, for their colours are bright, their odours sweet, and many a weary moment do they beguile of its languor or its woe!

The success with which horticulture and the orchard are conducted in the neighbourhood of Norwich is best and most indisputably attested by the fact, that apples are frequently shot down in heaps on the pavement in the Market place, and sold for almost any price that can be got for them; and that during the summer which is just gone by, (1828) that most delicate and delicious of all the fruit we grow, strawberries, were sold at a penny and three-halfpence a pint. It is needless to say that inferior fruits, such as gooseberries, currants, plums, &c., were not disposed of at a higher rate. All culinary vegetables, peas, beans, cauliflowers, lettuces, potatoes, with innumerable others, are

amply and cheaply supplied by the rival market gardeners who attend the city. The soil, indeed, in its immediate vicinity, is remarkably favourable for their production; it is light and dry, easily worked at all seasons, and in all weathers, and amply supplied with manure from the stables and *cloacæ* of the town.

All the most valuable products, both animal and vegetable, of this country, have been imported from other parts of the world, and have been perpetuated and improved by constant attention here. It is a remarkable fact, that we have scarcely any vegetable useful for the food of man, which this country can call its own, otherwise than by adoption; our beer and our bread are from fruits indigenous to other soils. Wheat and rye come from Tartary and Siberia. Sir Joseph Banks (*Hort. Trans.* VOL. 1.) mentions a spring wheat, which he suspects to have come from the interior of the peninsula of India, from the hilly country, far within land from Bengal. It is not known with certainty whence barley and oats first came; but they are not natives of England. We derive rice from Ethiopia, buck-wheat from Asia; the potatoe was obtained from the mountains of Quito, in South America; cabbages and lettuces from Holland; cresses from Crete; the cauliflower from Cyprus; kidney-beans from the East Indies; asparagus from Asia; garlic likewise from the east; tobacco from America; horse-radish from China; lentils from France; parsley from Egypt; fennel from the Canary Islands, &c. As with fruits, so with flowers: the jessamine comes from the East Indies; the tulip from Cappadocia; the daffodil from Italy; the elder-tree from Persia; the lily from Syria; the tube-rose from the warmer provinces of North America, as well as from Java and Ceylon; the pink and carnation from Italy; and it may be suspected that many of the wild flowers which now adorn our hedges, though naturalized, are not natives, but have been disseminated through the means of birds from cultivated spots. The crab, the sloe, the haw, the black-berry, the acorn, the beech-mast, and the hazel-nut, may be almost said to comprehend the meagre and crude variety of vegetable food, which alone our native woods can boast.

Mr. Gibbon remarks that the foreign extraction of many of the flowers and esculent herbs and fruits which grow in European gardens is betrayed even by their names. The

apple was a native of Italy, and when the Romans had tasted the rich flavour of the apricot, the peach, the pomegranate, the citron, and the orange, they contented themselves with applying to all these new fruits the common denomination of Apple, discriminating them from each other by the additional epithet of their county. In the time of Homer, he says, the vine grew wild in Sicily, probably also in Italy, whence it was communicated to Gaul. Flax was transported to the same country from Egypt. The olive, in the western world, followed the progress of peace, of which it was the symbol. Two centuries after the foundation of Rome, both Italy and Africa were strangers to that useful plant; it was naturalized in those countries, and at length carried into the heart of Spain and Gaul. The use of artificial grasses was familiar to the farmers both of Italy and the provinces, particularly that which is in such high estimation with us, the lucerne, which derives its name and origin from Media. Be this as it may, we have them now, both fruits and flowers, inured to our climate, and reconciled to our soil. Exotics from the north and the south, from the equatorial to the polar regions; from the farthest east, and from the west, do homage to our skill and care in horticulture; they now propagate their several species among us, giving beauty to our fields, fragrance to our gardens, and contributing to the sustenance of ourselves.

The science and practice of gardening received a prodigious impulse in this country, about five-and-twenty years ago, by the establishment of "*The Horticultural Society*," under the auspices of Sir Joseph Banks, and the very ingenious and observant Mr. Knight, its first, and, happily, its existing president. The Horticultural Society, though more limited in the range of its enquiries than the Linnæan, may be said, without any disparagement, to point to more practical advantages; and its public *dejeunets*, at an early period in the summer, when the fruits of every latitude and season are exhibited in the most luxurious and splendid profusion, have given a fashion to the pursuit of gardening, in addition to its natural allurements. That gardening may be improved as an art, it must be studied as a science; and these two considerations are happily blended in the transactions of that society, which never *confined* itself to giving instructions for the culture of tender exotics and the costly products of the

hothouse, but made the management of the humblest fruits and flowers a primary object of its attention. Numerous have been the varieties of fruits *bred* by the scientific experiments of Mr. Knight, who has in many cases also taught us how to obtain them early, and preserve them late—objects of very great consequence in our fickle climate, where we want to extend the duration of them *at both ends*. Pines, melons, and hothouse grapes, with the peach and nectarine, might have been termed the aristocratic fruits of England with much more propriety twenty years ago, than they can be now. Formerly, a gentleman would have been ashamed to have had it known that he sold his garden fruits to any of the shopkeepers at Norwich, while he did not disdain to send his bailiff's wife with butter and eggs to sit in the market all day long: there was a silly vanity which deterred him from the open sale of his garden products; in a sort of clandestine manner indeed it was done, and the London fruiterers must have been supplied from the provinces—but now, if a gentleman makes his garden his hobby-horse, and spends a thousand a year on his hothouses, he has sense enough to be no longer ashamed of selling his pines and his grapes; and has at last discovered that while he is making a profit on his amusements, and thus obtaining an encouragement still further to pursue them, he is at the same time conferring a great favour on the public, and diffusing delicacies and luxuries among a numerous class of persons, who are enabled to purchase them at an easy price, and in small quantities or large, as suit their pockets best. Pines and melons in abundance are at this moment (August) to be seen at our fruiterers' windows in Norwich, and hothouse grapes are publicly advertized “to be cut fresh from the vines at a few minutes notice.” *London sends hothouse fruits to Paris.*—So much for horticulture in England.

We do not despair of seeing pines and melons, peaches, figs, and apricots, gracing the daily table of our city tradesmen after dinner; but these luxuries, alike grateful to the palate and conducive to the health, must be cheap before they can be common. We are rapidly becoming adepts in the economy of fuel; and, accordingly, hothouses and forcing-frames are not altogether so formidable, in point of expense, now, as they used to be. Mr. M'Phail, who was twenty years gardener to Lord Liverpool, and had the care

of his pineries, published a very sensible book, (*The Gardener's Remembrancer*) in which he intimates that pines do not require so much heat as is often imagined. A temperature of sixty degrees is sufficient to keep the plants alive during the winter; this temperature may be easily maintained, without the aid of fire, by means of horse-dung or the leaves of trees; and he positively affirms that his own succession-pines, are thus preserved all the year, without the aid of fire. The sun, during the winter, never shines on some of them, their leaves are continually moist, and water is in their centres constantly. The application of steam to the heating of hothouses appears first to have been attempted by Wakefield, of Liverpool, in 1788; and it was afterwards effectually applied in the vault of a cucumber-house at Knowle, in that neighbourhood, by Butler, gardener to the Earl of Derby, in 1792. It made little progress till about 1816, since which time it has been rapidly extended: and wherever an extensive range of hothouses is to be heated, it will be found a saving of fuel and labour, attended with less risk of overheating, or contamination by bad air.—See London's "*Encyclopædia of Gardening*."

Mr. Speechley, well known for his useful little treatise on the "*Culture of the Vine*," and his "*Hints in Rural Economy*," has suggested that our peach and nectarine trees, trained against walls, often become diseased from a cause which is little attended to. The decay of peach and nectarine trees almost always commences on the upper side of the large branches; and this is frequently brought on by the snow being permitted to lodge on the horizontal branches during the winter or spring months, but more particularly at the time of the rising of the sap, in spring. In a severe season, the snow goes off by slow degrees, and what is dissolved by the rays of the sun by day is constantly congealed into ice at night. Now the capillary vessels, says Mr. Speechley, which are thus exposed, being surcharged with moisture in the evening, the frost which comes on at night freezes the sap in the vessels which contain it, and, causing it to expand, thus tears the vessels asunder, and brings on a decay of that part of the branch. The snow, therefore, should be brushed off with a large light whisk, from the centre of the tree to the extremities of the branches—not in the opposite direction, lest the buds should be injured or broken off.

We have said that Mr. Knight has *bred* several new varieties of fruits. The general analogy which exists between animals and vegetables might naturally have led to an inference that, as by mixing breeds of different species of animals we produce new varieties, so a similar effect would result from fecundating the stigmata of one flower with the farina of another of a different species, or with that of a variety of the same. The principle was certainly known long before Mr. Knight's time, but it is to him that we are chiefly indebted for the extent of its application. (See *Phytologia*, SECT. VII. 2—6, for some instances of its application a hundred years ago; also Bradley's *Work on Gardening*; also the *Bath Papers*, VOLS. I. p. 18, and v. p. 38.) Indeed, our commonest gardeners have long been aware that an intermediate progeny is produced from these innocent adulteries. Bees, or the gales of spring are usually the unconscious ministers of such intrigues, and the offspring is, therefore, accidental. But Mr. Knight has successfully employed his ingenuity and skill in producing new varieties, which combine the peculiar excellencies of both the parent fruits; and, in many of his publications he has given instructions how to proceed in conducting similar experiments.

Much as we may excel—if it is true that we do much excel—the ancients in the practical part of gardening, it is worthy to be noticed that, with some of the most curious secrets of vegetable physiology they were almost as well acquainted as ourselves. The art of engrafting and of inoculating is of very great antiquity in Europe, but is supposed not to have been known to the Chinese, or to the natives of Peru and South America, till it was communicated to them by the Spanish missionaries. The Chinese, however, were said by sir George Staunton, in his time, to be unacquainted with it; and to produce dwarf fruit-trees, which are brought to table laden with fruit at their festivals, by surrounding a branch of a bearing fruit tree, where it forks, with a bag of earth, which is kept moist for some months, till the branch puts out roots, probably from the lips of a wound in the bark, and is at length separated and transplanted into a pot.—See *Embassy to China*, VOL. II. p. 54. 8vo.

Though the practice of engrafting is of great antiquity, it is not once adverted to by Moses, Hesiod, or Homer—indeed, we know not into what country it was first introduced,

by whom, or at what period of time. There seems to be only one allusion to it in the New Testament, and none in the Old. In the General Epistle of St. James to the Twelve Tribes (CH. I. v. 21) is to be found, perhaps, the solitary one; where the apostle says, "receive the *engrafted word* (τὸν ἐμφυτον λόγον) with meekness, which is able to save your souls." The expression is here metaphorically employed, but with singular beauty and felicity, to designate the engrafting of the new and yet tender *scion* of Christianity on the old *stock* of the Mosaic law. That the practice was well known and in common use, may be safely inferred from the introduction of such an allusion by the apostle to illustrate the relation between the New and the Old Dispensations.

Had the gift of prophecy been imparted to the poet Virgil, he could not have described with greater truth, and force, and feeling the expansion of Christianity, and the elevation and change of character which its pure doctrines were destined to produce on man, than by representing it as a vigorous scion grafted into the solid trunk of Judaism; as a vast tree, to use his own expression, "RISING UP TO HEAVEN with its happy branches, and wondering at the new foliage and the unknown fruits which grace them:"

* * * * *

Deinde feraces
Plantæ immittuntur. Nec longum tempus, et ingens
EXIIT AD CÆLUM ramis felicibus arbos,
Miraturque novas frondes, et non sua poma.

GEO. II. L. 82.

If any one is desirous of knowing the state of science, such as it was, in rural affairs, among the ancients, he may fortunately gratify his curiosity without learning either Greek or Latin; for Mr. Owen, of Oxford, translated the ΓΕΝΗΠΟΝΙΚΑ about twenty years ago, and the fourteen books of Palladius Rutilius Taurus Æmilianus. The Georgics of Virgil are accessible also to the English reader; and Pliny and Columella are no strangers to us. After specifying several ways by which plants propagate their species *naturally*, Virgil proceeds to notice those which are used by human art: and he distinctly enumerates suckers, setts, layers, cuttings, dry pieces of the cleft wood, by which, he says, the olive is propagated; and lastly by engrafting, (*Geo.* II. L. 21 and seqq). He marks the distinction between engrafting and inoculating (L. 73, &c.); inoculation being performed

by making a slit in the bark of one tree, and inserting the bud of another into it. There are various methods of engrafting now in use, but the only one which Virgil describes is what is called cleft-grafting, that is, by *cleaving* the head of the stock, and placing a scion from another tree in the cleft. But the ancients used also to engraft "by approach;" and Columella describes the method, when he directs "the stock on which the graft is to be inserted to be planted so near the tree designed to be propagated, as that the branches may be drawn down and inserted in the stock, without being cut from the parent tree;" he directs the letting it remain two years before it is separated. (See *Notes on Martyn's Georgics*, II. 69). Mingled with many superstitious absurdities, we find some good sense and many practices recommended by the Geoponic writers which are still used in the culture of various fruits. The ancients, if ignorant of the convertibility of leaf-buds into flower-buds, were led by accident to adopt a practice which we continue to find advantageous. The most vigorous branches are not those to be relied on for fruit; on the contrary, when a tree is very luxuriant and "runs to wood," as the gardeners term it, it is rarely fructiferous. Leaf-buds are believed to be converted into flower-buds by impeding the descent of the new caudexes along the bark; and this we effect by binding a strong wire tightly around it, or by cutting through it a spiral ring, or by depressing the too vigorous branches down to the horizon, or even below it. The generation of leaf-buds being thus impeded, or their supply of nourishment intercepted, nature, it is imagined, makes a successful effort to indemnify and compensate herself by producing flower-buds, which do not require new roots to pass along the bark of these bended, bandaged, or wounded branches. Thus, one of the Geoponic writers (Sotion) says, that "if you wish an apple-tree to bear much fruit, and not to shed it, you should cut off a wide piece of a leaden pipe, and bind it round the stem, a foot from the ground. When the fruit begins to ripen, remove the cincture; and let this be done every year, and the tree will flourish." The notions of the ancients on the subject of caprification are well known. The process, as described by many Greek and Roman writers—by Theophrastus, Plutarch, Pliny, and others, is precisely the same as that now practised; it is alluded to by Palla-

dus, who says that, "in the month of June, about the Solstice, the fig-trees are to be dressed—that is, the fruit of the wild fig are to be hung on, threaded with flax, like a garland." Another of the Geoponic writers (Democritus) says, "that the fig-tree will not cast its fruit if, when the moon is at the full, you suspend some figs on it; wherefore some insert a shoot on each tree, that they may not be obliged to do this every year." All ancient writers agree that scions of one genus may be engrafted on stocks of another. Florentinus says, "if you graft the vine on the cherry, you will have very early grapes; for, at the season in which the cherry-tree has been accustomed to produce its own fruit, it will, at the same period, afford grapes—that is, in the spring." Virgil and Columella contend for the possibility of successfully grafting scions on stocks, not only of different species, but of different genera, orders, and classes. The latter, particularly in his work "*De Arboribus*," devotes a chapter to prove this doctrine, in opposition to more ancient writers who had denied it; and he gives particular directions how to make the fig and the olive-trees unite. Virgil also says that planes have been engrafted with apples—that the mountain ash has been white with pear-blossoms, and that swine have munched acorns that have fallen from elms:

Et sæpe alterius ramos impunè videmus,
Vertere in alterius, mutataque insita mala
Ferre pyram, et prunis lapidosa rubescere corna.

GEO. II. 32.

Again,

Inseritur verò ex fœtū nūcis arbutus horrida,
Et steriles platani malos gessere valentes:
Castanæ fagus, ornusque incanuit albo
Flore pyri: glandemque sues fregère sub ulmis.

GEO. II. 70.

Virgil, however, was a poet as well as a philosopher, and, perhaps, might have exclaimed with Matt. Prior, if any one had asked if he had actually seen such things—"Odds life! must one swear to the truth of a song?" It should, however, be acknowledged that, when we have to translate the names of plants from a dead language into a living one—when we have to engraft English *scions* on old Latin and Greek *stocks*, we are in great danger of producing a hybrid progeny. At any rate, modern experimentalists have been less

fortunate than the ancients; and Mr. Loudon, in his very laborious and capital work, the "*Encyclopædia of Gardening*," well reduces the theory of grafting to a few simple particulars: graft only varieties of the same species, species of the same genus, and, by extension, genera of the same natural family. Unless this union of natures be attended to, permanent success will not attend the operation.

We have obtained from Mrs. Mackie, who occupies the largest nursery grounds in the county, a list of fruits *said* to be indigenous in Norfolk: strictly speaking, however, they are none of them indigenous, but, probably, many are varieties originally raised here, or, from an adaptation to our soil and climate, may flourish among us in an eminent degree.—The following is her list:—

Norfolk beefin apple; Oxnead pearmain; Norwich white pippin; Stag's summer nonpareil; London, or five-crowned pippin, no doubt a Norfolk fruit; sea pippin; Bland's summer pippin; Sieley's mignonne; nutmeg pippin; branch ditto; Ringwood's seedling; pump; Downham pippin; Adam's seedling; belle bonne; Norfolk and Hethersett pippins;* Britannia pear; caroun cherry; St. Augustine's grape; yellow autumn-bearing raspberry; Nield's white-rose gooseberry; Norwich seedling ditto; claret maple ditto. In Loudon's "*Descriptive Catalogue of Apples*," we also find the Norfolk storing and the Norfolk greening; the dumpling; the colman, and the Norfolk paradise; all described by Forsyth.

To these apples we may add, Colonel Harbord's pippin;† the Caroline;‡ winter colman; Norfolk colman, or coalman, from its dark colour; winter broaden, or broadend, a common apple in old cottage gardens, brought in great plenty to the Norwich market from Michaelmas to Christmas, and, with care, it will keep much later; Harvey, or Dr. Harvey's apple, an excellent sweet-meat baked, a hardy tree; Baxter's pearmain, a handsome pear-shaped apple; Hubbard's pearmain, fruit as bright as gold, and never seen out of the county; winter magetin, resembling the

* The former growing in the garden of the Rev. T. S. Buckle, and the latter in that of John Browne, esq. Hethersett.

† Named from the late lord Suffield.

‡ Dowager lady Suffield's Christian name, and growing in the garden at Blickling.

London pippin in form;* Fouldon pearmain, resembling the nonpareil;† Horsham russet;‡ white stone pippin, a white pippin, but differing from the Yorkshire white pippin, and the one mentioned by Forsyth; winter Dutch queening; Dutch mignonne.—See “An Account of some of the best varieties of Apples peculiar to, or cultivated in the County of Norfolk,” by Mr. George Lindley, in the *Hort. Trans.* VOL. IV. p. 65.

Some of our best table apples seem to be leaving us by the decay of old age; Virgil said, nearly two thousand years ago, that it was the nature of apples to degenerate and forget their former juices, and that the vine would bear wretched clusters, only fit for birds to pick:

Pomaque degenerant succos oblita priores:
Et turpes avibus prædam fert uva racemos. *GEOR. II. 60.*

There are conflicting opinions on this subject; and the controversy, if it may be so called, is very interesting. Mr. Knight's theory is, that the progeny of apple trees participates in the degeneracy of the parent trunk, when that degeneracy takes place not through accident, but age. The moil, the red-streak, with the musts and golden pippin, says he, are in the last stage of decay, and the stire and fox-whelp are hastening rapidly after them. The durability of the apple and pear is different in different varieties; but he thinks that none of either will vegetate with vigour, much, if at all, beyond the life of the parent stock, provided that died from mere old age.

* There is something very peculiar in this tree: the insect which has, for many years infested the bottom of the trunk of an old tree of the kind in Norwich, below where it has been grafted, has never been observed upon any other part though the other trees are pestered with it.

The insect itself is of a beautiful, deep claret colour; and it is enveloped in a substance of dazzling whiteness, which looks like cotton, and instantly melts, as it were, from the slightest pressure between the finger and thumb. It is the *Aphis lanigera* of Linnæus; exhibited in *Salisbury on Gardening*, and in *London's Encyclopedia of Gardening*.

† Growing in the garden of Mrs. Horrex, of Fouldon, in this county.

‡ A seedling, about thirty years old, from a nonpareil, raised by Mrs. Goose, of Horsham St. Faith's, near Norwich.

We may remark, *en passant*, “That the true Turkey Rhubarb first flowered in Norwich, in the garden belonging to Mr. Charles Bryant, schoolmaster, in Magdalen street, May 10th, 1706. This, it is said, was the first plant introduced into this island, except one in the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, last summer.”—*Crossgrove's News*.

The seeds of a new sort of celery obtained from the island of Iamos, in Turkey, which grows to the height of three feet, and possesses other superior properties, has lately been introduced into this county.—*Old Monthly Mag. July, 1797.*

The paternal offspring of vegetables, in their buds and bulbs, exactly resemble their parents, as we see in the propagation of flowers by roots, and in the engrafting of fruit-trees; but their seminal offspring are generated by two parents, are nourished by the female, and are constantly exhibiting new varieties, as we perceive in apple trees raised from seed, and in peas, beans, peaches, grapes, &c., produced in endless diversity by impregnating the stigmata of one flower with the farina of another of a different species. Grafts, according to Mr. Knight, though transplanted into other trees, are still a simple elongation of the original tree, and feel the effect of age, like the trees from which they are taken. If this theory is true, all those plants which are continually propagated by bulbs, suckers, wires, and buds, must in time degenerate with their parent plants; and the degeneracy can be arrested or cured only by applying to other varieties, derived from a seminal offspring. Mr. Knight's theory, however, is not without its difficulties, and has had its assailants. If there is a limited period for the existence of all organized matter in the vegetable creation, as in the animal; and if every vegetable offspring, except that which is derived from seed, is a simple elongation or division of the parent life, then the diseased appearance of young trees raised by graft is readily explained; but not so readily can we account for the vigour of others after a very long culture, and for the improvement in some, apparently increasing with the increase of their age. Without going further, we may instance the vine, notwithstanding Virgil's authority, who, after all, was more of a poet than a philosopher. In the first volume of the *Hort. Trans.* ART. 6, Mr. Knight, mentioning the different periods which different kinds of fruit-trees require to attain the "age of puberty," ascribes to the vine "three or four years" only. Now it is well known that the oldest plants give the best wine, and that a long course of years is necessary to bring them to perfection. It is supposed that we have more than fourteen hundred varieties of the vine;* and we are told by baron Picot de la Peyrouse, in his account of the agriculture of Montastruc, that in the

* After mentioning by name a great many sorts of grapes, their various qualities and the soils which suit them best, Virgil says that it is impossible to enumerate all the different species; and that you may as well attempt to count the sands which are driven on the Libyan shore by a south wind, or the billows that beat against the ships when an east wind blows over the Ionian sea.—

Clos de Vogois, which is the vineyard where the greatest quantity of Burgundy wine is produced, no new plants have been set for three hundred years, the vines being renewed by laying the old trunks,* but the root never being separated from the stock. This celebrated vineyard is never manured, and the soil, which is about three feet deep, is a lime-stone gravel on lime-stone rock. Its extent is 160 arpents, from which is made, in a good year, 160 to 200 hogsheads; the wine is so excellent, that it sells, on the spot, at five francs a bottle, and each hogshead contains about 260 bottles. The vineyard is of the Pipean grape. Now as these plants, yet flourishing in the highest perfection, are not propagated from seed, but by layers or suckers from the roots, we do not exactly see how Mr. Knight can consider them as simple elongations of the parent plant, participating in its natural decay. Messrs. Williamson (in the *Hort. Trans.* VOL. III.) and Biggs (in ditto, VOL. I.) and Speechley, in his "*Hints in Rural Economy*," and Loudon, in his *omni-prehensive "Encyclopædia,"* (if we may coin the word) are of opinion that the deterioration of the apple and other fruits may be owing to the climate, and that the return of genial summers would restore us as good fruit as ever. The latter will not listen to the notion that plants propagated by extension partake, in any degree, of the same period of life as the parent. "Vines, olives, poplars, and willows," says he, "have been propagated by extension for ages, and are still, as far as can be ascertained, as vigorous as they were in the time of Noah or Pliny." It is unquestionably true, he acknowledges, that all varieties have a tendency to degenerate into the primitive character of the species; but Loudon still thinks that any variety may be perpetuated with all its excellencies, by proper culture, and more especially varieties of trees. Biggs has rather a striking case in favour of this opinion: he says (*Hort. Trans.* VOL. I. ART. 11) "the apple tree will readily grow by cuttings, and trees raised in this way from healthy one-year-old branches, with blossom

Quem qui scire velit, Libyci velit æquoris idem
Discere quàm multæ Zephyro turbentur arenæ:
Aut, ubi navigilis violentior incidit Eurus
Nôsse, quot Ioni veniant ad litora fluctus.

Geo. II. 105.

* Virgil also recommends the propagation of vines by *layers*; the method still practised in preference to cuttings:

Sed truncula olææ melius, propagine Vites,
Respondent.

Geo. II. 64.

buds upon them, will continue to go on bearing the finest possible fruit, in a small compass, for many years." He asserts that they are less liable to canker than when raised from grafting. "I have more than once experienced this in the golden pippin, cuttings of which have remained seven years in perfect health, when grafts, taken not only from the same tree, but from the very branch, part of which was divided into cuttings, cankered in two or three years." Speechley says, in his *Hints, &c.*, note at p. 189, that "as stocks, for the purpose of engrafting apples, are invariably raised from seed, generally from crab pippins, whenever a cutting is taken from an aged tree, in a state of decay, and engrafted upon a thriving stock immediately from seed, it may, with propriety, be considered as a renovation from decrepid old age to youth and healthful vigour." Mr. Speechley's notion, then, is diametrically opposite to that of Lord Bacon, that "the scion over-ruleth the stock quite; and the stock is but passive only, giving aliment, but no motion, to the graft:" it is equally so to that of Mr. Knight, who expresses his "confidence, from very extensive and long experience, that the graft derives nutriment only, and not growth, from the young stock in which it is inserted, and that, with the life of the parent stock, the graft retains its habits and its constitution." Mr. Speechley, we see, looks on the stock as over-ruling the scion—as restoring the latter, "when taken from an aged tree, in a state of decay, to youth and healthful vigour." This is turning the tables on lord Bacon and Mr. Knight, with a vengeance; but he is perfectly consistent with the opinions he held many years before; for, in his useful little work "*On the Culture of the Vine*," he says, "that scions engrafted on more vigorous trees, of the same genus, have thence acquired greater vigour in the growth of their leaf-buds and fruit-buds;" and he adds, that he had improved many kinds of vines by engrafting those which have generally weak wood on plants which are stronger.

Considerable obscurity envelops the philosophy of engrafting; the fact probably is, that there is a much greater reciprocal influence and alliance between the stock and the scion than is generally allowed. Many facts have been recorded which imply this.—(See Darwin's *Phytologia*, SECT. XV. *passim*.)—Bradley states an instance in which the

scion of a variegated jessamine gave variegation to the leaves *below* it of the unvariegated jessamine on which it was grafted, though the graft itself perished. Laurence inoculated some buds of a striped jessamine into the branches of the plain sort, and, as he asserts, he has several times experienced that, if the bud lives only two or three months, it will communicate its disease to the whole circumfluent sap, and the tree will become entirely striped. Mr. Fairchild budded a passion tree, the leaves of which were spotted with yellow, into one that bore long fruit; and though the buds did not take, in a fortnight, yellow spots began to show themselves, about three feet *above the inoculation*, and, in a short time afterwards, similar spots appeared on a shoot *which came out of the ground on another part of the plant*.—(*Bradley on Gardening*, VOL. II. p. 129.)—These facts are the more curious, since from experiments of engrafting red currants on black (*ibid.* VOL. II.), the fruit does not acquire any change of flavour; and by many other experiments, neither colour nor any other change is produced in the fruit engrafted on other stocks. Bradley, nevertheless, considers the stock merely as a fund of vegetable matter, which is to be filtered through the scion, digested, and brought to maturity, as the time of growth in the vessels of the scion directs; for the scion, says he, preserves its natural purity and intent, though it be fed and nourished by a mere crab: he accordingly assimilates grafting to planting. But if the stock should be considered merely as a medium of nutrition, the reason is not very obvious why scions do not succeed when grafted on stocks of different genera, orders, and even classes. The ancients, as we have seen, asserted that, with them, they did so succeed.—(See various notes on the second Georgic, by professor Martyu, on this subject, in his edition of Virgil.)—Modern gardeners have been less fortunate: Du Hamel tried a great many experiments on this subject, but was always unsuccessful in his attempts—such as the pear on the oak, the elm, the plum, &c., and a very intelligent working gardener at Norwich, with whom we have conversed, told us he had often tried similar experiments without success; his expression was, that “the scions always appeared to imbibe poison from the stock.”—See, however, Darwin's *Phytologia*, SECT. XV. 1—4.

The Flemish and Dutch have long been celebrated for their fruits, flowers, and culinary vegetables. Evelyn says

that "it was through the plain industry of one Harris, a fruiterer to Henry VIII., that the fields and environs of about thirty towns in Kent only were planted with fruit from Flanders, to the universal benefit and general improvement of the county." "Festivals of Flora" are still held twice a year at Ghent, at midsummer and midwinter, by the Agricultural Society of that town; the plants are exhibited for three days. By a pleasing fiction, the plants alone are said to be competitors, and the successful plant is said to be *crowned*. The reward is an honorary medal. Florists' flowers have long been an object of commerce in Holland, and throughout all the Low Countries, where the most preposterous, and almost incredible sums have been given for a tulip, a hyacinth, a ranunculus, or an anemone.

The taste for florists' flowers in England is generally supposed to have been brought over from Flanders with our worsted manufacturers, during the persecution of Philip II.; and the cruelties of the duke of Alva, in 1567,* became the occasion of our receiving, through the Flemish weavers, gilliflowers, carnations, and Provence roses; accordingly, flowers were much cultivated in Norwich from the time that those industrious refugees took shelter here. Sir James Smith (in the *Linnæan Transactions*, VOL. II, p. 296,) mentions a play called "Rhodon and Iris," which was acted at the florists' feast at Norwich, in 1637,† a proof that the culture of flowers was held in great estimation at that time; and in 1761, Evelyn mentions sir Thomas Brown's garden there, as containing a paradise of rarities, and the gardens of all the inhabitants as full of excellent flowers. From Norwich, the love of flowers seems to have spread to other manufacturing establishments; (see *Loudon's Encyclopædia*, p. 84), and the taste still remains popular not only there, but among the weavers in Spitalfields, Manchester, Bolton, and most of the commercial towns in Lancashire,‡ and many in Cheshire, Derbyshire, and other counties.

It is not much to the credit of Norwich, however, that having had, for thirty or forty years, residing within its walls

* 1578. In reward to the Duchman gardener for his travayle from Norwich to Hengr. (Hengrave) to viewe y^e orchardes, gardyns, and walkes, lijs. iij*sd*. Paid to the Duchman for clypping the knotts, altering the alleys, setting the grounde, finding herbe, and bordering the same, xls.—*Gage's Hengrave*, p. 17.

† Advertisements for Florists' Feasts are often to be met with in the early Norwich papers. "Shows of well-blown flowers, by the sons of Flora," are advertised in the *Norwich Gazette* for 1729. "Tickets 3s. each, and civil usage."

‡ Quantities of tulips have been sent to these places from Norwich.

the most accomplished botanist in Europe; having had the illustrious president of the Linnæan society, the author of the "Flora Britannica," of the "Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany," and of various other works relating to that interesting study; having had for such a series of years SIR JAMES EDWARD SMITH as a resident citizen, it will not be deemed much to the credit of Norwich, that it never yet established a BOTANIC GARDEN for the recreation of scientific persons, and for the prosecution of their pursuits. While Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Cork, Chelsea, Kew, Oxford, Cambridge, Hull, York, Liverpool, and our neighbour Bury, have their botanic gardens; NORWICH, on the person of one of whose citizens the mantle of Linnæus descended, and who possessed his library and collection, neglected to avail itself of those favourable auspices which it enjoyed. Sir James Smith, with a few scientific friends, did once invite the citizens of Norwich to establish a botanic garden; he offered his subscription, and he offered what was far more valuable, his assistance in laying it out, furnishing it, and giving instructions for its management. This opportunity was lost, and so far as his services are concerned, for ever! The best monument they can now offer to the memory of one so amply entitled to an honourable memorial in his native city, is to acknowledge the errors they once committed, by making a prompt, resolute, and effectual effort to retrieve it, by establishing a good BOTANIC GARDEN in its vicinity,* and connecting with it a HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

There are several gentlemen in our neighbourhood who have given their attention to the culture of particular fruits for the table, or of flowers for the garden. While it may seem invidious, perhaps, to single out any individual, it is nevertheless impossible not to allude to the very distinguished success which has attended Mr. Crawshay, at Honingham hall, in his culture of the grape and the pine: the

* Gardening is cultivated by many ladies and gentlemen of this city and its suburbs to great extent. Mr. Middleton, of the Crescent, whose skill in producing flowers is only to be equalled by his liberality in parting from them, has produced a dahlia, called Middleton's Sovereign, which he raised in 1823; it is of a fine deep scarlet velvet colour, from five to six feet high, and is hardy.—See *Hort. Trans.* VOL. VII. p. 135. We cannot leave the subject of gardening, without mentioning the interesting specimens of aloes, stapellas, and misembrianthemums, &c., the property of Mr. Hitchin, of St. Michael's Coslany, and the polite manner in which he allows the lovers of plants to inspect and profit from his unique collection.

extent to which he grows these delicious luxuries, the early period at which he brought the former to full bearing, and the great perfection, both as to size and flavour, to which he has raised them, entitle Mr. Crawshay to the praise of being the most skilful among the many skilful gardeners of this county.

In drawing up the foregoing sketch of our Agriculture and Horticulture, recourse has occasionally been had to certain articles on these subjects, which are sprinkled among the pages of the Annual and Monthly Reviews; lest any curious eye should detect what he fancies too close a resemblance, it is thought necessary, or at least prudent, to state, that the same writer who prepared the one prepared the other also.

BOTANY.

It does not appear that systematic botany was particularly studied in Norwich till towards the latter end of the eighteenth century—there was indeed a set of botanists very distinct from the florists, though like them mostly in humble life, who amused themselves in herborizing in the country, and who referred their discoveries to the names and descriptions of old English authors, particularly Gerard and Parkinson, sometimes perhaps to Ray. Some of these are still in being, and a society, founded many years ago, existed in 1804; but the number of these properly called botanists has always been very inconsiderable compared with the cultivators of fine flowers, who, among the journeymen weavers and other persons employed in the manufacture, are very numerous.

The following are the authors who have written on the natural history of this county.

THOMAS TUSSEK, gent., was born near Witham, Essex, 1515, received a liberal education at Eton school, and at Trinity college, Cambridge; he lived many years as a farmer in Suffolk, and afterwards at West Dereham, and in Norwich, and attained by the interest of Salisbury, dean of Norwich, a singing man's place in that cathedral; he afterwards removed to London, where he published the first edition of his works, and died in 1580. Tussek was the first to introduce the subject of gardening, and has given us not only a list of the fruits, but also of all the plants cultivated in our gardens. His principal work was "Five hundred points of good Husbandry."—See *Chalmers' Biog. Dict.*

SIR THOMAS BROWNE, for an account of whom, see p. 1141, first observed the *salsola fruticosa* on the Norfolk coast. The oldest name among the botanists of this city is that of — WILSON, a tailor, who made frequent journeys to London about 1738 and 1740 — part of his Herbarium, very scientifically named, fell into the hands of the late sir James Smith; from thence it appears, that he collected and dried many plants from the physic garden at Chelsea, and from Gray's nursery at Fulham; among his pupils were Mr. CHRISTOPHER SMART, of the same business, and Mr. CHRISTOPHER NEWMAN, a man in a more elevated situation in life. Mr. WILLIAM HUMFREY first discovered the *lycoperdon phalloides*, and Mr. WOODWARD the *Batturea* of Persoon, a most singular fungus, not known out of the neighbourhood of Norwich. Mr. JAMES FOX, a weaver, is mentioned in the second volume of the Linnæan Transactions. p. 315, as the first person who ever raised a *lycopodium* from seed. He lived to an advanced age.

JOHN PITCHFORD, after being a student of physic in London, settled in Norwich in 1769, where he long practised as a surgeon and apothecary in the city and its neighbourhood, especially among the Catholics, being himself of that persuasion; his moral character and truly christian spirit would have done honour to any church or sect; he left behind him five children. Mr. P. was the last of a school of botanists of this city, among whom the writings and merits of Linnæus were perhaps more early, or at least more philosophically studied and appreciated, than in any other part of Great Britain. He died in Norwich, December 22nd, 1803, aged 66 years, after being the only survivor, except Dr., afterwards sir James Smith, of the original Linnæan school in Norwich.

HUGH ROSE, an apothecary of Norwich, who with much classical learning, added to a systematic and physiological turn of mind, was educated in Scotland, and was chiefly acquainted with Ray and Tournefort. He wrote in 1775, "Elements of Botany," illustrated with plates, containing the history of the science with accurate definitions of all the terms of the art, exemplified in eleven copper-plates, the theory of vegetables, the scientific arrangement of plants, and names used in botany; rules concerning the general history, virtues, and uses of plants, being a translation of the Philosophy of Botany, and other treatises of Linnæus, 1775, 8vo. 6s. The late sir James Smith has acknowledged that he owed considerable obligations to this botanist for books and instruction in early life. Mr. Rose was for some time before his death, deprived of his eyesight.

CHARLES BRYANT, formerly beadle to the court of guardians of the city of Norwich, and who died in September, 1799, was the author of "Flora Dietetica, or, the History of Esculent Plants," 1783, both domestic and foreign, in which they are accurately described, and reduced to their Linnæan generic and specific names, with their English names annexed. London, 8vo. "Dictionary of the ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants most commonly cultivated in the Plantations, Gardens, and Stoves of Great Britain," arranged according to the Linnæan generic names, and containing full and ac-

curated descriptions of the genera and species, with the names properly accented. Norwich, 1790, 8vo. The principal part of his work is highly valuable, and full of solid information.—See note at p. xl.

REV. HENRY BRYANT, brother to Mr. Charles Bryant, whom he survived, was, about 1764, one of the ministers of the principal parish in Norwich; he also had the living of Heydon, from whence he afterwards removed to Colby. He took up the study of botany to amuse his mind, after the death of a beloved wife. He was also well skilled in the mathematics, and died at Colby in this county, at an advanced age, in 1799.—See biographical memoirs of several Norwich botanists, by J. E. Smith, M. D., F. R. S., P. L. S., in the *Linn. Trans.*, vol. VII, p. 295; and for a memoir of sir James Smith, see p. 1143 of this work.

WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER, LL. D., F. R. A., and L. S. the present Regius Professor of Botany in the university of Glasgow, is a native of Norwich. His father, Mr. Joseph Hooker, a most respectable manufacturer in this city, was fond of horticulture, and possessed a rich collection of succulent and other exotics. Dr. Hooker spent some of his earlier years in the study of agriculture, with the late Robert Paul, esq., of Starston hall; but the death of his relation, the accomplished William Jackson, esq., of Exeter, enabled him to devote himself to his favourite pursuit—natural history. His attention was originally directed, in conjunction with his brother, the late Mr. Joseph Hooker, to the study of entomology, and they made considerable collections of British insects. Dr. Hooker also devoted some time to the study of ornithology. His predilection for botany arose subsequently, and his fortunate discovery of the very rare and singular moss, *Buxbaumia aphylla*, almost at the commencement of his career, together with the advantage of possessing the acquaintance of sir James Edward Smith, and Dawson Turner, esq., of Yarmouth, led him ultimately to confine his attention almost exclusively to botany. Dr. Hooker has been among the most ardent and indefatigable investigators of the botanical productions of these kingdoms, and his name, as an enterprising traveller, is distinguished by his voyage to Iceland. Of the natural productions of that island he made an extremely rich collection, which, however, was unfortunately lost by the conflagration of the ship in which he was returning to England. He printed “*Recollections of Iceland*,” at first for private circulation only, and subsequently in an enlarged form, for the public. He subsequently published “*A Monograph on the Genus Jungermannia*,” in folio and quarto; “*Muscologia Britannica*,” 8vo.; “*Flora Scotica*,” 8vo., &c. He edited Curtis’s “*Flora Londinensis*,” folio, and is now the editor of the “*Botanical Magazine*.” Dr. Hooker is unquestionably one of the first botanists of the age, and even among them he stands pre-eminently distinguished, by uniting to the character of a profound naturalist, that of a first-rate artist. His works not only display the extent of his scientific erudition, but they are adorned by the productions of his own pencil, which has never been excelled for freedom, taste, and fidelity.

JOHN LINDLEY, esq., F. R. S., L. S., G. S., the recently-appointed Professor of Botany in the London university, is the son

of Mr. John Lindley, late of Catton, nurseryman. His first botanical work, which was printed at Norwich, is a translation of M. Richard's "Essay on the Structure of Fruits and Seeds;" and he has subsequently published "A Monograph on Roses," and a corrected and enlarged edition of Donn's "Hortus Cantabrigiensiis." Mr. Lindley is also garden-assistant-secretary to the Horticultural Society.

JOHN CURTIS, one of the first engravers of natural history at present in existence, and an excellent entomologist, is also a Norwich man. He was employed as a writing clerk in this city till the year 1811, when he was engaged to reside with a naturalist in the neighbourhood of Norwich, and was employed principally to draw subjects of natural history. While there, he was placed with Mr. Edwards, of Bungay, by whom he was taught to engrave. On his return, he executed the plates to Kirby and Spence's "Introduction to Entomology." In that situation he remained till about the year 1817, when he removed to London. There he has ever since resided, fully (and to science most usefully) employed in conducting "British Entomology," and in engraving for various scientific works. Mr. Curtis is most certainly not only an excellent and truly scientific naturalist, but an incomparable artist.

HENRY DENNY, late curator of the Norwich museum, and now holding a situation in the Leeds Philosophical and Literary society, is a native of this city, and author of "An Essay on the British Species of the Genera *Pselaphus*," of Herbst, and "*Scydmaenus*," of Latreille. Norwich, 1825.

ROBERT WIGHAM, a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, an indefatigable scientific practical botanist and entomologist, to whom we are obliged for the annexed Lists of Plants and Insects, is now a resident in this city, where he also practises electricity and galvanism with great effect.*

NORFOLK PLANTS, WITH REFERENCES TO THE FIGURES IN SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY.

FIRST CLASS.

Chara hispida, 468, Prickly Chara—*Horning*

SECOND CLASS.

Veronica scutellata, 782, Marsh Speed-well—*Felthorpe bogs and Horning*
Veronica tryphyllos, 26, Fingered Speedwell—*Barton Bendish, near*
Swaffham, and Cockley Cley

Veronica verna, 25, Vernal Speedwell—*Bakinghill and Harleston*

Pinguicula vulgaris, 70, Common Butterwort—*Felthorpe bogs*

Utricularia minor, 254, Lesser Hooded Milfoil—*St. Faith's Newton*
bogs, and St. Faith's wood

* Mr. S. BRIGGS, of Norwich, who died in 1797, was the last member of a society of Herbalists, who laudably passed many of their leisure hours in the study and gathering of plants, and were the first to cultivate and propagate the rhubarb plant in this country, which they effected so successfully, as to rival in colour, flavour, and medicinal virtue, the roots of the Russia and Turkey kind.

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THIRD CLASS.

- Valeriana rubra* 1531, Red Valerian—on a wall in Bishop's-street
Iris fetidissima, 590, Stinking Iris—near Binham
Cladium Mariscus, 950, Prickly Bog-rush—St. Faith's Newton bogs, and Horning
Crocus vernus, 344, Spring Crocus—near Mendham Long Lane, by Harleston
Panicum verticillatum, 874, Rough Panickgrass—in a field near St. Giles's Gates
Panicum viride, 875, Green Panickgrass—near Norwich, and Barton Bendish
Bromus arvensis, 1984, Field Brome-grass—at Earsham, Norfolk
Bromus erectus, 471, Upright Perennial Brome-grass—at Holkham
Agrostis Shica-venti, 951, Silky Bent-grass—St. Faith's
Digitaria sanguinalis, 849, Cock's-foot Finger-grass—Sandy Fields, between Brandon and Moundeford
Polypogon littoralis, 1704, Short-crowned Beard-grass—Salt-marshes, near Cley
Aira canescens, 1190, Grey Hair-grass—on Yarmouth Denes, near the South Battery
Milium lendigerum, 1107, Panick Millet-grass—corn fields at Gillingham
Glyceria rigida, 1371, Hard Meadow-grass—on walls about Norwich, frequent
Poa bulbosa, 1071, Bulbous Meadow-grass—on Yarmouth Denes
Schœnus compressus, 791, Compressed Bog-rush—St. Faith's bogs, and near Ditchingham bath
Scirpus paniciflorus, 1122, Chocolate-headed Club-rush—Poringland heath, and Ellingham fen
Eriophorum vaginatum, 873, Hare's-tail Rush—Bawsey Bottom, near Lynn
Phleum Boëmeri, 459, Canary Cat's-tail Grass—near Swaffham
Rotbolia incurvata, 760, Sea Hard Grass—Yarmouth Denes
Bromus pinnatus, 730, Spiked Heath Brome-grass—Earsham, near Bungay
Scripus triquetus, 1694, Triangular Club-rush—sides of Acle Dam
Holosteum ambellatum, 27, Umbelliferous Jagged Chickweed—on the city walls, at St. Augustine's, and walls in St. Faith's-lane

FOURTH CLASS.

- Dipsacus pilosus*, 877, Small Teasel—near Loddon, and Norwich
Scabiosa columbaria, 1311, Small Scabious—about Norwich, frequent
Asperula cynanchica, 33, Small Woodruff—Swaffham heath
Galium anglicum, 384, Wall Ladies' Bedstraw—on the walls of Binham church, and Thetford
Centunculus minimus, 531, Small Chaff-weed—Horsford heath, South Wootton heath, near Lynn, and Filby heath, near the water
Potamogeton heterophyllum, 1285, Various-leaved Pond-weed
Ruppia maritima, 136, Sea Ruppia—Ditches on the marshes at Yarmouth
Tillæa muscosa, 116, Mossy Tillæa—Yarmouth Denes, near the Whale's Jaw-bones, Mousehold heath, Stratton Strawless, and near Horsford

FIFTH CLASS.

- Anchusa sempervirens*, 45, Evergreen Alkanet—about *Norwich* and *Haddiscoe*
Cynoglossum sylvaticum, 1642, Green-leaved Hound's-tongue—near *St. Benedict's Gates*
Menyanthes nymphoides, 217, Fringed Buck-bean—*Wisbeck river*, towards *Downham*
Hottonia palustris, 864, Marsh Water-violet—common in *Norfolk*
Anagallis cærulea, 1823, Blue Pimpernel—*St. Stephen's Road*, near *Mrs. Mackie's nursery*
Convolvulus Soldanella, 314, Sea Bind-weed—*Yarmouth Denes*
Campanula patula, 42, Spreading Bell-flower—near *Holt*, in the way to *Binham*
Campanula rapunculus, 283, Ramphion Bell-flower—*Buckenham Castle Hill*, and near *Norwich*
Verbascum pulverulentum, 487, Yellow Hoary Mullein—plentiful about *Norwich*, *Castleacre*, and *Hillington*
Atropa Belladonna, 592, Deadly Night-shade—near *Thorpe*, by *Norwich*
Thesium linophyllum, 247, Bastard Toad-flax—*Limekiln-hill* at *Shouldham*
Herniaria glabra, 206, Smooth Rapture-wort—*Caldecote*, near *Swaffham heath*
Chenopodium olidum, 1034, Stinking Goose-foot—*Yarmouth Denes*, and near *Magdalen Gates*
Salsola Kali, 684, Prickly Salt-wort—*Yarmouth Denes*
Salsola fruticosa, 635, Shrubby Salt-wort—at *Wells*, *Cley*, and at *Brancaster*, near the public-house
Cuscuta Epithimum, 55, Lesser Dodder—*St. Faith's Newton*, *Stratton Strawless*, *Felthorpe*, and other heaths in *Norfolk*
Gentiana Pneumonanthe, 20, Marsh Gentian—*Stratton Strawless*, *Horsford*, and *Felthorp heaths*
Eryngium maritimum, 718, Sea Eryngo—*Yarmouth Denes*, and several places on the *Norfolk coast*
Bupleurum rotundifolium, 99, Round-leaved Thorow-wax—corn-fields at *Marham*
Bupleurum tenuissimum, 476, Slender Thorow-wax—salt-water ditches at *Lynn*, *Cley*, and *Yarmouth*
Caucalis daucoides, 197, Small Bur-parsley—corn-fields at *Marham*
Selinum palustre, 329, Marsh Milk-parsley—at *Wroxham*, *Horning*, and near *Ludham*. The Larva of *Papilio Machaon*, (the swallow-tail butterfly) feeds on this plant at those places
Oenanthe pimpinelloides, 347, Parsley Water Drop-wort—at *Horning*, and near *Yarmouth*
Cicuta virosa, 479, Water Cow-bane—at *Lakenham*, near *Norwich*, and near *Yarmouth*
Sambucus Ebulus, 475, Dwarf Elder—near *Brundel*, and in *Tuck's wood*, *Lakenham*
Statice reticulata, 328, Matted Sea-lavender—about *Wells*, *Cley*, *Blakeney*, and *Brancaster*
Drosera rotundifolia, 867, Round-leaved Sun-dew
Drosera longifolia, 868, Long-leaved Sun-dew

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- Drosera anglica*, 869, Great Sun-dew—all at *Felthorpe heath*, near the bog
Myosurus minimus, 485, Common Mouse-tail—*St. Faith's, Lakenham, Yarmouth, and Boughton*

SIXTH CLASS.

- Narcissus poeticus*, 275, Poetic Narcissus—near *Woodbastwick*
Fritillaria Meleagris, 622, Common Fritillary—near *Harleston*, in a field called *Seven Acres*
Tulipa sylvestris, 163, Wild Tulip—old chalk pits, near *Norwich*
Ornithogalum umbellatum, 130, Common Star of Bethlehem—at *Baburg*, near *Norwich*, and *Old Buckenham*
Ornithogalum nutans, 1907, Drooping Star of Bethlehem—in a field on *Thorpe road*, near the *Rosary*
Hyacinthus racemosus, 1931, Starch Hyacinth—on the city walls at *St. Augustine's*
Narthesium ossifragum, 535, Lancashire Asphodel—*Dersingham moor*
Convallaria majalis, 1035, Lily of the Valley—near the *Rosary* on *Thorpe road*
Acorus Calamus, 356, Common Sweet Flag—on the sides of the river *Yare*, near *Norwich*
Frankenia lævis, 205, Smooth Sea-heath—on *Yarmouth Denes*, near the *Ferry*
Peplis Portula, 1211, Water Panslane—*St. Faith's Newton* and *Felthorpe*
Rumex pulcher, 1576, Fiddle Dock—at *Horning*, frequent in *Norfolk*
Rumex sanguineus, 1533, Bloody-veined Dock—at *Costessey*, near *Norwich*

EIGHTH CLASS.

- Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, 319, Cranberry—*Dersingham moor, Wretham, Horning*, and near *Bawsey*
Daphne Laureola, 119, Spurge-leaved Mezereon,—*Lakenham*, (near the church) and several places in *Norfolk*
Polygonum minus, 1043, Small Creeping Persicaria—on *Costessey* common near *Norwich*, and *Filby heath*
Paris quadrifolia, 7, Common Herb Paris—*Costessey, Rackheath wood*, and near *Bawburgh*

NINTH CLASS.

- Butomus umbellatus*, 651, Flowering Rush—*ditches of Norfolk*, common

TENTH CLASS.

- Monotropa Hypopithys*, 60, Yellow Bird's-nest—*Shottisham* and *Stoke Holy Cross*
Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 54, Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage—*Porringland heath*, near *Norwich*
Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage—*Porringland heath*
Saxifraga trydactylites, 501, Rue-leaved Saxifrage—common on walls about *Norwich*
Scleranthus perennis, 352, Perennial Knarvel—near *Snettisham* and *Kelling*

- Saponaria officinalis*, 1060, Common Soap-wort—near *Bishops-bridge*, *Norwich*
Dianthus prolifer, 956, Proliferous Pink—in a field near *St. Augustine's Gates*
Silene Otites, 85, Spanish Catch-fly—near *Swaffham*, *Thetford*, and *Bendish*
Silene aunglica, 1178, English Catch-fly—about *Cromer* and *Sherringham*
Arenaria tenuifolia, 219, Fine-leaved Sand-wort—near *Cley*, and on *Sir Richard Bedingfield's* garden walls, at *Oxburgh*
Sedum anglicum, 171, English Stone-crop—on the coast of *Norfolk*
Sedum rupestre, 170, Rock Stone-cup—at *Holt* and *Beccles*
Cerastium arvense, 93, Field-mouse-ear Chick-weed—by the road side, out of *St. Augustine's gates*

ELEVENTH CLASS.

- Euphorbia exigua*, 1336, Dwarf Spurge—in corn fields near *Mulbarton*
Euphorbia amygdaloides, 256, Wood Spurge—*St. Faith's Wood*, at *Taverham*, near the church, and at *Seething*

TWELFTH CLASS.

- Rosa tomentosa*, 990, Downy-leaved Rose—at *St. Faith's* and *Catton*, near *Norwich*, and at *Diss*
Rosa arvensis, 188, White Field Rose—common in *Norfolk*
Potentilla argentea, 89, Hoary Cinque-foil—frequent in *Norfolk*
Geum rivale, 106, Water Avenue—side of the ditch near *Carrow bridge*, and several places in *Norfolk*

THIRTEENTH CLASS.

- Glaucium luteum*, 8, Yellow Horn Poppy—on the *Norfolk coast*
Glaucium violaceum, 201, Violet Horn Poppy—on the road 4 miles from *Aylsham*, towards *Cromer*
Papaver hybridum, 53, Mongrel Poppy—frequent about *Norwich*
Nymphaea alba, 160, White Water-lily—common in rivers and marshes of *Norfolk*
Tilia parvifolia, 1705, Small-leaved Lime-tree—*Horsford heath*
Stratiotes aloides, 379, Common Water-soldier—in rivers and marshes of *Norfolk*, frequent
Anemone Pulsatilla, 51, Pasque-flower—at *Sporle*, and on the *Tulip-hills*, near *Lexham*
Thalictrum minus, 11, Lesser Meadow-rue—hedges at *Marham* and *Shouldham*
Clematis Vitalba, 612, Common Traveller's Joy—frequent in hedges in *Norfolk*
Thalictrum flavum, 367, Common Meadow-rue—frequent in ditches in *Norfolk*
Adonis autumnalis, 308, Corn Pheasant's-eye—frequent about *Norwich*
Ranunculus lingua, 100, Great Spear-wort—frequent in ditches in *Norfolk*

FOURTEENTH CLASS.

- Teucrium Chamaedrys*, 680, Wall Germander—*City walls*, near *St. Augustine's*
Mentha sylvestris, 686, Horse Mint—near *Harford bridges*

- Lanium incisum*, 1033, Cut-leaved Dead Nettle—near *Norwich*
Galeobdolon luteum, 787, Yellow Weasel-snout—in a plantation near
the Rosary, Thorpe road
Leonurus Cardiaea, 286, Common Mother-wort—near *Earsham, Holk-*
ham, Potter Heigham, and at Salthouse
Thymus Acinos, 411, Basil Thyme—frequent about *Norwich*
Mentha rotundifolia, 446, Round-leaved Mint—near *Earlham, edge of*
a moat at Shingham
Mentha Pulegium, 1026, Penny-royal—*St. Faith's Newton, and several*
places in Norfolk
Melampyrum arvense, 53, Purple Cow-wheat—near *Costessey, Litcham,*
and Mulbarton
Linaria Cymbalaria, 502, Ivy-leaved Toad-flax—on walls about *Norwich*
Antirrhinum majus, 129, Great Snap-dragon—on walls about *Norwich*
Antirrhinum Orontium, 1155, Lesser Snap-dragon—sandy fields about
Norwich
Orobanche minor, 422, Lesser Broom-rape—frequent in clover-fields in
Norfolk
Orobanche cærulea, 423, Purple Broom-rape—at *Lower Sherringham*
Orobanche ramosa, 184, Branched Broom-rape—at *Broome and Outwell,*
in hemp fields

FIFTEENTH CLASS.

- Camelina sativa*, 1254, Common Gold of Pleasure—road-side out of
St. Giles's gates
Lepidium latifolium, 182, Broad-leaved Pepper-wort—on *Sherringham*
cliffs
Lepidium ruderales, 1595, Narrow-leaved Pepper-wort—river-side at
Yarmouth, Cley, and Lynn
Teesdalia nudicaulis, 327, Naked-stalked Teesdalia—*Yarmouth Denes,*
also frequent about Norwich
Thlaspi arvense, 1659, Penny-cress—near *Tuck's wood, Lakenham, near*
Norwich
Cochlearia danica, 696, Danish Scurvy-grass—at *Wells*
Cakile maritima, 231, Common Sea Rocket—on the *Norfolk coast*
Crambe maritima, 924, Common Sea Kale—at *Mundesley, and other*
places on the coast
Cardamine amara, 1000, Bitter Ladies'-smock—in ditches and by the
river-side near Carrow bridge, and several other places in Norfolk
Erysimum cheiranthoides, 942, Treacle Hedge Mustard—plentiful
about Norwich
Arabis hirsuta, 587, Hairy Wall-cress—on the walls of *Lakenham*
churchyard, and Barton Bendish
Turritis glabra, 777, Smooth Tower-mustard—hedges at *Wroxham and*
Horstead, near Norwich
Sinapis tenuifolia, 525, Fine-leaved Mustard—on the bridge at *Wroxham*

SIXTEENTH CLASS.

- Geranium sylvaticum*, 121, Wood Crane's-bill—near *Spixworth church,*
and Holt wood, in Leziate, near Lynn
Geranium lucidum, 95, Shining Crane's-bill—at *Lakenham, near the*
church

Geranium pyrenaicum, 406, Mountain Crane's-bill—at *Lakenham near the church, and at Seething*

Althæa officinalis, 147, Common Marsh Mallow—*side of the river near Borough Castle, and marshes adjoining*

SEVENTEENTH CLASS.

Fumaria lutea, 588, Yellow Fumitory—*on walls about Norwich*

Fumaria capreolata, 943, Ramping Fumitory—*frequent about Norwich*

Lathyrus Aphaca, 1167, Yellow Vetchling—*near Brooke*

Lathyrus palustris, 169, Marsh Lathyrus—at *Ranworth and Horning*

Hippocrepis comosa, 31, Tufted Horse-shoe Vetch—*Swaffham heath*

Trifolium ochroleucum, 1224, Sulphur-coloured Trefoil—*near Mulbarton*

Trifolium suffocatum, 1049, Suffocated Trefoil—*on Yarmouth Dunes*

Trifolium scabrum, 903, Rough Trefoil—*on Caister common, and Earlham grove*

Trifolium fragiferum, 1050, Strawberry-headed Trefoil—*St. Faith's Newton*

Medicago falcata, 1016, Yellow Medick—*Yarmouth Dunes and about Norwich*

EIGHTEENTH CLASS.

Hypericum montanum, 371, Mountain St. John's-wort

Hypericum hirsutum, 1156, Hairy St. John's-wort—*both in Tuck's wood, Lakenham*

Hypericum elodes, 109, Marsh St. John's-wort—*Felthorpe bogs and Westwick*

NINETEENTH CLASS.

Sonchis palustris, 925, Tall Marsh Sow-thistle—*river-side at Reedham*

Lactuca virosa, 268, Prickly Lettuce—*on Mount Surry, near Norwich*

Hieracium maculatum, 2121, Stained-leaved Hawk-weed—*on walls in the Lower Close, Norwich*

Hieracium sylvaticum, 2031, Wood Hawk-weed—*near Harford bridges*

Hieracium umbellatum, 1771, Narrow-leaved Hawk-weed—*in the Telegraph lane on Mousehold heath, and by the road-side near Rackheath, on the road to Salhouse*

Crepis fœtida, 406, Stinking Hawk's-beard—at *Barton Bendish and Beechamwell, and in the road from Swaffham and Downham*

Lapsana pusilla, 95, Little Nipple-wort—*corn fields near Norwich, and New Buckenham*

Hypochoeris glabra, 575, Smooth Cat's-ear—in *a field between Costessey and Norwich*

Cnicus acanthia, 161, Dwarf Plum-thistle—*on the heath near Alderford*

Cnicus pratensis, 177, Meadow Plum-thistle—at *Horning*

Carlina vulgaris, 1144, Common Carlina-thistle—*frequent on heaths in Norfolk*

Antennaria margaritacea, 2018, Pearl Everlasting—*Mousehold heath*

Antennaria montana, 267, Mountain Everlasting—*Stratton Strawless heath*

Conyza squarrosa, 1195, Ploughman's Spikenard—*near Caister, by Norwich*

Inula pulicaria, 1196, Small Flea-bane—at *St. Faith's Newton*

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- Cineraria palustris*, 151, Marsh Flea-wort—*St. Faith's Newton bogs, and between Norwich and Yarmouth, at Acle and Caister*
Anthemis tinctoria, 1472, Ox-eye Camomile—*near Tuck's wood, Lakenham, near Norwich*
Centanrea Calcitrapa, 125, Common Star-thistle—*on the Newmarket road, near Mile-end lane, near Norwich, and at Thorpe*
Centaurea solstitialis, 243, Yellow Star-thistle—*at Arminghall, near Norwich*

TWENTIETH CLASS.

- Orchis pyramidalis*, 110, Pyramidal Orchis—*near Harford bridges, and other places in Norfolk*
Orchis latifolia, 2308, Marsh Orchis—*at Horning*
Gymnadenia viridis, 94, Frog Gymnadenia—*Horford heath*
Aceras anthropophora, 29, Green Man-orchis—*Ashwellthorpe and Forn-cett, near Norwich*
Ophrys mucifera, 94, Fly Ophrys—*Bath hills at Bungay, Earsham wood, and at Stoke*
Ophrys apifera, 383, Bee Ophrys—*frequent in Norfolk*
Herminium monorchis, 71, Small Musk Orchis—*chalk pits at Marsham, and near Snettisham*
Malaxis paludosa, 72, Marsh Tender Tway-blade—*Felthorpe bogs, near the church, and at Burgh Castle, near Yarmouth*
Malaxis Loeselii, 47, Lily-leaved Tender Tway-blade—*St. Faith's Newton bogs and Roydon fen*
Epipactis palustris, 270, Broad-leaved Helleborine—*Horning, St. Faith's, and Felthorpe bogs*
Epipactis Nidus-avis, 48, Bird's-nest Helleborine—*Gawdy-hall wood, at Harlestone, and about Heydon*
Aristolochia Clematitis, 398, Common Birth-wort—*on the ruins of Carrow Abbey, and near Tuck's wood, near Lakenham*

TWENTY-FIRST CLASS.

- Typha angustifolia*, 1458, Lesser Reed-mace—*at Horning, Wroxham, and near Mulbarton*
Sparganium natans, 273, Floating Bur-reed—*at Horning*
Carex limosa, 2043, Green and Gold Sedge—*Heydon, and St. Faith's Newton bogs*
Carex strigosa, 994, Loose Pendulous Sedge—*Sexton wood, Bedingham*
Carex teretiuscula, 1065, Lesser Panicle Sedge—*on St. Faith's Newton bogs*
Littorella lacustris, 468, Plantain Shore-weed—*on the margin of Filby broad*
Urtica pilulifera, 148, Roman Nettle—*on Yarmouth Denes*
Sagittaria sagittifolia, 84, Common Arrow-head—*common in ditches and rivers of Norfolk*
Myriophyllum verticillatum, 218, Whorled Water Milfoil—*ditches by Acle bridge, and meadows opposite King-street, near the Foundry bridge*

TWENTY-SECOND CLASS.

- Viscum album*, 1470, Common Mistletoe—*near Mulbarton*
Hippophae rhamnoides, 425, Common Sallow-thorn—*between Cromer and Mundesley, and on Cley cliffs*

Myrica Gale, 562, Sweet Gale, at *Wroxham and Horning*
Hydrocharis Morsus-ranæ, 808, Common Frog-bit—common in ditches
 in *Norfolk*

TWENTY-THIRD CLASS.

Atriplex pedunculata, 232, Stalked Sea Orache—at *Yarmouth*, in salt
 marshes, and near *Lynn*
Atriplex laciniata, 166, Frosted Sea Orache—on *Yarmouth Denes*
Atriplex portulacoides, 261, Shrubby Orache—at *Wells and Yarmouth*

TWENTY-FOURTH CLASS.

Lycopodium inundatum, 239, Marsh Club-moss—near the spring on
Moushold heath, and on *Felthorpe, Horsford, and Stratton Strawless*
heaths
Lycopodium Selago, 233, Fir Club-moss—on *Felthorpe heath*
Opbioglossum vulgatum, 108, Common Adder's-tongue—at *Horning*,
 and near *Carrow Abbey*
Botrychium Lunaria, 318, Common Moon-wort—*Stratton and Mouse-*
hold heaths
Osmunda regalis, 209, Common Osmund-royal—at *Caister, Horning*,
Horsford, and Felthorpe
Aspidium Oreopteris, 1019, Heath Shield-fern—on *St. Faith's Newton*
bogs
Aspidium Thelypteris, 1018, Marsh Shield-fern—*Horning & St. Faith's*
Asplenium Trichomanes, 576, Common Maiden-hair—on *Lakenham*
 and *Wroxham bridges*
Asplenium Ruta-muraria, 150, Wall Rue—on the church and bridge at
Trowse
Asplenium Adiantum nigrum, 1950, Black Maidenhair—frequent on
hedge banks in Norfolk
Scolopendrium Ceterach, 1244, Scaly Hart's-tongue—on *Heydon church*
Pilularia globulifera, 521, Pepper-grass Pill-wort—on *St. Faith's*
Newton bogs
Equisetum hyemale, 915, Rough Horse-tail—in *Arminghall wood*
Hydnum auriscalpium, Ear-picker *Hydnum*—in pine groves near
Norwich, and at Witchingham and Seething
Phallus esculentus } —frequent in *Norfolk*
Phallus impudicus }
Phallus caninus—between *Trowse and Whittingham*, in the wood
Lycoperdon fornicatum, Turret Puff-ball—under hedges near *Lakenham*
Lycoperdon coliforme, Cullander Puff-ball—sandy banks near *Gilling-*
ham and Earsham
Lycoperdon recolligens, Hygrometer Puff-ball—near *Earsham*

JOHN HUNT, engraver, and preserver of birds, to whom
 we are indebted for the following list, is a native of *Norwich*, and
 residing in that city. He is the editor of a work on *British Birds*,
 with 200 colored engravings, now in the course of publication.

LIST OF BIRDS.

GENUS.—*Falco*.

{ *Falco albicilla*—Cinereous Eagle.

{ *Falco ossifragus*—Sea Eagle. The Sea Eagle is, undoubtedly, the immature of the Cinereous or White-tailed Eagle of authors. I have had specimens in the different stages of plumage. The bird is not uncommon in this county; scarcely a season passes without one or more of these birds being shot. It frequents the cliffs near the sea shore, and frequently appears far inland. It feeds chiefly on fish, which it catches dexterously. The specimen in the Norwich museum was taken at Fritton decoy.

Falco lagopus—Rough-legged Falcon. This bird was considered, till within these few years, one of the rarest of the British birds; it is now frequently shot in this county. It frequents warrens and similar places, and feeds on rabbits, &c. The specimen in the Norwich museum is of a darker plumage than any other specimen I have seen, and proves that the same changes (from the nestling to the adult) take place as in the Peregrine Falcon.

Falco Milvus—Kite. This bird has become extremely rare in this county. It inhabits marshy places.

Falco Haliæetus—Osprey. This bird has frequently been called the Sea Eagle, and, on the contrary, the Sea Eagle has been named the Osprey: even Turton, in his translation of Linnæus, has unaccountably given *Falco Ossifragus* as the Osprey, and *Falco Haliæetus* as the Bald Buzzard. A single glance at the two species will convince any one of the mistake. The Osprey frequents rivers, ponds, and large pieces of water, in search of fish, which it seizes with avidity. I have had several specimens from the neighbourhood of Gunton.

Falco Buteo—Buzzard. This species is common in this county; it frequents marshy grounds and the neighbourhood of plantations, and feeds on wounded game, carrion, frogs, and even beetles and worms.

Falco apivorus—Honey Buzzard. In the course of the last three years I have had five or six specimens of this rare and beautiful bird pass through my hands; one of them was taken alive on the estate of J. S. Muskett, esq. of Intwood, another on the estate of Sir Thomas Beevor; but the specimen now in the Norwich museum, presented to that institution by the late lamented Mr. Whitear, is, perhaps, the most elegant specimen (with respect to plumage) to be found in any collection.

Falco æruginosus—Moor Buzzard. This bird, as its name imports, is frequent on moors and marshy places, and is by no means uncommon in this county.

{ *Falco gentilis*—Gentil Falcon, or Red Hawk.

{ *Falco Peregrinus*—Peregrine Falcon. Much confusion has arisen with respect to this species, and indeed it is not surprising that such should have been the case, the difference in plumage between the immature and the adult being so great, that the observer would not hesitate a moment in declaring that they were distinct species. The Gentil Falcon is the bird in its immature plumage, and the Peregrine in that of the adult. I have a specimen in my collection, sent from

Southrepps by the Rev. Archdeacon Glover, which is in the change of plumage, and is an interesting specimen to the ornithologist. A pair of Peregrine Falcons have been known to breed, for many years successively, on the cliffs at Hunstanton, although constantly deprived of their young. It is the species which is made use of in falconry.

§ *Falco cyaneus*—Hen Harrier.

§ *Falco Pygargus*—Ringtail. The Hen Harrier, or Dove-coloured Falcon, from the great dissimilarity in the plumage of the two sexes, were considered and described as two distinct species; but recent observations have proved the contrary; they are now universally admitted to be the same. The immature males are very like the mature female, but may be known by the colours being much brighter, and the bird being altogether much smaller. It is rare in this county.

Falco cineraceus—Ash-coloured Falcon. This bird, originally described as a British species by Montagu, in his Ornithological Dictionary, has been taken in this county, in the neighbourhood of Cromer. There is as much difference in the colour of the plumage in the male and female, as in the immediately preceding species. The habits and manners of the two species are similar.

Falco Tinnunculus—Kestrel. This bold bird is the most common species belonging to this genus, and may be frequently seen hovering in the air, nearly stationary, for a considerable length of time. It feeds on mice, moles, &c.

Falco Nisus—Sparrow-hawk. The Sparrow-hawk is frequently shot in this county.

Falco Subbuteo—Hobby. This bird is rare.

§ *Falco Esalon*—Merlin.

§ *Falco Lithofalco*—Stone Falcon. Montagu is of opinion that the Stone Falcon and the Merlin are the same species, the difference in plumage arising only from age: be that as it may, I have had specimens in each plumage sent to me from different parts of the county.

GENUS.—*Strix*.

Strix Otus—Long-eared Owl. This bird is frequently found by sportsmen near the coast, in turnip fields; a few of them remain all the year, and their nests have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Swaffham, and one or two other places in the county.

Strix brachyotus—Short-eared Owl. These owls arrive in this county in September and October, where they remain till the spring. They frequent heaths, and are more common than has been generally supposed.

Strix Scops—Little Horned Owl. A specimen of this bird was shot last year at Bradiston. I have heard of one or two other specimens having been shot in this county.

Strix nyctea—Snowy Owl. A specimen of this elegant bird was shot at Felbrigg, in the month of April, 1814, and another was shot at Gunton, in January, 1820. The latter specimen is in the possession of Lord Suffield.

Strix flammea—White, or Church Owl.

Strix Aluco, *Strix stridula*, *Strix Ulula*—Brown, or Wood Owl. The Brown, the Tawny, and Wood Owl, as they are called, are one

and the same species, differing in plumage from age or accidental causes. Like the rest of the genus, they feed on mice, moles, young rabbits, game, &c.

GENUS.—*Lanius*.

Lanius Excubitor—Great Cinereous Shrike.

Lanius Collurio—Red-backed Shrike.

Lanius ruficollis—Wood Chat. Mr. Scales assured me that he has killed this rare species in the neighbourhood of Beechamwell, where he has known it to breed and rear its young.

GENUS.—*Corvus*.

Corvus Corax—Raven. This bird is found in woods, &c. in every part of the county.

Corvus Corone—Carrion Crow.

Corvus frugilegus—Rook, is too well known to require further notice.

Corvus Cornix—Hooded or Royston Crow.

Corvus Monedula—Jackdaw, Cadaw, frequents steeples, ruins, &c.

Corvus glandarius—Jay.

Corvus Pica—Magpie.

GENUS.—*Coracias*.

Coracias garrula—Roller. In 1818 a specimen of this beautiful bird was shot at Cromer. The specimen in the Norwich museum, presented by the Rev. — Spurrell, was also killed in this county.*

GENUS.—*Oriolus*.

Oriolus Galbula—Golden Oriole. I have three specimens of this bird, killed in different parts of this county; and recently a fine specimen was shot at Hethersett, and is now in the possession of J. Postle, esq. of Colney. The Rev. Mr. Whitear, in a paper read before the Linnæan Society, says that "we have been informed that a pair of those birds built a nest in the garden of the Rev. Mr. Lucas, of Ormesby, in Norfolk."

GENUS.—*Cuculus*.

Cuculus Canorus—Common Cuckoo.

GENUS.—*Yunx*.

Yunx Torquilla—Common Wryneck; is to be found, during the breeding season, near the edges of woods, in the neighbourhood of marshy situations.

GENUS.—*Picus*.

Picus viridis—Green Woodpecker.

{ *Picus major*—Greater Spotted Woodpecker.

{ *Picus medius*—Middle Spotted Woodpecker; is the immature of *Picus major*.

Picus minor—Lesser Spotted Woodpecker; is very rare in some parts of the county.

* "On the 24th of May, 1864, a very rare bird was sent me, killed about Cromer, which seemed to be some of Jay;—*Garrulus Argentatus*."—Sir Thomas Browne's MSS. in the British Museum.

GENUS.—*Sitta*.

Sitta Europæa—Nuthatch.

GENUS.—*Alcedo*.

Alcedo Ispida—King fisher; is to be found in every part of Norfolk, frequenting the edges of rills and rivulets.

GENUS.—*Merops*.

Merops Apiaster—Common Bee-eater, has been once or twice killed in this county. *Linn. Trans. VOL. III. p. 333.*

GENUS.—*Upupa*.

Upupa Epops—Hoopoe. Two specimens of this elegant bird were shot in a garden in the parish of St. Martin at Oak, in Norwich. It has also been killed at Surlingham and other parts of the county.

GENUS.—*Certhia*.

Certhia Familiaris—Common Creeper; may be seen running about the branches of the oak, searching for insects, in almost every part of the county, and frequently in orchards.

GENUS.—*Anas*.

Anas Cygnus—Wild Swan.

Anas Olor—Tame Swan. Is to be seen on every navigable river in the county.

Anas Tadorna—Sheldrake; is as common as most of the wild species belonging to this genus; it frequents warrens, &c. and breeds in the rabbit-burrows formed in the sand-hills upon the coast. The eggs are often hatched under domestic hens, and the birds are an elegant ornament either on the banks of fish-ponds, or when sporting in the water.

Anas fusca—Velvet Duck. Is very rare.

Anas nigra—Scoter Duck. This bird is more common than the former, and may be seen in numbers on the sea at some distance from the coast.

Anas albifrons—White-fronted Goose.

Anas Marila—Scaup or Gray-back. The female of this species has been described by some authors under the name of the White-fronted Duck, and may be considered scarce.

Anas Anser—Gray-lag Goose, or Common Wild Goose. This bird is not, as its name imports, common in this county, as from some cause or other it has become rare, being much more difficult to procure than the Bean Goose.

Anas ruficollis—Red-breasted Goose. A specimen of this bird was shot at Halvergate a few years since.

Anas segetum—Bean Goose. This bird is frequently mistaken for the Gray-lag Goose, to which it bears great similarity.

Anas erythropus—Bernacle Goose. Is rarely killed in Norfolk.

Anas Bernicla—Brent Goose.

Anas mollissima—Eider duck. A fine specimen of the male of this species was killed at Wells, and another was shot near Cromer.

{ *Anas clypeata*—Shoveler or Spoon-billed Duck.

{ *Anas rubens*—Red-breasted Shoveler. Montagu is of opinion, that *Anas rubens* and *Anas clypeata*, are the same species, killed at different seasons of the year. They are not uncommon, and remain with us the whole year.

Anas strepera—Gadwall. This beautiful species has been found at Ormesby and Fritton, and is sometimes seen in Norwich market exposed for sale.

{ *Anas Clangula*—Golden-eyed Duck, Rattle-wing.

{ *Anas Glaucion*—Morillon, is the female or the young of the Golden-eye.

Anas Penelope—Wigeon, Smee.

Anas acuta—Pin-tail Duck, Sea Pheasant. Is not uncommon.

Anas glacialis—Long-tailed Duck. This elegant species has been killed at Yarmouth, and at Cromer. Two immature specimens were recently killed at the latter place, and the Rev. C. Penrice, of Plumstead, has a specimen of the male in full plumage, which was shot at Yarmouth, or in its neighbourhood.

Anas Ferina—Pochard, Red-headed Wigeon.

Anas Crecca—Teal.

Anas Querquedula—Garganey or Summer Teal. A few of these birds have been known to breed in this county; a Garganey sent to Norwich alive, laid an egg in the hamper in which it was confined.

Anas Boschas—Common Wild Duck. This is the parent stock from whence our tame species have been derived. They are taken in great numbers in the various decoys.

Anas rufigula—Red-crested Duck. Mr. Youell, of Yarmouth, had a specimen of the female of this species, killed on Breydon; and two others were shot, in the winter of 1826, on the same piece of water; and a male was killed at Surlingham in the month of December, 1827.

Anas nyroca—Castaneous Duck. Of this species two specimens have been shot in this county. Montagu suspects it to be the bird described by Mr. Pennant, under the name of Ferruginous Duck.

Anas fuligula—Tufted Duck; is frequently met with.

GENUS.—*Mergus*.

{ *Mergus Merganser*—Goosander.

{ *Mergus Castor*—Dun Diver. A pair of these birds was taken last winter, (1827) in the neighbourhood of Ganton. It is rare to find this bird in the full plumage of the male, as the young male resembles the female in plumage, which is so different from that of the other sex, that it has, till very recently, been considered a distinct species, and has been described under the name of the Dun Diver.

Mergus Serrator—Red-breasted Merganser, in its full plumage, may be considered very rare. The female and young, as in the foregoing species, differ so materially from the adult male, and are so like the female and young male of that species, that it is with difficulty they can be distinguished, except by dissection, when the difference in the formation of the windpipes of the two species will immediately appear to the most careless observer.

{ *Mergus albellus*—Smew, or White Nun.
 { *Mergus minutus*—Minute Merganser, Red-headed Smew, Lough Diver. The Smew is the species in the adult plumage, the Red-headed Smew is the mature female, and the Lough Diver of Bewick, &c. is the immature male. It is rather scarce in Norfolk.

GENUS.—*Alca*.

Alca arctica—Puffin. This bird has been killed in various parts of the county, at Wells, Cromer, Yarmouth, &c., and sometimes, after a storm, it has been found dead far inland.

{ *Alca Torda*—Razor-billed Auk.
 { *Alca Pica*—Black-billed Auk. Some authors are of opinion that *Alca Torda* and *Alca Pica* are the same species, but of different ages. Montagu is of a different opinion.

Alca Alle—Little Ank, is rare. Captain Cooper, formerly of North Walsham, once possessed a fine specimen, picked up near that town.

GENUS.—*Procellaria*.

Procellaria pelagica—Stormy Petrel, Mother Carey's Chicken. For the last two years this bird has been numerous off the Yarmouth coast, where numbers have been taken. Mr. J. Harvey, of that town, had, at one time, upwards of fifty specimens. In the winter before the last (1826) a poor man caught one of these birds alive, in the Rose-lane, in Norwich.

Procellaria Bullockii—Bullock's Petrel. This species, as its name imports, was first discovered and discriminated by Mr. Bullock. It has since been found by Temminck on the coast of France; and a specimen, taken up on Yarmouth beach, is in the possession of — Girdlestone, esq., of that town. Temminck called it *P. Leachii*.

Procellaria glacialis—Fulmar Petrel. A specimen of this bird, killed at Yarmouth, is in the possession of J. J. Gurney, esq., Earlham.

GENUS.—*Pelecanus*.

Pelecanus Carbo—Cormorant.

Pelecanus Bassanus—Gannet or Soland Goose. A specimen of this bird, was killed at Yarmouth, but it is rarely found in this county.

GENUS.—*Colymbus*.

{ *Colymbus Trille*—Foolish Guillemot.
 { *Colymbus minor*—Lesser Guillemot. The Foolish and the Lesser Guillemot are the same species in different states of plumage.
 { *Colymbus septentrionalis*—Red-throated Diver.
 { *Colymbus stellatus*—Speckled Diver. There cannot be a doubt that the Speckled Diver, or Sprat Loon, is the young of the Red-throated species. It is the most common of the Divers frequenting this county.

Colymbus arcticus—Black-throated Diver, very rare in this county.

Colymbus glacialis—Great Northern Diver; is very rarely taken. Last year (1827) one was caught in a net with the herrings.

Colymbus Immer—Imber Diver; is the female of the Northern Diver, and, as the young for some time resembles her in plumage, it

appears to be more plentiful than the male. Seldom a season passes without one or more being killed at Yarmouth.

Colymbus cristatus—Great Crested Grebe; is common on Filby, Surlingham, and other broads.

Colymbus auritus—Eared Grebe.

Colymbus obscurus—Dusky Grebe. A beautiful specimen of this species was taken from among the rushes by a spaniel belonging to the late Rev. Wm. Whitear. The immature bird is more frequently killed, but is so little known by individuals, that, in most collections, it may be found under the name of Dusky Grebe.

{ *Colymbus minor*—Little Grebe, or Dobchick.

{ *Colymbus Hebridicus*—Black-chinned Grebe. Montagu describes these as the same species.

Colymbus rubricollis—Red-necked Grebe. A pair of these birds was killed near the Foundery bridge, in the city of Norwich. It is a rare species.

GENUS.—*Larus*.

{ *Larus tridactylus*—Tarrock Gull.

{ *Larus risa*—Kittiwake Gull. *Larus tridactylus* has been proved to be the immature of the Kittiwake.

{ *Larus canus*—Common Gull, Sea Cob, Sea Pie.

{ *Larus hybernus*—Winter Gull. Montagu describes these as the same species.

{ *Larus marinus*—Great Black-backed Gull, Saddle-back.

{ *Larus Naevius*—Wagel Gull; is common on our coasts, as are the immature, known by the name of Wagel.

Larus fuscus—Lesser Black-backed Gull. A specimen of this rare gull was shot near Yarmouth.

Larus Glaucus—Glaucous Gull, Iceland Gull. A fine specimen of this bird was killed at Yarmouth, and Mr. Norman, of Docking, has another, killed in his neighbourhood.

Larus argentatus—Herring Gull. The young of this species is the same as the young of *Larus marinus*, and is likewise known as the Wagel, but it is much smaller.

Larus ridibundus—Black or Brown-headed Gull, Pewit Gull. Montagu includes the *Larus cinerarius* (Red-legged Gull) *Larus erythropus*, (Brown-headed Gull) and the *Larus obscurus* (Brown Gull) as the same species, killed at different seasons, and of different ages. These are the most common of any of the species.

{ *Larus parasiticus*—Arctic Gull.

{ *Larus capridatus*—Black-toed Gull. The Black-toed Gull of various authors is the immature of the Arctic. This species is extremely rare: — Girdlestone, esq., some few years ago, sent the writer of this a specimen alive, which is now in his collection.

Larus catartacus—Skua Gull; is extremely rare. Mr. Norman, of Docking, has a specimen killed in that neighbourhood.

GENUS.—*Sterna*.

Sterna Caspia—Caspiian Tern. A specimen of this bird, in the immature plumage, has been recently killed near Yarmouth. It is the only specimen recorded as having been killed in this kingdom.

Sterna Cassini—Sandwich Tern. Several of these birds have been killed on Yarmouth beach.

Sterna hirsuta—Greater Tern; many parts of our coast.

Sterna Dougalli—Roseate Tern. Vary rare.

Sterna minuta—Lesser Tern.

Sterna fuscipes—Black Tern. On most of the breeds.

GENUS.—*Pterodroma*.

Pterodroma leucorhoa—White Spoonbill. In the course of the last five or six years, seven or eight of these birds have been killed at Caister, and at Burgh, in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth, one of which is in the Norwich museum, and another in the possession of J. J. Gurney, esq.

GENUS.—*Ardea*.

Ardea ciconia—White Stork. A fine specimen of this bird was killed at Cantley, in this county, a few years since.

Ardea nycticorax—Night Heron. This rare bird is sometimes found in this county. A specimen was killed in a garden at Yarmouth. The Rev. Archdeacon Glover has one, killed at Holtkham, and Mr. Norman another, killed near Docking.

Ardea Cayana—Cayenne Night Heron. A specimen of this bird was killed at Yarmouth, which agrees, in every respect, with the description given of this species. It has been examined by the late Rev. Wm. Whitear, and others, who declared there could not be a doubt upon the subject. It may have been killed in other parts of England; but, from the resemblance it bears to the species immediately preceding, it has been overlooked.

Ardea Caspia—African Heron. A specimen of this bird was shot, a few years since, near Ormesby.

Ardea cinerea—Common Heron.

Ardea comata—Squacco Heron. A specimen of this rare bird was taken in a net, which was hung up to dry, at Ormesby, and is in the possession of Colonel Lucas.

Ardea stellaris—Common Bittern.

Ardea minuta—Little Bittern. One of these birds was shot by the gamekeeper of W. Jary, esq., of Bawlingham, and is now in the possession of W. Jary, junior, esq., of Blisfield.

GENUS.—*Tantalus*.

Tantalus igneus—Glossy Ibis. J. J. Gurney, esq. has a pair of this beautiful and rare bird, shot in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth, and Mr. Norman has one, which was killed at Cromer, and sold to him under the name of the Black Curlew. The Bay and Green Ibis are the same species at different ages.

GENUS.—*Scolopax*.

Scolopax pygmaea—Pigmy Curlew. The specimen of this rare bird in the Norwich museum was killed at Yarmouth.

Scolopax arquata—Common Curlew.

Scolopax phaeopus—Whimbrel; is rather rare.

Scolopax rusticola—Woodcock.

Scolopax major—Great or Solitary Snipe. In the autumn of 1826, five specimens of this bird were killed in the same week, in different parts of the county, which may be considered a most extraordinary occurrence; and another specimen was killed by the Rev. E. Sidney, at Acle, early in the month of October, 1827, which measures from the tip of its beak to the end of its toes, 14½ inches; from the tip of its beak to the end of its tail, one foot; 19½ inches in the expansion of its wings, and weighed 8½ ounces.

Scolopax Gallinago—Common Snipe; in most marshy places.

Scolopax Gallinula—Jack Snipe.

Scolopax Glottis—Greenshank; is rare in this county.

Scolopax Calidris—Redshank. This bird is plentiful in the fens in the summer season, and is sometimes killed in the winter.

Scolopax Totanus—Spotted Snipe. A specimen of this bird was killed at Cromer. The pair in the Norwich museum came from Yarmouth.

§ *Scolopax Lapponica*—Red-breasted Godwit.

‡ *Scolopax Limosa*—Jadreja Snipe. The *Scolopax Limosa* and *Scolopax Lapponica* are the same species, killed in different seasons of the year.

Scolopax ægocephala—Common Godwit. This bird is frequently killed both in summer and winter. The mature bird, in its summer plumage, has the whole of its under plumage of a bright ferruginous colour, and has been described as a distinct species under the name, "Red-breasted Snipe."

GENUS.—*Tringa*.

Tringa Pugnax—Ruff and Reeve. This Proteus-like bird assumes so many characters, that it has perhaps occasioned greater difference in the opinions of authors than any other species; it has become of late years much less frequent than it formerly was—this may, in a great measure, be attributed to the improvements in agricultural pursuits. It is, however, frequently taken in the breeding time, particularly the male species, and is also taken during other seasons of the year. It has been met with in the different seasons, in various changes, answering the descriptions given of the Yellow-legged Sand-piper, Greenwich Sand-piper, Equestrian Sand-piper, and the Gambet Sand-piper.

Tringa Lincolnensis—Black Sand-piper.

Tringa Vanellus—Lapwing, Bastard Plover Lapwing. This bird is common on heaths, meadows, &c.

Tringa nigricans—Purple Sand-piper. Two or three of this species were killed on the coast near Cromer. The specimen in the Norwich museum, presented by the late Rev. William Whitear, was killed at Yarmouth.

Tringa Interpres—Turnstone.

Tringa lobata—Grey Phalarope. This is a scarce Sand-piper. In the summer season the breast is of a reddish brown, or ferruginous colour, in which plumage it is seldom found in this kingdom.

Tringa hyperborea—Red Phalarope. Seldom found.

Tringa Helvetica—Swiss Sand-piper.

Tringa Squatarola—Grey Sand-piper. This bird, in the summer plumage, (*Tringa Helvetica*) is rather rare. In the autumn it can

only be distinguished from the Golden Plover by its hind toe, and in the winter it is well known as the Grey Sand-piper, or as it is more commonly called, the Grey Plover.

Tringa ochropus—Green Sand-piper. This species is frequently found, during the winter months, far inland. I have known it to have been killed at Thorpe, near Norwich.

Tringa glareola—Wood Sand-piper. A specimen of this bird is in the possession of — Girdlestone, esq., of Yarmouth, and one or two more were killed in that neighbourhood.

Tringa hypoleucos—Common Sand-piper. This bird is not only found on the coast, but frequently far inland.

Tringa canutus—Knot. This bird, in the breeding plumage, has been described by authors under the name of Red Sand-piper. (*Tringa islandica*) in the plumage between winter and summer, when the breast is only speckled with ferruginous; the Dusky Sand-piper (*Tringa calidris*) and the Aberdeen Sand-piper (*Tringa aberdeenensis*); and in the winter, when it is properly the Knot, it has been described as the Ash-coloured Sand-piper (*Tringa cinerea*). It is killed in this county in all its varieties.

{ *Tringa alpina*—Dunlin, or Stint.

{ *Tringa cinclus*—Purrr. These two species, as they have been described, are the same in winter and summer plumage.

{ *Tringa pusilla*—Little Sand-piper.

{ *Tringa pygmaeus*—Pigmy Sand-piper. The same species in summer and winter. It is sometimes killed far inland.

GENUS.—*Charadrius*.

{ *Charadrius hiaticula*—Ring-necked Plover.

{ *Charadrius alexandrinus*—Alexandrine Plover. The Alexandrine, or Kentish Plover, is given as a variety of this species, on the authority of Montagu. Be his opinion correct or otherwise, it may be observed, that the Ring-necked Plover is very common on our coast, and but rarely met with in the other plumage. A beautiful one in the Norwich museum was killed at Yarmouth.

Charadrius morinellus—Dottrel. This bird is rare; the specimen in the Norwich museum was killed at Yarmouth; it has also been killed at Thetford.

Charadrius pluvialis—Golden Plover. This bird is common in the autumn and winter in the neighbourhood of Helleston, and on almost all large enclosures; but in the breeding plumage, when the whole of its breast and under parts become a brilliant black, it is very rare. It is sometimes found on Mousehold heath during that season.

Charadrius calidris—Sanderling; has been taken on the coast, both in its breeding and winter plumage.

Charadrius himantopus—Long-legged Plover. — Girdlestone, esq., of Yarmouth, has a specimen of this rare bird, killed in this county, and another specimen is in the possession of J. Postle, esq., of Colney.

GENUS.—*Recurvirostra*.

Recurvirostra avocetta—Scooping Avocet. This species is becoming scarce.

GENUS.—*Hæmatopus*.

Hæmatopus Ostralegus—Pied Oyster-catcher, or Sea Pie; is to be found on various parts of our coast.

GENUS.—*Glareola*.

Glareola Austriaca—Austrian Pratincole. Two of these birds were shot in the autumn of 1827, in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth, and preserved by Mr. Harvey of that place.

GENUS.—*Fulica*.

Fulica chloropus—Moor-hen, Common Water-hen.

Fulica atra—Coot. This and the foregoing are common.

GENUS.—*Rallus*.

Rallus Crex—Land Rail, or Crane.

Rallus aquaticus—Water Rail.

Rallus Porzana—Spotted Gallinule. Several specimens of this bird have been taken at Caistor.

Rallus minuta—Little Gallinule. Captain Custance, of Catton, has a specimen of this recently-described species in his possession, shot by Mr. Girling in the neighbourhood of Scottow.

Rallus Foljambii—Olivaceous Gallinule. This species, originally described by Montagu, has been recently killed at Bradistone.

GENUS.—*Otis*.

Otis tarda—Great Bustard; is extremely rare. A specimen is in the possession of J. Postle, esq., of Colney. There are more of these birds to be found on the estates of — Hammond, esq., at Westacre, where they are more carefully protected, than in any other part of England.

Otis Oedicronemus—Thick-kneed Bustard. This bird is frequently found on heaths, and is better known by the name of Norfolk Plover.

GENUS.—*Phasianus*.

Phasianus Colchicus—Pheasant; is to be found in all its varieties, White, Pied, and Male-feathered Hen, or Hybrid, and Ringed.

GENUS.—*Tetrao*.

Tetrao rufus—Red-legged, or French Partridge.

Tetrao Perdix—Common Partridge.

Tetrao Coturnix—Common Quail; is rather rare. T. W. Coke, esq. has introduced the Virginian Quail (*Tetrao Virginianus*) into this county, which bids fair to extend itself in a few years, and become a desirable acquisition to the sportsman.

GENUS.—*Columba*.

Columba Oenas—Stock Pigeon, Rock Dove. Has been found at Beechamwell, Southrepps, &c.

Columba Palumbus—Ring Dove.

Columba Turtur—Wild Turtle. Breeds at Earham, Taverham, and various parts. Three specimens were shot in a turnip field at Eaton.

INTRODUCTION.

GENUS.—*Alauda*.

- Alauda arvensis*—Sky Lark. Common in the fields.
Alauda pratensis—Tit Lark. On meadows and heaths.
Alauda minor—Field Lark. Rather scarce.
Alauda arborea—Wood Lark. This species was common at Hether-
 sett, previous to the enclosure of the common lands.

GENUS.—*Sturnus*.

- Sturnus vulgaris*—Common Starling. Common on marshes, ruins,
 &c. Montagu described the young of this species under the name of
 the Solitary Thrush.
Sturnus cinclus—Water ouzel, is rare; it has been found at Cos-
 tessey, and has likewise been killed at Taverham.

GENUS.—*Turdus*.

- Turdus viscivorus*—Missel Thrush.
Turdus pilaris—Fieldfare.
Turdus iliacus—Red-wing. A specimen of this bird has been met
 with of a cream colour.
Turdus musicus—Song Thrush or Throstle.
Turdus roseus—Rose-coloured Thrush or Ouzel. Two specimens
 of this bird were shot in Norfolk; one of them is in the possession of
 the Rev. Charles Penrice, of Plumstead.
Turdus Merula—Blackbird.
Turdus torquatus—Ring Ouzel, may be considered rare; several
 specimens have been killed at Yarmouth, Southrepps, &c.

GENUS.—*Ampelis*.

- Ampelis garrulus*—Waxen Chatterer. Two of these birds were shot
 in the gardens on the Castle meadow, and seldom a year passes
 without one or two of them being killed in the neighbourhood of this
 city; they are partial to the berries of the mountain ash. Lady
 Stafford has a pair, which were killed in Costessey park.

GENUS.—*Loxia*.

- Loxia curvirostra*—Crossbill. These curious birds are frequently
 taken in the winter season amongst the fir trees.
Loxia Coccothraustes—Hawfinch. This bird is rarely killed in this
 county. It has been found at Blofeld, Taverham, and one or two
 other places.
Loxia Pyrrhula—Bullfinch.
Loxia Chloris—Greenfinch. Very common on the hedges.

GENUS.—*Emberiza*.

- { *Emberiza nivalis*—Snow Bunting.
 { *Emberiza Mustelina*—Tawny Bunting; in some winters appear
 in large flocks near the coast, and has been shot on the meadows at
 Thorpe, near Norwich.
Emberiza miliaria—Common Bunting.
Emberiza citrinella—Yellow Hammer.
Emberiza Schoeniculus—Reed Bunting.

INTRODUCTION.

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GENUS.—*Fringilla*.

Fringilla cœlebs—Chaffinch.

Fringilla montifringilla—Brambling or Mountain Finch. These birds sometimes arrive in this county in great numbers; an individual, in the winter of 1825, caught seventeen dozen and a half in the course of one forenoon; and the following year, a great number were taken at Cringleford. They are known by the name of the French *Olpha*.

Fringilla carduelis—Goldfinch, King Harry, Thistle Finch.

Fringilla spinus—Siskin. A few of this species are killed every season.

{ *Fringilla cannabina*—Greater Redpole.

{ *Fringilla linota*—Common or Grey Linnet.

Fringilla linaria—Lesser Redpole.

Fringilla domestica—House Sparrow

Fringilla montana—Tree Sparrow. Has been killed at Swaffham, and in the neighbourhood of Lynn. A specimen, in the possession of J. J. Gurney, esq. was killed at Earlham.

GENUS.—*Muscicapa*.

Muscicapa atricapilla—Pied Fly-catcher. This species is extremely rare.

Muscicapa Grisola—Spotted Fly-catcher, Wall or Beam Bird.

GENUS.—*Motacilla*.

Motacilla Luscinia—Nightingale.

Motacilla modularis—Hedge Sparrow or Hedge-warbler.

Motacilla Hippole—Lesser Pettychaps. This is the first species of warbler that pays its visit to us in the spring; it is a busy restless bird, always active amongst the trees and bushes in search of insects.

Motacilla hortensis—Greater Pettychaps. This bird is rare.

Motacilla salicaria—Sedge Warbler. This species is frequent among the sedges on the borders of rivers and ponds.

Motacilla sylvia—White-throat, Hay Jack. This bird is frequently found.

Motacilla sylvicola—Lesser White-throat. A specimen of this species was killed by the late Rev. William Whitear, at Starston.

Motacilla provincialis—Dartford Warbler. A pair of these elegant little birds was shot in the month of June, 1828; they are the only specimens ever found in this part of the kingdom, and are now in the possession of Mr. Crickmer, of Beccles.

Motacilla alba—White or Pied Wagtail. This bird is common, it may be seen about roads, ponds, and marshy places, at all seasons.

Motacilla flava—Yellow Wagtail.

Motacilla boarula—Grey Wagtail. Is the most rare of the Wagtails, and is seldom found in its summer plumage.

Motacilla Oenanthe—Wheat-ear or White-rump. This species may be seen during the breeding season on heaths and rabbit warrens.

Motacilla rubetra—Whin-chat.

Motacilla rubicola—Stone-chat. This and the preceding are common, and may be seen amongst furze, on heaths, &c.

Motacilla atricapilla—Black-cap, Norfolk Nightingale. This species is not uncommon in the breeding season.

- Motacilla Phœnicurus*—Redstart.
Motacilla arundinacea—Reed Wren. The specimen in the Norwich museum, was shot and presented by the Rev. J. Browne. It is rare.
Motacilla rubecola—Red-breast, Robin.
Motacilla troglodytes—Wren, Jenny Wren.
Motacilla Regulus—Golden-crested Wren.
Motacilla Trochilus—Yellow Willow Wren.
Motacilla sylvicola—Wood Wren. This species is scarce. A specimen was killed at Starston.
Motacilla Locustella—Grasshopper Warbler. Killed near Loddon.

GENUS.—*Parus*.

- Parus major*—Great Titmouse.
Parus coriæus—Blue-headed Titmouse. This and the foregoing are common in the winter, on hedges, and retire into woods during the breeding season.
Parus ater—Cole Titmouse.
Parus palustris—Marsh Titmouse.
Parus caudatus—Long-tailed Titmouse.
Parus biarmicus—Bearded Titmouse. This species breeds amongst the rushes in different parts of Norfolk, but is not common.

GENUS.—*Hirundo*.

- Hirundo rustica*—Common Swallow.
Hirundo urbica—Martin.
Hirundo riparia—Sand Martin.
Hirundo Apus—Swift. The whole of this genus are common.

GENUS.—*Caprimulgus*.

- Caprimulgus Europæus*—European Goatsucker. This species frequents heaths.

The following Ornithological collections are to be met with in this county:—

In the NORWICH MUSEUM are several fine specimens of British and foreign birds: the best private collection is that of Edward Lombe, esq. of Great Melton, preserved by the celebrated Leadbetter, see p. 806, it contains nearly the whole of the British species. J. J. Gurney, esq. of Earlham, has a fine collection of Mexican, and a few specimens of rare British birds. — Hamond, esq., of Swaffham, has a small collection, amongst which is a noble case, containing fine specimens of the immature and adult of the Great Bustard. The Rev. C. Penrice, of Plumstead, has some very rare British birds. H. H. Henley, esq., of Sandringham, has some fine British and foreign specimens. Lord Stafford, of Costessey Park, the Rev. Archdeacon Glover, of Southrepps, the Rev. T. C. Blofeld, of Hoveton, — Burroughs, esq. of Hoveton, J. Postle, esq., of Colney, R. Scales, esq., of Beachamwell, and — Girdlestone, esq., of Yarmouth, have each a small collection, as also have many others in this county. J. Hunt, of St. Stephen's, Norwich, has a large collection of British birds for sale, some of which are extremely rare.

A LIST OF THE RARER AND MORE INTERESTING
INSECTS FOUND IN NORFOLK.

COLEOPTERA.

- Cicindela hybrida*—*Yarmouth Denes*
Carabus clathratus—*Lower Close and Halvergate*
Calosoma Sycophanta—*Lower Close, and on the coast*
Calosoma Inquisitor—*St. Faith's wood*
Panagæus Crux major—*Horning fen*
Cilleus lateralis—*Cromer*
Zabrus gibbus—*near Norwich*
Oodes helopoides—*Horning*
Loricera ænea—*Horning and Lower Close*
Sphodrus planus—*St. Giles's street, Norwich, and Lower Close*
Blethisa multipunctata—*Horning and Lower Close*
Stomis pumicatus—*Poringland heath*
Brosicus cephalotes—*Lower Close*
Dyschirius gibbus—*Horning, and near Norwich*
Abax striola—*Framlingham, near Norwich*
Lamprias chlorocephala—*near Norwich*
Omasenus aterrimus—*Horning*
Odacantha melanura—*Horning*
Trachys minuta—*Poringland*
Melasis flabellicornis—*near Norwich*
Elater tessellatus—*Horning*
Malachius sanguinolentus—*Horning*
Oxyporus rufus—*near Witchingham hall*
Lomechusa emarginata—*near Norwich*
Euplectus Reichenbachii—*near Norwich*
Euplectus sanguineus—*South Creek*
Euplectus pusillus—*Horning*
Bythinus Curtisii—*near Norwich*
Bythinus Burrellii—*Letheringsett*
Arcopagus bulbifer—*common in Norfolk*
Arcopagus puncticollis—*Horning*
Arcopagus glabricollis—*Horning*
Tychus niger—*near Norwich*
Bryaxis longicornis—*Norfolk*
Bryaxis sanguineus—*Horning*
Bryaxis impressus—*Horning*
Bryaxis juncorum—*Horning*
Pselaphus Herbstii—*Woodbastwick*
Pselaphus Heisli—*Norfolk*
Pselaphus longicollis—*Horning*
Pselaphus Dreadensis—*near Loddon*
Scydmaenus ruficornis—*near Loddon*
Scydmaenus thoracicus—*near Norwich*
Scydmaenus hirticollis—*Horning*
Scydmaenus denticornis—*Norfolk*
Scydmaenus elongatus—*Norfolk*

Scydmaenus Sparshallii—*Arminghall wood*
Scydmaenus costellaris—*Norfolk*
Scydmaenus bicolor—*Arminghall wood*
Scydmaenus collaris—*near Norwich*
Scydmaenus Wighamii—*near Loddon*

For a full and particular account of the above beautiful tribe of minute insects, see a Monograph by Mr. H. Denny, published by Mr. S. Wilkin, of Norwich.

Hydrous piceus—*Horning*
Aphodius depressus—*Horning*
Typhæus vulgaris—*Household hearth*
Sinodendron cylindricum—*Norfolk*
Anomala Frischii—*Norfolk, on the coast*
Lucanus cervus—*Kirby-Bedon*
Lucanus paralellopidius—*frequent in Norfolk*
Sarotrium muticum—*Norfolk*
Tetratoma fungorum—*Whitlingham*
Helops violaceus—*Lower Close*
Rhipiphorus paradoxus—*Costessey*
Salpingus rufrostris—*Whitlingham and Horning*
Rhynchænus Pini—*Arminghall wood*
Clonus Thapsi—*Whitlingham hall*
Bostrichus bidens—*near Norwich*
Prionus coriarius—*near Norwich*
Cerambyx moschatus—*near Norwich*
Leptura quadrifasciata—*Horning*
Rhagium vulgare—*Horning*
Rhagium inquisitor—*Edgeworth wood*
Donacia palustris—*Horning*
Cassida murræa—*St. Faith's wood*
Coccinella oblongo-guttata—*near Norwich*
Coccinella 16 guttata—*Whitlingham*

HEMIPTERA.

Gryllotalpa vulgaris—*near Norwich*
Conocephalus viridissimus—*Norfolk*
Gryllus flavipes—*Horning*

LEPIDOPTERA.

Papilio Machaon, the Swallow-tail—*Horning and Wrotham*
Colias Edusa, the Clouded Yellow—*Norfolk, plentiful in 1826*
Melitæa Artemis, the Greasy Fritillary—*Horning*
Argynnis Adippe, the High Brown Fritillary—*Norfolk*
Argynnis Aglaia, the Dark Green Fritillary—*Norfolk*
Argynnis Paphia, the Silver-washed Fritillary—*Norfolk*
Vanessa Cardui, the Painted Lady—*Norfolk, plentiful in 1826*
Vanessa Polychloros, the Large Tortoise-shell—*Norfolk*
Apatura Iris, the Purple Emperor—*near Holt*
Hipparchia Galathea, the Marbled White—*Norfolk*
Hipparchia Semele, the Grayling, or Rock Underwing—*Norfolk*

Thecla Quercus, the Purple Hair-streak—*Cotesway & Stratton Strathless*
Hesperia Malva, the Mallow Skipper—*Norfolk*
Lycæna Corydon, the Chalk-hill Blue—*Norfolk*
Lycæna Argiolus, the Azure Blue—*near Norwich*
Sphinx Elpenor, the Elephant Hawk Moth—*Norfolk*
Sphinx lineata, the Silver-lined Hawk Moth—*Norfolk*
Sphinx Convolvuli, the Convolvulus Hawk Moth—*Edgely Wood*
Macroglossum stellatarum, the Humming-bird Hawk Moth—*Norfolk*
Seia bombyciformis, the Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk Moth—*Norfolk*
Cossus ligniperda, the Goat Moth—*Norfolk, frequent*
Saturnia Pavana minor, the Emperor Moth—*Norfolk, frequent*
Liparis dispar, the Gipsy Moth—*Horning*
Arctia russula, the Clouded Buff Moth—*St. Faith's wood*
Noctua Festuæ, the Gold-spot Moth—*near Norwich*
Noctua maura, the Old Lady Moth—*in houses about Norwich*
Noctua glivago, the Lemon Sallow Moth—*Horning*
Noctua unca, the Silver-hook Moth—*Horning*
Noctua mi, the Mother Shipton Moth—*Horning*
Hipparchus papilionarius, the Large Emerald Moth—*Horning*
Ourapterix Sambucaria, the Swallow-tail Moth—*near Norwich*

HYMENOPTERA.

Cimbex sericeus—*Horning*
Lophycus Pinl—*Whitlingham*.

GEOLOGY.

THE county of Norfolk is situate within the London Chalk Basin, which terminates towards the north, at Flamborough Head; its strata consist of the chalk series, with a superposition of diluvial debris, having the plane of their inclination nearly east. Their arrangement is as follows:—viz.

Alluvial

	{ Gravel
	{ Brick earth
Diluvial Beds	{ Bagshot sand
	{ Sand
	{ Blue clay
	{ Ferruginous clay
Chalk Series	{ Upper chalk
	{ Chalk
	{ Lower, or hard chalk
	{ Chalk marl
	{ Green sand
	{ Iron sand, or carr stone

Alluvial. In eastern Norfolk the alluvium occupies the valleys of the Yare, the Bure, and the Waveney, a large tract lying between Acle and Yarmouth, and a still larger between Winterton and Happisburgh; in western Norfolk it occupies the valleys of the Nar and Stoke, a large extent called Marshland, and the Bedford level.

Diluvial Beds. These beds are, of course, distributed over the face of the county; they may be said to occupy about two-thirds of it, extending from the east side towards the west, as far as Fakenham, Castleacre, Swaffham, Attleburgh, and New Buckenham. Around Norwich the diluvium is about fifty feet thick; but its greatest depth is about 300 feet, at the hill on which Foulness light is placed, near Cromer. The whole line of cliffs, from Weybourne to Happisburgh, an extent of twenty miles, gives a fine section of this series.

Gravel. The gravel stratum is composed of diluvial debris, and consists chiefly of water-worn flints, called boulders; in some places these pebbles are so cemented by the oxyde of iron, as to form a kind of pudding-stone; the large flints contain belemnites, ananchytes, spatangi, terebratulæ, inoceram, &c., besides a number of casts of these fossils found loose, having been dislodged from the cavities they occupied in the flints.

Brick Earth. This is a dark brown clay, containing a few small boulders, and no organic remains, excepting small fragments of water-worn belemnites; from this clay are made the red bricks in general use in this county; it abounds in the clay districts; its beds are from twelve to twenty feet in thickness.

Bagshot Sand, consists chiefly of silicious sand and sandstone. Traces of this formation are visible in the pit on the road from Norwich to Ipswich, about one mile from the former place, near Mackie's nursery; it is also to be seen on the opposite side of the valley, in the parish of Stoke Holy Cross.

Sand. The strata of sand in the diluvial series are very variable; in the pit just named under the Bagshot sand is a seam of orange-coloured sand, then iron-grey, and again orange-coloured, then white sand, containing about thirty per cent. of comminuted particles of shells. In the cliffs west of Cromer, the contortions of the sand and clay are

very astonishing; in the section at Bramerton are many seams of sand, as ferruginous sand and quartzose sand, each abounding with shells, interspersed with seams of clay. These shells—denominated the crag shells of Norfolk (see Catalogue)—have been associated with those of Suffolk and Essex; but there is a deficiency of several genera: the *nuxes contrarius*, in particular, has never been found at Bramerton; still there can be no doubt but that they are contemporary deposits. It has been traced at Bracondale, (in sinking a well) Trowse, Whitlingham, and Bramerton, on the west side of the river, and, on the east side, at Postwick and Thorpe, lying immediately above the chalk, the line varying with the undulations of that stratum.

Blue Clay. This stratum is of a dark blue colour, tenacious, and contains indurated nodules inclosing belemnites, ammonites, gryphæa, and other shells; it occupies nearly the whole line of cliff on the eastern coast.

Ferruginous Clay. This stratum underlies the blue clay at the base of the cliffs between Weybourne and Mundesley, rarely exceeding two feet in thickness; in this stratum, and in the blue clay immediately in contact with it, are found a surprising number of vegetable and animal remains,—as trunks, branches, leaves, and stumps of trees, (*in situ*); teeth, tusks, horns, and bones of the elephant, horse, ox, elk, and deer. A continuation of this bed was discovered two miles out at sea, when the oyster-fishery first began off Happisburgh, in 1820, by the teeth, bones, and horns, which were from time to time dredged up by the fishermen.

Chalk Series. This series occupies nearly all western Norfolk, its out-crop being from north to south, from Walsingham, by Swaffham, towards East Harling, and its escarpment lying in the same direction from Hunstanton, by Castle Rising, to Hockwold.

Upper Chalk. The chalk strata of Norfolk have suffered so much by diluvial action, that few remains of this stratum are known; the principal are in the cliff at Trimmingham; these specimens appear to have been forced upwards from their original position by some violent convulsion of nature; the organic remains peculiar to these isolated masses, are *Ostrea canaliculata* in great abundance, and the *Magus pumilis*, accompanied by the shells common to the chalk series. The double row of flints, about twelve inches asunder, indicates the upper chalk; these are to be seen in

the chalk pit under Whitlingham church, on the opposite side of the river, near the Postwick gate, and at Swaffham; at these places, however, there are no shells like those peculiar to the chalk at Trimmingham.

Chalk. Although this stratum lies principally in western Norfolk, it is generally found on the sides of the eastern valleys, and is burned into lime for the purposes of building; it is divided by parallel layers of flints about six feet asunder; these layers of nodular or tabular flints are always present in the upper beds of this formation, and distinguish it from the lower, in which flints are rare. Organic remains abound in this stratum, particularly belemnites, terebratulæ, and anachytes, (see *Catalogue*). In many places, as at Thorpe, Whitlingham, &c., occur these perpendicular cylindrical flint formations, named by professor Buckland, *Paramoudræ*.

Lower or Hard Chalk, occurs immediately beneath the last-mentioned; it is without flints, and is so hard as to be used instead of stone for the purpose of building in western Norfolk;* it contains but few traces of organic remains.

Chalk Marl. This stratum is of a greyish colour; the upper or cretaceous beds are, like the last-described stratum, very hard; the lower or more argillaceous are distinguished by a rich variety of fossils, particularly *Ammonites Greenoughii*, and *Inoceramus Cuvieri*; this formation is to be seen in the cliff at Hunstanton, about three feet in thickness, beneath which is a thin layer of red chalk, containing abundance of a ramifying zoophyte, resembling the roots of trees.

Green Sand. A stratum ten feet thick, (corresponding with the green sand) is visible in the cliff at Hunstanton, immediately below the red chalk; it may be traced in a southerly direction on a line with the escarpment of the chalk formation.

Iron Sand or Carr Stone, is a coarse-grained conglomerate, cemented by the oxide of iron; this stratum appears at Hunstanton, and runs in a southerly direction, by Lynn, to a little beyond Downham Market; it is much esteemed as a building stone; its durability may be observed on the west side of Norwich castle, in the span of the false arches, where it alternates with the sand-stone.

* In Marham church, are the effigies of John Steward, and Ann, his wife, in this chalk, date 1603. In Kingham church also, the monumental effigies of sir Oliver de Ingham, and Roger de Bols, and his dame, are of the same material, date about the middle of the fourteenth century.

Catalogue of Erag Fossils.			Catalogue of Chalk Fossils.		
Genus.	Species.	Reference.	Genus.	Species.	Reference.
Bella	convoluta	Sowerby 404	Spongia		
Buccinum	tenerum	406	Paramoudra		Geol. Trans.
Murex	striatus	22	Madrepora	centralis	Mantell
—	carinatus	100	Alcyonium	ramosum	Org. Rema.
—	crispatus	413	—	palmatum	
—	palas		—	turbinatum	Mantell
—	lapilliformis	414	—	columna	Miller
Tarritella	conoides	51	Pentacrinital		
—	trilineata		Aplocrinital		
Auricula	pyramidella	379	Cidaris	capitata	Org. Rema.
Turbo	rudis	71	—	variolata	Parkinson
—	littoreus	71	Galerites	depressus	
Natica	glauconoides	5	—	albogalerus	
Scalaria	similis	16	—	ovata	
—	semicostata	16	Anapachytes		Smith
Trochus	similis	181	—	pustulosa	
Mya	lata	84	—	globosa	
—	arenaria	264	Spatangus	semisulcatus	Or Fos
Mactra	dubia	160	—	corangulum	3 species
—	ovalis	160	Hamites		
—	cuneata	160	Baculites	electricus	Geol. Trans.
Pectina	obliqua	164	—	scissa	Sowerby 26
—	ovata	161	Belemnites	3 others	
—	obtusa	170	Serpula	depressus	Sowerby 426
—	protensis		Cirrus	3 species	
Lucina	divaricata	417	Trochus	spinosa	Sowerby 78
Venus	sequens	21	Plagiostoma	nitida	204
Astarte	plana	179	Pecten	quinque costata	56
—	obliquata	179	—	globosa	202
Cardium	Parkinsoni	40	Gryphæa	sericea galis	
—	edulinum	263	Ostræa	canaliculata	135
—	angustum	266	—	carinata	
Mytilus	Cobboldiæ	189	Terebratulæ	perovalla	436
—	lanceolata	190	—	elongata	437
Mytilus	antiquorum	275	—	ovata	18
Pecten	alseformis		—	subquadata	
Salinus	sulcatus	263	—	subrotunda	
Mastodon	tessellatus	264	—	subplicata	Mantell
—	grinder		—	plicatilis	Sowerby 116
Elephant	{ fragments		Blanchera	lata	
Deer	{ of ivory		Magas	pauillus	Sowerby 119
Pine	teeth & horns		Inoceramus	Cuvieri	441
Crab	vertebrae		Plana	lancoolata	264
—	claws				

The following notice of geological and other collections connected with this pursuit, is inserted, in the hope, that it may assist the scientific inquirer.

The Rev. G. R. Leathes, of Shropham hall, near Laxington, has a fine collection of fossil shells, local and general, and a superb one of recent shells. The Rev. James Layton, of Catfield, near Ludham, has the finest collection of mammalian remains of the Norfolk coast; Mr. Earl, surgeon, of Cromer, has the next; C. B. Rose, esq., of Swaffham, has an extensive collection from the chalk and diluvial beds of

western Norfolk; Mrs. Valpy, in the cathedral precinct, has a splendid collection of recent shells, and a very good one of fossil remains; Mr. Samuel Woodward, of the precinct also, has a general and local collection—his crag shells, containing more than eighty species, with varieties, have been sketched by him, and are intended for publication, accompanied with a description of the Norwich crag deposit. The NORWICH MUSEUM has, through the munificence of Mr. Leathes and other donors, a fine general collection of organic remains.

RIVERS.

THE principal rivers in Norfolk are—the Great and Little Ouse, the Nene, Waveney, and the Yare.

The Great Ouse, after forming a part of its south-western boundary, crosses the western side, and falls into the Wash below Lynn.

The Nene, forming the western boundary from Lincolnshire, empties itself into the sea at Cross-keys Wash; it communicates, by several channels, with the Ouse.

The Little Ouse rises in a swampy meadow near Lopham, in the southern part of the county; and, separating Norfolk and Suffolk as it flows westward, empties itself into the Great Ouse. It is navigable from Thetford.

The Wensum rises at West Rudham, in this county, about thirty miles from Norwich, being augmented by the junction of several rivulets; it passes through the city, and meets the Yare below Trowse. The Wensum contains various kinds of fish, as Roach, (*Cyprinus carassius*) Perch, (*Perca fluviatilis*) Tench, (*Cyprinus mucosus*) Dace, (*Cyprinus leuciscus*) Gudgeon, (*Gobio fluviatilis*) Bream, (*Cyprinus Brama*) Pike, (*Esox Lucius*) and a great quantity of Eels (*Muræna anguilla*); there is also a small fish called the Ruff (*Perca cernua*), a species of Perch, which is common to all the Norfolk streams; Salmon have been occasionally taken, and Smelts are found in great plenty in the months of April and May. Besides these fish, found in the Waveney, the following abound in the rivers of Norfolk:—The Carp (*Cyprinus Carpio*) the Trout, (*Trutta fluviatilis*) the Rudd, (*Rutilus latior*) Miller's Thumb, (*Gobio capitatus*) Minnowe (*Posi-culus varius*.) The Lamprey and Craw-fish are occasionally found here.

The source of the *Waveney* is separated from that of the Little Ouse by a causeway only. It runs in a contrary direction, and, forming the rest of the Suffolk boundary, at length joins the Yare a little above Breydon. It is navigable from Bungay.

The Yare, rising near Shipdham, is united, at Marlingford, to another smaller stream, which comes from Hingham; it joins the Wensum at Trowse Eye, near Norwich, and becoming navigable there, flows to Yarmouth, when, having received the Waveney and Bure, it discharges itself into the German Ocean, below that town.

The Bure, rising beyond Blickling Hall, becomes navigable at Aylsham. After passing under Wroxham bridge, and being joined by the Ant and Thirne, it passes through Acle bridge, and at length joins the Yare at Yarmouth.

The Ant takes its rise at Antingham, and, passing east of North Walsham, from which place it is made navigable by being formed into a canal, near Stalham, whence it passes to Ludham, and, a little below that place, falls into the Bure.

These rivers, in general rising in marshy lands, and running through a level country, at a slow pace, diffuse themselves over the lower tracts, in their course forming shallow lakes or pools, which are also plentifully stocked with fish and water-fowl; on some of them are formed decoys for wild ducks.

The sea coast of Norfolk is formed either by clayey cliffs, continually a prey to the ocean, or by low, sandy shores, covered with loose pebbles, (called shingle) frequently rising into a kind of natural bank, composed of sand, as the Marum hills, between Winterton and Hasboro'. These hills are held together by the root of the Marum plant. Behind these sand hills are, in various parts, salt marshes of considerable extent; these were occasionally inundated by the tides, which found entrance through the gaps, but of late years the gaps have been filled up, and no accident of this kind has occurred for the last twenty years. Hunstanton cliff, at the mouth of the Wash, is the only rocky eminence on the coast. There are several harbours on the coast on the Northern side, formed by creeks and little bays, but they are able only to admit small vessels, and are continually filling up with sand. Banks of sand lay off at sea, from the Norfolk coast, in various parts, which are the dread of

the coasting mariners, and occasion frequent shipwrecks. Of these the most remarkable are the Happisburgh sand, and the sands which form the celebrated Yarmouth roads, a great resort for shipping, which ride there securely, though the entrance is difficult and dangerous.

On the 10th of August, 1813, the first steam boat for the conveyance of passengers between Norwich and Yarmouth was employed, being almost the earliest introduction of that species of navigation into England; it proceeded at the rate of about five miles an hour. This novel mode of travelling, which may be considered as one of the most important modern applications of a useful and powerful agent, met with such patronage from the public, that, soon after, two vessels were used in the same passage, and were daily increasing in popular estimation, when a sudden change was wrought in the general feeling by the following melancholy occurrence:—On Friday morning, April 4, 1817, Wright's Norwich and Yarmouth steam packet had just started from the Foundery bridge, when the boiler of the engine burst, with a tremendous explosion, by which the vessel was blown to atoms, and, of twenty-two persons on board, five men, (among whom was the engineer) three women, and one child, were instantly killed, and six women, with fractured legs and arms, were conveyed to the hospital, where one of the women died; the remaining seven (including three children) escaped without sustaining material injury. Upwards of 300*l.* was raised for the relief of the poor sufferers.

The general navigation from Norwich to Yarmouth is performed by keels and wherries; the former are chiefly restricted to the freightage of timber, and are far less numerous than formerly; the wherries are peculiar to the rivers of Norfolk and Suffolk, and those made use of on the Wensum carry from fifteen to forty tons, and draw from three to four feet of water; the mast is by the head, and is so balanced, by means of lead, that the strength of one man is sufficient to raise or lower it in the event of passing bridges; on this, by the action of a windlass, the sail is hoisted, being extended on a gaff at the upper edge. These vessels are seldom navigated by more than two hands, and one of them is often a boy, or the wife of the waterman, in the latter case it is not unfrequent for them to have their families in a cabin placed at the stern.

The corporation have jurisdiction on the river from Hellesdon bridge to Hardley Cross,* a distance of at least twenty-four miles; this, however, does not supersede the rights of the proprietors of manors on the banks, all of whom have their several free fisheries, and to some swan marks are appendant; but the city has, in all cases, a joint right.

NEW PORT.

THE project of opening a direct communication between this city and the sea, for sea-borne vessels not exceeding eight feet draught of water, originated with Crisp Brown, esq., one of the aldermen of the corporation, who first submitted the plan of making Norwich a port, by way of Yarmouth, to an assembly of the corporation, on the 3rd of May, 1814, and Mr. Cubitt, a civil engineer, at that time residing at Ipswich, was first appointed by the corporation to make a survey of the river Yare, and estimate the expense of bringing sea-borne vessels direct to the city. Mr. Cubitt having surveyed the rivers in the year 1818, published a report, in which he recommended the avoidance of the Breydon waters by a cut on the south side of them, and by that means to have preserved the old and accustomed line of navigation; the estimate for this plan was £35,626. 16s. Upon receipt of this report, a public meeting of the inhabitants of the city was convened and held on the 8th of September, 1818, at the Guildhall, when alderman Brown, in a lengthened speech, detailed the advantages which would result to the city by the adoption of the plan. Resolutions were moved and carried in favour of the project, and a committee appointed "to take the necessary measures, and to report to a future meeting the best means of carrying such purpose into effect."

* *Hardley Cross.* In 1543 there was a new cross, with a crucifix carved on one side, and the city arms on the other, painted, and carried to Hardley, and there set up in the presence of the sheriffs, in the place where "the shrevys of Norwyche yerely do *kepe a court*," and this place was the extent of liberties of the city on the river Wensam, as at this time; and at an assembly held on the 24th of October, upon a representation made that divers kind of victuals, leather, tallow, &c., have been carried by water to Yarmouth to be exported contrary to the law, and divers things coming up the river, as salt, coals, corn, &c., have been sold by unlawful measures, and herrings unlawfully packed, both in eades and barrels, for lack of a water bailiff to search and look after such things, they then ordered and chose William Corbet water bailiff, and ordered that he should have half the forfeited goods, 20s. per annum stipend from the commons, and meat and drink from the sheriffs; and that hereafter such a water bailiff should be yearly elected at the assembly on St. Martin's day.

It having been rumoured, that the adoption of any plan for bringing sea-borne vessels to Norwich, would be opposed by the town and corporation of Yarmouth, the committee, on the 5th of November following, directed Mr. Cubitt to make another survey, "with a view of ascertaining whether or not it was practicable to open a communication with the sea at Lowestoft." These instructions produced from Mr. Cubitt, on the 20th of September, 1821, another report, in which he ably pointed out the practicability of this plan, and its advantages over the proposed one by Yarmouth; Mr. C.'s estimate of the expense of carrying it into effect, was £87,000., his calculations being made for vessels not exceeding eight feet draught of water. This second report occasioned another public meeting of the citizens, when a fresh committee (of which lieutenant-colonel John Harvey was chairman) was formed, to consider of the merits of each of the proposed plans, and to carry either into execution. Application was immediately made to Thomas Telford, esq., the government engineer, who, in the December of the following year, (having previously surveyed both lines of communication) made his report to the committee, in which he fully confirmed Mr. Cubitt in every particular respecting the practicability of each of the plans, but recommended the adoption of that by Yarmouth, because, said Mr. Telford, in his report, "I can foresee no injury to the harbour or port of Yarmouth from the new river channel.*" The committee instantly yielded to the suggestion of Mr. Telford, and, through their chairman, transmitted a copy of his report to Isaac Preston, esq., the then mayor of Yarmouth, requesting a conference. The answer of the mayor confirmed the truth of the reports which had been circulated, the conference was refused, and it was stated, "that either of the measures proposed would meet with the decided opposition of the corporation and town at large, as being pregnant with the most ruinous consequences to the navigation of the port of Yarmouth, and the trading interests of the town and neighbourhood."

From this moment it was determined to prosecute the plan by Lowestoft; subscriptions were entered into, and

* Mr. Telford estimated the expense of the Yarmouth plan at £48,738. 10s., and the Lowestoft plan at £95,700.; but, it should be observed, that Mr. Telford's calculations were made for vessels drawing ten feet water.

surveys made: but it was not until the session of 1826, that the committee were in a situation to apply to parliament for an act to enable them to carry the plan into effect. In that session, a petition was presented to the House of Commons by William Smith, esq., one of the members for the city, and leave given to bring in the bill. The bill was opposed by the corporation of Yarmouth, and by the owners of the marshes, from a fear which the latter set of opponents entertained of inundation. The bill was submitted to the consideration of a committee, which sat for sixteen days to hear evidence for and against it. Upon a division, the bill was lost by a majority of *five*.

This was a sad reverse to the promoters of the measure, but the evidence which had been adduced in support of the preamble of the bill, appeared so important, and so conclusive in its favour, that upon an application to the speaker of the house, it was ordered to be printed at the public expense, a circumstance of rare occurrence with regard to private bills.

The bill being lost for this session, a general meeting of the shareholders was convened, and it was determined (colonel Peel having in the mean time been elected one of the members for the city) to renew the application to parliament in the next session—a second bill was brought in and referred to a committee, it met however with the same opposition as the former one; but on this occasion, upon the division, *five* members only voted against it, while *twenty-five* voted for it. The bill then passed the commons, but was vigorously opposed in the lords. It ultimately passed both houses, and received the royal assent on the 28th day of May, 1827.

In this contest, it was estimated that no less a sum than 25,000*l.* was expended. By the proposed plan, it is intended to continue the present line of the navigable river Yare, for about three-fourths of its entire length, from Norwich as far as Reedham, (deepening it in a small part of its course near Norwich) to make a new cut of only two miles and a half across the level of marshes to the Waveney, to keep the course of that river as now navigable to the small stream called Oulton Dyke, to pursue that stream (which must be widened and deepened) to Oulton Broad, and thence along Lake Lothing to the sea shore at Lowestoft; communication

will be there made with the sea by means of a short cut through the present bank, which is only about four hundred yards in width; the tide will then be admitted freely into Lake Lothing, which will form a large harbour, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, and averaging from fifteen to seventeen feet in depth at high water.

Thus Norwich will become a port, its vessels will arrive at the coast by a much straighter and shorter course, at a point ten miles nearer the Thames than Yarmouth, with greater facilities for proceeding on their voyages, and with the advantages of avoiding the shallow waters of Breydon, and the delay and expense of trans-shipment at Yarmouth, and with the ulterior benefit of avoiding the bar there, and the frequent detention occasioned by it.

Another advantage, on which much stress has been laid by the traders, is the prevention of theft, and the termination of a system of plunder, to which the small craft used to carry goods on the present navigation between Norwich and Yarmouth, have invariably been exposed, in spite of the vigilance of their owners and agents.

A capacious harbour will be formed on the most exposed part of the eastern coast, which will also be useful as affording a safe receptacle in foul weather, for trading and fishing vessels.

The act of parliament came into operation on the 3rd day of July, 1827, when twenty-one directors were at the first general assembly of the proprietors elected, pursuant to its provisions, of which board, colonel Harvey was chosen chairman. The directors immediately contracted for the execution of the first work, namely, of erecting a new swing bridge and lock, with stop-gates, between the lake and Oulton Broad, to prevent the fresh waters of the broad and rivers from flowing into the lake, and the tidal waters of the sea from flowing into the broad, or into any of the adjoining lands. This work was commenced on the 4th day of September, 1827, when a splendid regatta was held on the lake, at which the directors attended in a body. The first spadeful of earth was removed by alderman Crisp Brown, in the presence of many thousand individuals, who came to witness the commencement of an undertaking which bids fair to prove, both nationally and locally, of the greatest importance. This first work is now complete; and it is peculiarly

pleasant to be enabled to add, that it has been constructed in the most substantial manner, at a less cost than estimated for by Mr. Cubitt. The lock is twenty-three feet wide, and the chamber of it, from gate to gate, is ninety feet long, and the swing bridge across it is fifteen feet in width. The directors are now erecting the sluices next the sea, and it is expected that the harbour will be complete in less than two years.

MANUFACTURES.

No place in the kingdom, Manchester excepted, has made a more distinguished figure in the weaving trade than this county. That this art was exercised at a very early period in Norfolk, has been conjectured from the circumstance of the simple and primitive mode of spinning with a distaff being retained here, though disused in most other parts of the kingdom, except for hemp and flax, which process was continued in this county as long as yarn continued to be spun by hand, but it is now entirely supplanted by the machine-spinning of Yorkshire and other counties. Owing to an inundation in Flanders, numbers of the inhabitants of that province came over to this country, in the time of Henry I.; some of them settled in Pembrokeshire, and others, Blomefield supposes, fixed their abode first at *Worstead*, (see that article) and afterwards at Norwich; and from their setting up the making of articles manufactured from *Jersey*, or combed wool, at the former place, must ever since have been denominated worsted stuffs. In the reign of Edward II., a patent was granted to John Peacock, investing him with the exclusive privilege of measuring every piece of worsted stuff made in the city of Norwich or county of Norfolk; but this having been found to operate as a restraint upon the trade, the letters were soon afterwards recalled. What tended to increase and raise to an enviable height this species of manufacture, was the number of Flemish artizans who came over in the year 1336. Their arrival was occasioned by the great intercourse at that time kept up between this country and the Netherlands, the English king having married Philippa, daughter of William

earl of Hainault.* Left to their unbiassed choice of residence, they always preferred a maritime situation, and made their choice of Norfolk.† Various staples were appointed for the sale of wool, and its exportation was prohibited under heavy penalties; on this occasion, the city of Norwich was fixed for the staple of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. As some proof of the estimation in which Norwich manufactures were held at this period, we read in the “*Testamenta Vetusta*,” VOL. I. p. 136, that sir John Cobham, knt., left to John and Katherine Lewknor, a bed of Norwich stuff, embroidered with butterflies. In the twenty-third of Henry VI., an act was passed, ordering four wardens to be chosen for the city of Norwich, and four others for the county of Norfolk, and which shall set down orders for the true making thereof.‡ It having been discovered in the following reign, that divers persons in Norwich and Norfolk make ~~untrue~~ wares, by which means they lose their ancient estimation beyond sea, &c. the number of wardens was increased. From this act, it seems that trade had arrived at such a degree of excellence, as to rival other nations in the foreign market, and English goods probably then obtained an extensive sale in those very countries from which the art had been first imported. In the time of Henry VIII., according to Blomefield, the sale of stuffs made in the city of Norwich only, amounted to the annual sum of 200,000*l.*; the manufacture of stockings, exclusively, was at one time, according to the “*Atlas*,” computed at 60,000*l.* more. Not only did the trade thus flourish in Norwich and Worstead, but it had now spread over the county; for, by an act passed in the fourteenth of this reign, it appears, “that the making of worsteds, saies, and stammins, which had greatly increased in Norwich and Norfolk, was now practised more busily and diligently than in times

* “The king and state,” says Fuller, “began now to grow sensible of the great gain in the Netherlands got by our English wool; in memory whereof, the duke of Burgundy, not long after, instituted the order of the golden *seece*, wherein indeed the *seece* was ours, the golden theirs, so vast their emolument by trade of clothing. Our king therefore, resolved, if possible, to reduce the trade to his own country.”

† The discovery of Fuller’s earth at this time, and with which England abounds, not a little contributed to the encouragement of the weaving craft.

‡ In 1459, it was agreed at an assembly of the clothiers, that the cloth seal should be committed to a proper person, who shall be considered sole tokener to seal all Norwich cloths; and all the weavers were ordered to deliver in a roll containing the name of their craft, with the several marks belonging to each individual, by which the goodness of every man’s work might be ascertained by his mark, and the measure of it by his token.

past at Yarmouth and Lynn." The wardens of these towns therefore were put under the controul of the jurisdiction of Norwich. During the reigns of Edward VI. and queen Mary, new articles of manufacture continued to be introduced, and new regulations passed for making *russets*, satins, satin reverses, and Naples fustians, as had been done before for making of hats, dornicks, and coverlits, and the manufacture of such new articles, were formed into a corporation endowed with exclusive privileges: subsequent to this, the trade fell into decay, and a new era of its revival commenced.

By the advice of the duke of Norfolk, queen Elizabeth was induced to offer an asylum in her dominions to the inhabitants of the Low Countries, who had fled from the cruel persecutions of the duke of Alva.* These people brought with them their arts and their industry—they were allowed to settle in Norfolk, and each master to bring with him ten servants at the duke's charge; they rapidly increased, and the county was essentially benefited by their skill and exertions. New fabrications were introduced by the intermixture of silk, mohair, and wool; and several new articles were manufactured, as various in their qualities as their names, such as *bayes*, *sayes*, *arras*, and *mochades*. Notwithstanding the benefit these foreigners were to this city, they were at several times opposed by the lower orders, who, jealous of being "underworked," committed such excesses on their persons and property, that the trained bands were often called out to repress their violence. In 1575, the Dutch elders presented in court a specimen of a novel work, called *bombazines*; for the manufacturing of which elegant stuff, this city has ever since been famed. In the diary of Lawrence Hyde, p. 597, he says, "Monsieur de Bethune commended my little bed, and did as good as beg some of the English printed Norwich stuffs, which are of several colours, which if I live," says he, "to come to England, I will send him some."—Vide *Correspond-*

* Lord Clarendon speaks of the French, Dutch, and Walloons, in the diocese of Norwich, who had the free use of several churches according to their own discipline. They were suspected of encouraging the many English who separated themselves from the church and joined themselves to those congregations. Lord Clarendon says, "Dr. Wren, the bishop there, passionately and warmly proceeded against them, so that many left the kingdom, to the lessening of the wealthy manufacture there of kerseys and narrow cloths, and which was worse, transporting that mystery into foreign parts."—See *Hist.* (1712) VOL. II. p. 95; also *Grange's Blog. Hist.* ed. 1775, ii. 158.

ence. In the reign of George I., an act was passed to compel the makers of any kind of stuff, to become freemen of Norwich,* as the manufacturers of russets and fustians had formerly been. In the twenty-fifth of George II., a statute was enacted to open the port of Great Yarmouth, for the importation of wool and woollen yarn, a circumstance which proved highly beneficial to the general trade of the city and county.

For a long time the master manufacturers were men of moderate capital, their concerns were limited, and their credit small; many of them resided in the villages, and brought their articles to the city for sale; indeed most of them disposed of their goods to factors, who supplied the merchants. The trade was then principally confined to home consumption, and the act of 1721, which prohibited the general wearing of cottons, and the order for the court mourning to consist of *Norwich crapes*, during the administration of sir Robert Walpole, combine to prove, that the trade did not depend so much on foreign demand, as upon internal orders.† About forty years ago, the tide of fashion running strongly in favour of the light and elegant manufactures of India, excited among the English manufacturers a spirit of imitation; the stuff trade had been long on the decline through the prevalence of Manchester cottons, and from the facility and cheapness with which these were manufactured by the wonderful inventions of Arkwright, and other ingenious mechanics, the destruction of the home trade was almost completed. The merchants and manufacturers were roused to extraordinary exertions, and the channels of trade

* In 1723, an act passed for the better qualifying manufacturers of stuffs and yarn in the city to bear office of magistracy. In May, 1741, it was ordered by the corporation of Norwich, that no stranger should exercise any trade in the city more than six months, without taking up his freedom.

1569, May 2. William Graneway discharged out of prison, where he was confined upon several actions on his agreeing to Mr. John Rete, one of the shreves, that he wd enter the service of John Cally, wd weaver, who agreed to provide work for him; he to have 14^d a dozen y^e weaving, and Cally to be allowed 2^d a week for his board, washing, and lodging, and the remainder of what he erne, to be paid to his creditors. —See *Mayorality Books*.

† The following advertisement is characteristic of the times, and may prove not uninteresting.—“This is to inform the public, that Mr. James Soastowe, in St. George's of Tombland, near the Red well, in Norwich, makes bombazines for deep mourning, which he will sell by wholesale or *retail* to shopkeepers or others, who may want a single suit, at a very reasonable price; he has also neat woven whilms, flowered in the loom with silk up or worsted on a white prunel, at reasonable rates; and likewise all sorts of raw silks, as B and C Bengals, fine bargains, orsoyes, legeses, &c., suitable for any stuffs that are now made and in fashion, which he will sell as cheap as can be bought in Norwich.”—*H. Crossgrove's Norwich Gazette, July, 1727.*

were soon entirely changed; they improved and extended their continental connections; their travellers were seen in every kingdom of Europe; and the great annual marts of Frankfort, Leipzig, and Salerno, were crowded with purchasers for Norwich goods. The manufacturers now sent their sons to be educated in Germany, Italy, and Spain, that by learning the language and manners of the different people, they might enlarge their views and strengthen their foreign relations. The taste of every country, and the habits of every clime were consulted; hence Norwich, and the country for twenty miles round it, quickly became crowded with looms. Though the distaff and the spinning wheel were incessantly plied through the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and in the former only, it was computed, 50,000 tods of wool* were annually spun, yet the produce was inadequate to the demand. It became necessary to import yarn as well as wool, and of the importation of bay yarn from Ireland only, more was at that period consumed here, than had been a few years before imported into the whole kingdom; exclusive of this, great quantities of yarn were purchased from the neighbouring counties, and Scotland also was induced to contribute a share. At that proud meridian of its prosperity, the trade, from the capriciousness of fashion, began to show some symptoms of decay, and the war breaking out, abridged its communication, dissolved its continental connections, annihilated all incentives to speculation, depressed the spirit of enterprize, and paralyzed the hands of industry. An author, who published a "Tour through the Island of Great Britain," in VOL. I., LETTER I., p. 92,—1724, gives a statement, which he says was furnished by a master manufacturer, from which it appears, "that 120,000 persons were then employed in the woollen, worsted, and silk manufactures; not that the whole of this number resided in the city, but they were employed in some branch of the trade, and their labours were conducive to the productions of Norwich. Arthur Young considered the interval between the years 1743 and 1763, and downwards, until the dispute between the mother country and her colonies became serious, to have been a flourishing era; the number of looms was then

* Wool combing at one period employed a vast number of hands—in 1783, they exhibited the pageant of bishop Blaise, in a magnificent manner; in this procession, the most conspicuous objects were the golden fleece, Jason, Hercules, and other ancient heroes, with bishop Blaise, their tutelary saint.

found to be 12,000, and the general idea is, that each loom, with its attendant preparations, produces work to the value of 100*l.* per annum. For ascertaining the proportion between the original materials and the labour employed, he observes, the manufacturer has an easy method. The *average* value of a piece of stuff is fifty shillings, which weighing six pounds, at ten-pence per pound, is five shillings, making the raw material a tenth part of the manufactured article ; thus—

Total value	£1,200,000
A tenth part.....	120,000
	£1,080,000

To discover how many hands were employed to earn this million sterling and upwards annually, for the public one datum is given. In Norwich, each loom is allowed to employ six persons, then 12,000 the number of looms, multiplied by six, gives 72,000 for the number of persons. But when the merchants were shut out of most of the foreign markets by war, and from our own by fashion, the estimate must consequently be placed much lower. Supposing, however, the sum of manufactured articles to be 800,000*l.* the price of labour bestowed upon them will be 685,000*l.*, whilst the value of the raw materials, dying stuff, oil, soap, and coals, will be only 115,000*l.*—Compared with this, what are the national advantages of the sale of 800,000*l.* worth of coffee or sugar in foreign markets, especially when it is considered how trifling comparatively is the raw material, and how much its value is increased by labour, how much capital it sets afloat upon lucrative adventure, and to what numbers of poor it gives the means of subsistence, by furnishing them with useful and substantial employ.

The staple articles of this manufacture are bombazines, damasks, shawls, crapes, *fill-over* shawls, and fine canlets ; for the latter, the East India company have given annually large orders for the last fifty or sixty years, and which has afforded great relief during the torpor of trade to Italy and Spain. To these articles were added, about the year 1790, the manufacture of cotton shawls, and some other fancy goods, adapted both for furniture and dress, which for elegance, surpasses any thing of the kind made in England.

The manufacture of shawls was first introduced into this city by John Harvey, esq. ;* it was afterwards brought to great perfection by Mr. P. J. Knights, who presented a counterpane four yards square, with a fringe, and without a seam, to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c., from whom he received a medal; he also presented some curious patterns of this manufactory to their majesties. The shawls are sold from two to ten guineas each to the trade, and from ten to fifty guineas to private order.

The staple manufacture of Norwich furnishes about fifty distinct occupations, reckoning from the shearer who procures the fleece to the mariner who ships the bale goods, and when trade is very brisk, it employs 100,000 persons. The Lincolnshire, Leicester, and half-bred wools are chiefly used, while those of Norfolk are mostly sent for the use of the Yorkshire clothiers.† The earnings in the manufactures are various: dyers, hot-pressers, and bombazine dressers, about 15s. a week; some of the best weavers, from 14s. to a guinea; weavers in general, on an average, not more than 10s.; but then many women can earn as much, and children, by pipe filling and tyre drawing, can earn about 2s. 6d. a week. At one period, (1808) the trade gave employment to more than five hundred combers, and furnished spinning for most of the women and children of this and the adjoining county; but machines having long been used in Yorkshire for spinning yarn, which is consumed here, the process of manual combing and spinning is nearly superseded. These machines prepare yarn of a finer and more even quality than could ever be produced by hand, and is afforded in the market at a lower rate. Canada is now one of the growing markets for Norwich goods, and as consuming some caliman-

* This seems somewhat at variance with the following account:—

“Died at Norwich, September, 1813, aged seventy, Mr. Edward Barrow, of St. Saviour’s; he was born at Manchester, and on his first settlement in Norwich, conducted, with strict integrity, the business of a yarn factor. He was the first person who undertook the manufactory of cotton in Norwich, now become the ally or the rival of the ancient but decayed worsted trade; but what in a peculiar manner consecrates his memory, is the merit of his having been the first manufacturer of the shawl in Norwich, or perhaps in the kingdom. This brought on a new era in the history of the loom, and supplied that employment for the poor, which the effects of war had so fatally diminished, besides enriching the master manufacturer. Many have been more popular, many more discreetly fortunate, but no man has rendered more permanent benefit to Norwich.”—*Old Monthly Mag.*

† Although the neck-wool of the Norfolk sheep has been discovered of a fineness as *twenty to seven*, yet its fibre does not suit the staple manufacture of the county.

coes, fearnoughts, and Duffields, increases the manufactures of the city. Bindings, worsted ribbons, and livery lace are also made here; this trade is well adapted to consume waste and refuse yarns. Plushes and carpets might no doubt be made here to some extent, as also might some other stuffs analogous to our own. The striped cottons of which sailors' shirts and trousers are manufactured—the bed and apron checks—the twisted cottons which serve for landsmen's shirts—many huckabacks, napkins, and table cloths—some calicoes, and a few counterpanes, are regularly made and sold by the cotton manufacturers of Norwich; indeed, the demand for these commodities is so unlimited, and the wages of labour are so often lower here than at Manchester, where they fluctuate greatly, that, probably, a considerable branch of the cotton trade may eventually take root here, although the transplanters hitherto have rather acquired a title to the gratitude than to the gratulation of their fellow citizens. Another new branch of manufacture has shot forth in this city, which promises to become durably important—the making of hempen cloth, as well the coarser as the finer sort. The Suffolk hempen cloth arrives in Norwich in a comparatively rude state, and is here improved. It might probably embrace the make of damask table cloths, such as now imported from Silesia; and the fabrication of cambrics. That linen trade would probably be favoured by the institution of a linen cloth hall, where the small makers could on regular days, expose piece goods for sale—something of this kind takes place in Weavers lane,* as it is called, near St. Peter's church; but there are other cloth halls in the county, as at Diss for instance, where more business is done, and on a better plan.

In 1826 so great a depression of trade took place in this city, as to amount to an almost secession of business; the workpeople were obliged to seek parish relief.—Several disgraceful riots took place, although employment to some extent was found for the sufferers on Mousehold hill, and subscriptions were raised for their relief.—The glut of the over-supplied markets subsiding soon after, the sound of the shuttle was again heard in the workrooms. It is calculated

* In 1708, Weavers hall, Norwich, was broke open, and the books destroyed; after which, the sealing of stuff was disused.

that about 1500 looms are now employed in the various branches of manufacture carried on in this city. There are also twelve or fourteen establishments, for dying and dressing manufactured goods, some of which are on an extensive scale. For an account of the silk mills, see p. 1150.

THE BISHOPRIC.

THE diocese of Norwich comprises the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, except four peculiars in the latter county, three of which belong to the see of Canterbury—viz. Hadleigh, Monks Illeigh, and Moulton; and Freckingham to the see of Rochester: it includes also fifteen or sixteen parishes in Cambridgeshire. The latter lying on the eastern side of the ancient boundary of Mercia, and originally forming part of the kingdom of East Anglia, never were attached to the diocese of Lincoln—out of which the see of Ely was taken—but belonged, as they do at present, to that of Norwich: Spelman says the diocese contains 1121 parishes, and Beaton, in his Political Index, repeats the same enumeration; but this, if meaning unconsolidated livings, must be very erroneous, as, in the year 1371, bishop Henry Spencer certified to the king that there were, in his diocese, 1321 parishes; and if meant to include pluralities as parishes, it will then be far from accurate. The number of established clergy resident in the diocese, according to a calculation made in the year 1772, was five hundred and fifty beneficed clergy, and one hundred and fifty curates,* from which it is evident there must be a number of pluralities. Mr. Young remarks, that not half the clergymen reside at their livings! An answer returned to a mandamus of queen Elizabeth, by bishop Parker, in 1563, states “the diocese contains Norfolk and Suffolk, except four peculiars, and eleven churches in Cambridgeshire, besides churches void, chapels, and donatives. Thus, in the four archdeaconries—

Norwich,	Deaneries 12,	Rectories 168,	Vicarages 41,	Void churches 80
Norfolk,	ditto 12,	ditto 184,	ditto 36,	ditto, uncertain
Suffolk,	ditto 13,	ditto 114,	ditto 42,	ditto, ditto
Sudbury,	ditto 8,	ditto 182,	ditto 31,	ditto, ditto

* The present number of beneficed clergymen is 700, and of licensed curates 270.

Jurisdiction. Formerly there was but one archdeaconry—that of Norfolk: Sudbury was added in 1126, Suffolk in 1127, and Norwich in 1200. These are subdivided into 47 deaneries; and these, as apportioned to each archdeaconry, are as follow, with the number of parishes contained in each:—

Archdeaconries.	Deaneries.	Parishes.
Norwich	18	365
Norfolk.....	12	468
Sudbury	8 }	523
Suffolk	14 }	
	47	1356

The revenues of the bishopric were anciently very considerable, but were much diminished by Henry VIII., who stripped it of all its manors, and gave in exchange only those belonging to the abbey of St. Bennet at the Holme and the priory of Hickling. Its present value is said to be about 4000*l.* per annum. The liberties were always greater than those of any other bishopric in England: at the time of the conquest it had the privilege of coining, and other advantages; at present its bishops enjoy, as they always did, a power of uniting any two cures in their diocese, personal union operating as a dispensation does elsewhere; and they have the same right as is possessed by other bishops of perpetually consolidating two benefices, under the authority of the act of parliament. The former privilege, according to Blomefield, arose from the great number of very poor livings which the diocese contains. Each bishop may hold his primary visitation as soon as he pleases, after being there enthroned, and the customary fees are double those of an ordinary visitation, or rather, only half fees are payable at ordinary visitations, which should be held only every seventh year, computing from the time of the primary one. The bishop nominates to the four archdeaconries, as his assistants, no suffragans having been chosen since the time of bishop Nix. He appoints the chancellor, principal registrar, and the commissaries and registrars to the archdeacons; also a high steward, a steward of courts, an auditor, bailiffs to the several manors, and a general apparitor. The bishop of Norwich is a peer of the realm, and sits in the upper house, not only in right of his barony, but as titular *abbot* of St.

Bennet in Holme,* and is the only abbot in England. Norfolk, as may be seen in our pages, teemed with religious houses. Out of 1,148 monasteries seized by Henry VIII., seventy-nine religious or charitable foundations were suppressed in this county. For a list of these, their armorial bearings, &c., we refer our readers to Mr. Richard Taylor's excellent "*Monasticon*." The armorial bearings of this see are, Az., three mitres labelled, *or*, two and one.

GOVERNMENT.

THE protecting and defensive government of this county at present consists of two parts—military and maritime, though both are usually vested in one person. The lord-lieutenant is *locum tenens* for the king, and as his deputy, presides over the affairs of the county. To this office of high distinction and responsibility he is appointed by the crown, for the management of military and other collateral affairs. Under his conduct and control are placed the militia, to all the officers of which he has the power of granting commissions—appointing the deputy-lieutenants, who superintend and regulate the ballot—the presenting the names of both for the approbation of his majesty being virtually a mere matter of etiquette. As *custos rotulorum*, he possesses the power of putting gentlemen properly qualified into the commission of the peace, and he is the keeper of the rolls of session. Though he has the command of the military force, and is himself a justice of the peace, and of the quorum also, yet in both capacities of lord-lieutenant and *custos-rotulorum*, he appears rather as a minister than a judge. Two peers of this county were the original proposers and strenuous supporters of the bill for raising that grand national force, the *militia*, which received the sanction of the three estates of the realm in 1757, an establishment which, though it was so powerfully opposed, and gave general disgust at the time, has since proved of the highest importance. In 1758 the

* The abbot of St. Bennet in the Holme, founded about the year 800, held baronies and sat in Parliament. The abbey was given by Henry VIII. to the bishop of Norwich, in exchange for the estates formerly belonging to that see, then valued at the yearly income of 1060*l.*; since which time the bishop of Norwich has been the only abbot in England.

earl of Orford put the act for the better regulating the militia into execution. This act fixed the number of men to be raised in Norfolk and Norwich at 960, of which the city furnished 151. To Norfolk also belongs the honour of having raised the first militia battalion,* which early marched out of the county to Hilsa barracks, near Portsmouth, Hants, 1759. The following account of the first proceedings of the Norfolk militia is copied from the Norwich papers :—

“Norwich, November 18, 1758. Fakenham.—Last week, the sergeants of both battalions of the militia of this county were assembled here, in order to be exercised together. On this occasion, both the colonels (the honourable Mr. Townshend and sir Armyne Wodehouse) &c., attended, completely dressed in their uniforms, which are very handsome and genteel; and the corps of sergeants made also a very good appearance, being mostly tall, well-looking men, old soldiers, but still healthy and vigorous. They performed their exercise exceedingly well, and it was surprising how soon they made themselves masters of the new exercise composed for the militia of this county, which is much easier and shorter than the old one, though nothing essential is omitted in it, a proof of which is, that several militia-men attended voluntarily, who had by their own application made themselves masters of it to great perfection, and who have been on that account appointed corporals by their respective captains, to the companies they belong to. On the Thursday, the officers and sergeants of the eastern battalion left us, and went to Norwich, in order to celebrate the king's birthday there; on which day, the officers and sergeants of the western battalion that remained, drew up at noon in the marketplace, and fired three volleys in honour of the day. At night, the officers gave ale to the populace, and distributed money among the sergeants, to drink his majesty's health, and other loyal toasts, and there were bonfires, illuminations, &c. The well-wishers of the militia could not but be very happy in observing the general zeal, order, and unanimity that reigned through the whole body of militia officers on this occasion. Each day, and part of the evening, was constantly spent in practising the exercise of the firelock, fusée, and manner of saluting, &c.; and there was the greatest emulation amongst them which should most excel, and soonest be perfect in a knowledge of their duty; and the evenings were concluded with the greatest good humour and cheerfulness, without the least excess or riot.—In short, in a manner becoming men who embrace the profession

* Before this time, (namely, in 1718) according to Blomefield, there was an artillery company of 100 men formed in this city, in consequence of the rebellion in the north, in favour of the old Pretender; for on December 17 of this year, John Hall, of Norwich, esq., lieutenant colonel of the militia (artillery) regiment, Justice of the peace, and late mayor, was quartered in St. George's College. [For the costume of the regiment, see the picture of Timothy Balderstone, esq., in St. Andrew's Hall.] This corps used to assemble in St. Andrew's Hall garden, which was, according to Blomefield, made the artillery ground, (see VOL. III. p. 427, and VOL. IV. p. 343) and that company had the low rooms by the porch for their arms. “In 1746, in consequence of the rebellion in Scotland, in favour of the young Pretender, an artillery company of about 100 men was raised in Norwich, and lord Hobart appointed commander.”—*Matchett's Rem.*

of arms solely out of a principle of honest and real love to their country, and its liberties and constitution. The gentlemen of Fakenham were so very polite as to accommodate the officers of the militia who came to town on this occasion with private lodgings at their houses gratis, and would accept of no reward.

"P.S. Before the assembly broke up, colonel Windham proposed to the field officers, &c., to meet on Monday the first of January, to exercise the whole week, to which they all readily and cheerfully agreed. The sergeants are also to attend to exercise."

"1759. July 14. By letters from our friends in the Norfolk militia, we learn, that 'from the extreme heat of the weather, the several divisions had chosen to set out soon after midnight, by which they had made each day's march before the heat of the day came on.'

"The Norfolk regiments were reviewed at Knightbridge, when Mr. Wodehouse (now lord Wodehouse) marched as a private militia-man."

The following is an Extract of a letter from ensign Hewet, in the western battalion of the Norfolk militia:—

July 28. "As this is the first hour which I could call my own, I think I cannot spend it better than to return you thanks for the favour of your's. * * * * Know, then, that the two battalions joined in the proper order at Tottenham Court turnpike, from whence we marched, surrounded by such a concourse of people as was scarce ever seen before, for the houses and all other places of eminence were filled with people, and the roads lined on both sides with multitudes for two miles from Hyde Park, and when we came into the park, it was almost full. There we were received with repeated shouts and hurrahs for some minutes, and were continually entertained with hearing high encomiums on ourselves. When we came to the canal, we were honoured with a party of horse-guards, to keep the people at a proper distance; and at the end of the park, was posted a large body of the above guards, with their proper officers—we saluted each other in our different forms. As we proceeded, French horns, trumpets, and other music played. Then we marched to the palace yard, passed a sort of temple, where his majesty, the prince of Wales, and lords in their proper stations, stood in a row on our right; and on the left, a vast number of coaches, with nobility of both sexes. At a small distance, was placed a party of life-guards, and the king's band of music, all in their uniforms, who played all the time we were marching past his majesty; the guards saluting us, and we saluting the king, who expressed very great satisfaction, for our men had the pleasure of hearing his majesty often call out, 'They are brave fellows,' 'They are fine fellows,' &c., which filled every heart with joy; and notwithstanding we had been under arms four hours, and were almost melted with heat, yet the troops marched to Hammersmith without halting, or eating or drinking, (only as they could each catch a draught of beer, for the people stood with full tankards in the roads to treat them) in the highest spirits imaginable, for the dust was enough to choke their pipes, yet nothing but singing and merriment was to be heard. At Hammersmith we halted, where both officers and men were treated with the greatest civility, for the houses were full of gentlemen, who, being just set down to dinner as we arrived, they all

arose from table, insisted upon our sitting down, and did us the honour of waiting on us while we dined. We could not return the compliment, being obliged to march on to Brentford and Hounslow, where we were kindly received. The gentlemen flocked about us, and he thought himself most happy that could get most officers to his house, and many of the public-house-keepers took more private men than were billeted upon them, in order to shew their respect to the **NORFOLK MILITIA.**"

"By many letters from other friends in the Norfolk militia, we learn, that his majesty was pleased to order that every mark of his royal favour should be shewn to this corps, as being the first which offered to march wherever they might be most serviceable to the public defence, and that when they had the honour of marching in review, his majesty called lord Orford from the head of the regiment, and standing at his majesty's right hand, the king was graciously pleased to inquire of lord Orford, the names of the officers as they passed by, and on their paying the military salute, his majesty condescended to pull off his hat to every officer. It is reported that his majesty mentioned that they should be distinguished by the title of the **MILITIA ROYAL**, in consequence of which, the facings of their uniforms will be blue.

"His royal highness the prince of Wales, who was present at the review, riding afterwards to Richmond and Kingston, fell in with divisions of both battalions, and ordered them each a bank-note of 50*l.*, as a mark of his highness' approbation."

In August, 1796, Norfolk raised 1781 men, and Norwich 211, for the supplementary militia, and Norwich and Norfolk raised 337 men for the provisional cavalry; but in November of this year, owing to the tumultuous behaviour of the populace, the lord-lieutenant (marquis Townshend) was obliged to adjourn the meeting held at the shire-hall, for the purpose of carrying the Provisional Cavalry and Supplementary Militia Acts into execution. February, 1797, the Norwich light-horse volunteers were formed, of which John Harvey, esq. was afterwards appointed captain and major, and finally lieutenant-colonel. February 22 of this year, the Norwich Loyal Military Association was formed, of which John Patteson, esq. was appointed captain, and afterwards major; R. L. Browne, C. Harvey, and A. Siele, esqrs., captains of companies; and in May, 1798, the following loyal volunteer corps, for the purpose of preserving internal tranquillity, and maintaining the police of the city, were formed: viz. the Mancroft Volunteers, captain John Browne; the St. Stephen's, captain Hardy; the Eastern corps, captain Thomas Blake, jun.; St. Peter per Mountergate, &c., captain Herring; St. Saviour's and St. Clements, captain Fiske, and St. Andrews, captain T. A. Murray. In June the total number

of the yeomanry cavalry in Norfolk and Norwich was 632. These, and the east and western regiments of Norfolk militia, were disembodied at Yarmouth, &c., in 1802, and the different parochial corps delivered up their arms; but these were again re-established in 1803. (For a further account see *Matchett's Remembrancer*, p. 69, &c.)

The marine department is deputed to the vice-admiral of Norfolk, an officer who is appointed and exercises his authority under the commission of the lord high admiral of England. He is invested with power to hold a court of admiralty for the county, with judges, marshals, and other proper officers subordinate to him, for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction in all maritime affairs within his peculiar limits. From his decision and the sentence of the court, an appeal lies to the high court of admiralty, from the lords commissioners of which, as provincial vice-admiral, he regularly receives his instructions. Exclusive of the general jurisdiction of the county and the king's courts, there are within it several extra-judicial places and courts, peculiarly privileged by exemptions and powers, as the *Curia Ducatus Lancastriensis*, held at Aylsham; the *Curia Ducatus Norfolciensis*, held at Lopham; the court of the *Baronia de Rhia*, or honour of Rhye, at Hingham; the court of the fee or capital lordship of Richmond, at Swaffham, and the honour of Clare, an ancient liberty lately revived,

Besides the two knights for the county, two members are returned to parliament for the city of Norwich, and two for each of the boroughs of Castle Rising, Thetford, Lynn, and Yarmouth.

ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE.

NORFOLK contains various and numerous specimens of ecclesiastical architecture, and, from the many military transactions which occurred within this district, the antiquary will not be disappointed in his expectation of exploring many castellated remains. The buildings of a county are usually constructed with the natural materials of the district, whence the geological character of a province may be ascertained by its public structures: thus, Norfolk producing scarcely any stone, the builders were obliged to look for a substitute, and

flints, being very abundant, were deemed the most eligible and substantial material. These being usually found in small and very irregular pieces, were not easily adapted to flat surfaces, or to facilitate the making of a wall. In large castellated structures, where the walls were required to be very thick, they proved superior to any other substance, but in these buildings they were commonly enclosed with square stones, and were strongly cemented or massed with fluid mortar. In this manner they are used in the walls of Gariannonum and of Venta Icenorum, also in Norwich castle, Castle Rising, and several old churches in this county. In the former, Mr. Wilkin states that alternate courses of squared flints were employed. The same scientific architect further observes, "that no material can exceed the durability of flints, for we do not find an instance any where, of their perishing by frosty or wet weather, and when squared or layed with care are extremely beautiful. In building, notwithstanding, they have little bond, and depend much upon the mortar cement they are fixed with, for if wet by any means get behind them, the frost soon levels the work. Many, indeed most of the churches and public buildings in this county, are built almost wholly with this material; but the most remarkable are, the convent gate to Norwich cathedral, the Eppingham gate, and many churches in Norwich and Norfolk. The art of squaring the flints in this curious manner is now almost totally neglected, though I am convinced (continues Mr. Wilkins) it might very soon be brought to perfection again, from the facility I observed the workmen acquire, by a little practice, in repairing, under my superintendence, in bishop Bagot's time, a tower belonging to the palace." It is lamentably certain that, but for the durable manner in which the ancient architects erected their edifices, many of their vestiges would have been sold for repairing roads, &c.; but having been found to resist all the efforts of the pick-axe, they are not considered as eligible for this purpose. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, VOL. XCVII., PART 2, says—

"The beauties of Norfolk and Suffolk have not been much visited by tourists. They do not, indeed, present to the eye of the traveller many of the grander features of nature, or the beauties of romantic scenery; but to the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian, they offer many subjects of interest and gratification, in the truly English appearance of the yeomanry and peasantry, the substantial

farm houses and cottages, and, beyond all, in the noble village churches, which are thickly scattered in every direction. These churches are generally built in a particularly pleasing style, with flints and unhewn stones—the coarse materials of the neighbourhood—used to the best advantage, and, so far as the parishes are responsible, are mostly in creditable repair. The chancels, (he continues) I grieve to say, are too often in a most disgraceful condition. Are there no laws, stronger than those of honour and conscience, to *compel* the wealthy impropiator to reserve a due portion of the tithe for the repairs of the chancel? Has the archdeacon no dormant power to prevent its wanton demolition? To dismantle this most sacred part of the Lord's house, by stripping the windows of their glass, and the roof of its lead, is surely no less a crime than to steal the hangings of the pulpit, or the ornaments of the altar!"

We should like to see a comfortable vestry in every parish church, and we know this might be done without deforming the interior or exterior, without placing iron pipes through windows, or raising modern chimneys, or dovetailing carpenters' Gothic on the venerable remains of the Saxon or pointed style of architecture. We earnestly recommend to the *restorers* and *beautifiers* of churches an excellent work called "Hints to Churchwardens."—The writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* above alluded to, is not exactly correct in his remarks on the choristers. The following account may be relied on: "There is not a larger number of boys than the statute allows, which is eight and two superiors. These boys are taught writing and arithmetic in the cathedral school, and when they leave the choir they are allowed ten pounds. Those children whom the organist of the cathedral thinks are gifted with the finest voices, are sent to the precentor, who selects those he thinks best, and presents them to the dean.

The musical characters brought up in this choir are—Vaughan, the celebrated tenor, Buck, Pettet, and Haydon, organist of St. Asaph, in Wales, a very able and polished musician; he was educated by Dr. Beckwith.

* Some idea of the shameful manner in which churches are stripped of their ornaments may be imagined from the following account, in the Memoirs of the late C. A. Stothard, esq.:—"The brass of Braunch and his two wives, one of the finest in the county, in St. Margaret's church, Lynn, I found had been spoiled, as a piece about two feet square had been torn away from the right hand corner, towards the bottom, consequently the 'peacock's feast' (see Lynn) is now ruined. Another beautiful brass, of a citizen of the name of Attelathe, is entirely destroyed. Could you believe that the churchwardens gave it out of the chest as a thing of no value? The woman who had it told me she sold it for five shillings to a brass founder, who consigned it for ever to oblivion, by putting it into his melting pot. The woman from whom I had this information was much provoked when I told her I would with pleasure have given her a guinea for it."—p. 49.

TITLES CONFERRED BY THE CITY AND COUNTY.

THE Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, are hereditary Earls Marshal of England, and the first peers of the realm next the blood royal. The Gordons are Earls of Norwich;* the Conways are Earls of Yarmouth. Thetford confers the title of Viscount on the Fitzroys. The Townshends are Viscounts of Rainham and Barons of Lynn Regis. The De Greys are Barons of Walsingham; the Nelsons are Barons of Hilborough; the Howards are Barons of Castle Rising; the Hobarts are Barons of Blickling; the Calthorpes are Barons of Calthorpe; the Walpoles are Barons of Wolterton and Walpole; the Harbords are Barons of Suffield, and the Wodehouses are Barons of Kimberley.

Mr. Nicholas, in his very interesting "Battle of Agincourt," at p. 398, says, that the roll which he has published of Names of Persons present at the Battle of Agincourt, is manifestly incomplete, as it cannot escape observation, that many names which are constantly associated with the battle are not to be found in it; for instance, the duke of York and David Gam, who, according to all historians, were there slain. Sir Richard Waller, who is said to have captured the duke of Orleans, and, in consequence to have added the prince's arms to his crest. JOHN WODEHOUSE, whose reputed gallantry on that occasion has caused his descendants to assume 'Agincourt' as their motto—together with some others—convinces him that the roll is not perfect, which is evident, both from its being called a "Parcel of the Names of the Men that were with the King at Egyncourt," and from the fact mentioned at p. 297 of Mr. N.'s work, that the gross number of men at arms and archers, of which it professes to be composed, was more than double the amount of those who are separately noted in that list.

* The city of Norwich, though so long conspicuous in the page of history, does not appear to have given any title of civil honour until the reign of Charles I., who, August 24th, 1626, created Edward, lord Denny, of Waltham, earl of Norwich. In the third inheritance, for want of issue male, it became extinct, and was revived by Charles II. in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, who created Henry Howard, lord Howard, of Castle Rising, earl of Norwich, who afterwards became duke of Norfolk.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

For the County of Norfolk, from the Restoration to the present time, with the number of Votes polled at each Contested Election.

1660.
Horatio Townshend, bart.
Sir William Doily, knt.

1668.
Sir John Hobart 2740
Sir Roger Kemp 2732
Sir Nevil Catlin 1987
Sir William Coke 1748

1670.
Sir Roger Kemp 1434
Sir John Hobart 1620
Sir Thomas Hare 1074
Sir Nevil Catlin 1530

1672.
Sir John Hobart 2047
Sir Peter Gleen 2994
Sir James Astley 2996
Sir William Coke 1974

1676.
Sir John Hobart 3440
Sir Peter Gleen 3412
Sir Thomas Hare 1733
Lord Paston 1147

1678.
Sir John Hobart 3120
Sir James Astley 2087
Sir William Coke 1730

Oct. 21st, 1680.
Sir John Hobart, bart. .. 3559
Sir Peter Gleen, bart. 3202
Sir Christ. Calthorp, knt. 2517
Sir Nevil Catlin, knt. 2549

1681.
Sir Henry Hobart..... 673
Sir John Holland 494
Sir Thomas Hare 3437
Sir Jacob Astley 3496

1684.
Sir Jacob Astley, bart..... 3415
Sir Thomas Hare, bart. .. 3416
Sir Henry Hobart, bart. .. 692
Sir John Holland, bart. .. 410

1686.
Sir Henry Hobart..... 3027
Sir John Holland 2040
Sir James Astley 2002

1688.
Sir Henry Hobart, bart. .. 1798
Sir William Coke, bart. .. 1995
Sir Jacob Astley, bart. .. 1670
Sir Roger Potts, bart. 1153

1690.
Sir Henry Hobart..... 1370
Lord Paston 780
Sir Jacob Astley 1738
Sir William Coke 1710

1692.
Sir Henry Hobart..... 1127
Sir John Holland 1084
Sir William Coke 1059
Lord Paston 651

1696.
Colonel Townshend 2004
Mr Walpole 1347
Sir Jacob Astley 1781
Lord Paston 1000

1699.
Mr. Townshend
Sir John Holland

1702.
Sir John Holland 2702
Sir Edward Ward, bart. .. 2660
Sir Jacob Astley 2691
Sir William Coke 2662

1705.

Sir John Holland, bart.
Ash Wyndham, esq.

1708.

The same.

Oct. 11th, 1710.

Sir John Wodehouse, bart. 3217
Sir Jacob Astley, bart. .. 3200
Ash Wyndham, esq. 2783
Robert Walpole, esq. 2897

1718.

Sir Jacob Astley, bart.
Sir Edmund Bacon, bart.

Feb. 18th, 1714.

Thomas De Grey, esq. 3183
Sir Jacob Astley, bart. 3059
Sir Ralph Hare, bart. 2840
Erasmus Earle, esq. 2635

1722.

Sir John Hobart, bart.
Thomas Coke, esq.

1727.

Sir Edmund Bacon, bart.
Harbord Harbord, esq.

May 22d, 1734.

Sir Edmund Bacon, bart. ... 3224
William Wodehouse, esq. ... 3153
William Morden, esq. 3147
Robert Coke, esq. 3061

March 23d, 1736.

Armine Wodehouse, esq., *vice*
Wm. Wodehouse, esq., dec.

May 18th, 1741.

Edward, Lord Coke, son of the
Earl of Leicester
Armine Wodehouse, esq.

1747.

Hon. George Townshend
Armine Wodehouse, esq.

May 8th, 1754.

Hon. George Townshend
Armine Wodehouse, esq.

1761.

The same.

1764.

Thomas de Grey, esq. junior, of
Merton, *vice* the Hon. George
Townshend, created Marquis
Townshend.

March 23d, 1768.

Sir Edward Astley, bart. ... 2977
Thomas de Grey, esq. 2754
Sir A. Wodehouse, bart. .. 2680
Wenman Coke, esq. 2610

Oct. 1774.

Sir E. Astley, bart. Melton
Wenman Coke, esq. Holkham

May 8th, 1776.

Thomas William Coke, esq. of
Holkham, *vice* Wenman Coke,
esq. deceased

Sep. 20th, 1780.

Sir Edward Astley, bart.
Thomas William Coke, esq.

April 14th, 1784.

Sir John Wodehouse, bart.
Sir Edward Astley, bart.

June 24th, 1790.

Sir John Wodehouse, bart.
Thomas William Coke, esq.

June 1st, 1796.

The same.

Nov. 15th, 1797.

Jacob Henry Astley, esq. *vice*
Sir John Wodehouse, baronet,
created Baron Wodehouse

July 12th to 20th, 1802.

Thomas William Coke, esq. 4317
Sir J. H. Astley, bart. 3612
Hon. J. Wodehouse 3516

Nov. 13th to 19th, 1806.

Rt. Hon. Wm. Windham 3722
 Thomas William Coke, esq. 4118
 Hon. J. Wodehouse 3365

March 4th, 1807.

A Committee of the House of Commons having declared Mr. Windham and Mr. Coke not duly elected, and they being deemed ineligible, Sir Jacob H. Astley, bart. and Edward Coke, esq. (of Derby) were elected without opposition.—Mr. Windham afterwards took his seat for New Romney, and Mr. Coke was returned for Derby, *et* his brother, who had previously accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

May 12th, 1807.

Thomas William Coke, esq.
 Sir J. H. Astley, bart.

Oct. 14th, 1812.

Thomas William Coke, esq.
 Sir J. H. Astley, bart.*

* April 28th, 1817.—Died, in London, Sir J. H. Astley, bart., of Melton Constable, and one of the Representatives of this county, in the 61st year of his age.—E. R. Pratt, esq. of Eyston, and Edmond Wodehouse, esq. of Bennowe Lodge, offered themselves as candidates to succeed him.

May 10th to 24th, 1817.

Edmond Wodehouse, esq. 3596
 R. E. Pratt, esq. 3321

June 23rd, 1818.

Thomas William Coke, esq.
 Edmond Wodehouse, esq.

March 13th, 1820.

Thomas William Coke, esq.
 Edmond Wodehouse, esq.

June, 1826.

Thomas William Coke, esq.
 Edmond Wodehouse, esq.

NORFOLK PROVERBS.

Norfolk Wiles. Such is the skill (says the author of "English Worthies," 8vo. 1684,*) of the common people in the common law, that they are said to study law at the plough's tail, and some would persuade us, that they will enter an action for their neighbour's horse only looking over the hedge. 2. A Yarmouth capon signifies a red herring. 3. He is arrested by the baily of marshland, the ague caused by the unwholesomeness of the air in marshes.

* In the work above alluded to, it is related under the head of noted sheriffs, that Philip Calthorpe, a facetious gentleman in the reign of Henry VII., when he understood that John Drakes, a shoemaker, had bought some of the same *French tawney* that himself had provided for a gown, commanded his tailor to cut his gown full of holes, which purged Drakes of his proud humour, that he would never be of the gentlemen's fashion again. After speaking of the introduction of Norwich stuffs, the author says, "there was one formerly called *stand far off*, which discovered its coarseness when near the eye: another called *perpetuano*, from the lasting thereof; also, *satinisco*, *bombicino*, *italiano*, &c.

Note to a passage in page xxxvi of the "Introduction."

It is stated in the text, that "perhaps" the only allusion to the operation of grafting in the New Testament is in the General Epistle of James, chap. i, verse 21. But it is more elaborately made the subject of illustration in Saint Paul's Epistle to the Romans, chap. xi, verses 16 to 24, both inclusive. The apostle is exhorting the Gentiles to humility, and declares that God has not cast off the Jews entirely and for ever. He says, "If the root be holy, so are the branches; and if some of the branches be broken off, and thou, being a wild olive-tree, wert grafted in among them, and with them partakest of the root and fatness of the olive-tree, boast not against the branches: though thou boast, thou bearest not the root, but the root thee. Thou wilt say, then, the branches were broken off that I might be grafted in. Well: because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by faith. Be not high-minded, but fear; for if God spared not the natural branches, take heed lest he also spare not thee. Behold, therefore, the goodness and severity of God; on them which fell, severity; but towards thee, goodness, if thou continue in his goodness; otherwise thou also shall be cut off. And they also, if they bide not still in unbelief, shall be grafted in; for God is able to graft them in again. For if thou wert cut out of the olive-tree which is wild by nature, and wert grafted contrary to nature into a good olive-tree, how much more shall these, which be the natural branches, be grafted into their own olive-tree."

It is worthy of remark, that the Greek verb here employed; throughout, is *ἐνσπείρω*, while that employed by James, is *ἐμψύω*; and that Wakefield translates the passage in the latter Apostle, "the doctrine implanted" in you, while he uses the word "grafted" in his translation of the several passages in St. Paul.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF THE VARIOUS
INDICATIONS OF SPRING IN NORFOLK,

WAS MADE BY THE LATE

ROBERT MARSHAM, OF STRATTON STRAWLESS, ESQ. F. R. S.

AND THE REMARKS WHICH ACCOMPANY IT, WERE MADE BY THE

FIRST LORD SUFFIELD.

Mr. Marsham's observations extend over a period of considerably more than fifty years, and cannot fail to interest the naturalist. Gentlemen, whose constant residence is in the country, have abundant opportunity for such observations; and we may be permitted to suggest, that, in according them accurately, they would at the same time furnish themselves with an agreeable recreation, and furnish us, inhabitants of the smoky city, with information on a subject of universal interest.

	<i>Snow Drop appears.</i>	<i>The Thrush Sings</i>	<i>Hawthorn Leaf.</i>
	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS
<i>Earliest</i>	1778 Dec. 24	1785 Dec. 4	1759 Feb. 11
<i>Latest</i>	1795 Feb. 10	1766 Feb. 13	1784 April 22
<i>Greatest difference</i>	Observed 48 days in 55 years	Observed 81 days in 56 years	Observed 70 days in 59 years
<i>Medium Time</i>	1750 Jan. 15	1747 Jan. 14	1758 March 19
	<i>Oak Leaf.</i>	<i>Beech Leaf.</i>	<i>Horse Chesnut Leaf.</i>
	YEARS.	YEARS	YEARS
<i>Earliest</i>	1750 March 31	1779 April 5	1763 March 10
<i>Latest</i>	1799 May 20	1771 May 10	1771 May 2
<i>Greatest difference</i>	Observed 50 days in 54 years	Observed 35 days in 53 years	Observed 52 days in 47 years
<i>Medium Time</i>	1757 April 26	1785 April 23	1784 April 23
	<i>Swallows appear.</i>	<i>Cuckoo Sings.</i>	<i>Nightingale Sings</i>
	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS
<i>Earliest</i>	1786 March 30	1752 April 9	1752 April 7
<i>Latest</i>	1797 April 26	1767 May 7	1792 May 19
<i>Greatest difference</i>	Observed 27 days in 62 years	Observed 29 days in 51 years	Observed 42 days in 59 years
<i>Medium Time</i>	1777 April 13	1789 April 23	1784 April 28

INDICATIONS OF SPRING.

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	<i>Hawthorn flowers</i> YEARS	<i>Frogs and Toads</i> <i>Croak.</i> YEARS	<i>Sycamore Leaf.</i> YEARS
<i>Earliest</i>	1750 April 18	1750 Feb. 20	1750 Feb. 22
<i>Latest</i>	1799 June 2	1771 May 4	1771 May 4
<i>Greatest difference</i>	Observed 50 days in 59 years	Observed 78 days in 57 years	Observed 71 days in 57 years
<i>Medium Time</i>	1744 May 12	1768 March 30	1744 March 30
	<i>Chesnut Leaf.</i> YEARS	<i>Hornbeam Leaf.</i> YEARS	<i>Ash Leaf.</i> YEARS
<i>Earliest</i>	1794 March 28	1794 March 7	1779 April 2
<i>Latest</i>	1770 May 12	1771 May 7	1772 May 26
<i>Greatest difference</i>	Observed 45 days in 36 years	Observed 61 days in 40 years	Observed 54 days in 36 years
<i>Medium Time</i>	1776 April 21	1780 April 9	1787 April 29
	<i>Churn Owl Sings.</i> YEARS	<i>Yellow Butterfly</i> <i>appears.</i> YEARS	<i>Turnip Flowers.</i> YEARS
<i>Earliest</i>	1781 April 29	1790 Jan. 10	1796 Jan. 10
<i>Latest</i>	1792 June 26	1788 April 17	1790 June 18
<i>Greatest difference</i>	Observed 63 days in 46 years	Observed 96 days in 26 years	Observed 120 days in 55 years
<i>Medium Time</i>	1760 May 29	1778 March 3	1742 April 15

	<i>Birch Leaf.</i>	<i>Elm Leaf.</i>	<i>Mountain Ash Leaf.</i>
	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS
<i>Earliest</i>	1750 Feb. 21	1779 March 4	1779 March 5
<i>Latest</i>	1771 May 4	1784 May 6	1771 May 2
<i>Greatest difference</i>	Observed in 52 years 72 days	Observed in 47 years 63 days	Observed in 43 years 57 days
<i>Medium Time</i>	1745 March 29	1778 April 6	1778 April 6
	<i>Ring Doves Coo.</i>	<i>Rooks Build.</i>	<i>Young Rooks.</i>
	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS
<i>Earliest</i>	1751 Dec. 27	1800 Feb. 2	1747 March 26
<i>Latest</i>	1761 March 20	1757 March 14	1766 April 24
<i>Greatest difference</i>	Observed in 47 years 83 days	Observed in 53 years 40 days	Observed in 52 years 29 days
<i>Medium Time</i>	1750 Jan. 22	1744 Feb. 21	1789 April 14
	<i>Lime Leaf.</i>	<i>Maple Leaf.</i>	<i>Wood Anemone Blows.</i>
	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS
<i>Earliest</i>	1794 March 19	1794 March 15	1790 March 16
<i>Latest</i>	1756 May 7	1771 May 7	1784 April 22
<i>Greatest difference</i>	Observed in 43 years 49 days	Observed in 34 years 53 days	Observed in 30 years 37 days
<i>Medium Time</i>	1796 April 13	1788 April 12	1778 April 5

NORFOLK TOUR.

BLOFIELD HUNDRED.

THE jury, in the fifteenth of Edward I. found that John Blaber, of Attlebridge, took sanctuary in the church of St. Matthew, Norwich, in the liberty of the prior of Norwich, and that he confessed himself a thief: but the said church, though in the liberty of the prior, was in the precinct of Blofield hundred, and not in the city liberty; and the whole parishes of St. Matthew, St. Helen, St. Martin, and St. Paul, in Norwich, were in Blofield hundred, and not in the liberty of the city;—that Ratone row, Tombland, and all the land to the river Wensum, Norman's land, or Paul's hospital, Holm street, and St. Giles' hospital, were in the same hundred before the charters of the king granted them to the city, which had no hamlet or village belonging to it out of the walls or suburbs but Heigham. The hundred of Blofield is bounded on the N. E. by the hundred of Walsham; on the N. W. by Taverham; and on the S. by the Yare, which parts it from the hundreds of Henstead and Clavering. It extends from Bishopgate bridge, in the city of Norwich, eight miles in an E. direction to Lingwood. The length of this hundred from N. W. to S. E. where it is bounded by the river Yare, is twelve miles, and it is in breadth between three and four. This hundred, with that of Flegg, are among the richest districts of the county, and are noted for their valuable grazing, pasture, turnips, &c.

In the thirty-eighth of Henry III. on an appeal of death in the Court of King's Bench, the defendant put in a plea of jurisdiction, alleging that he was a *clerk*. The dean of Blofield, J. R. appeared in court in behalf of the bishop of

Norwich, and under his letters patent ; in compliance with which demand, the offender was delivered into the custody of the aforesaid dean, the court at the same time requesting that a speedy trial might take place, and strict justice be done to the accused in the ecclesiastical court, according to the tenor of the canon law. This is a striking instance of the manner of pleading the *benefit* of the *clergy* at that period. This *privilegium clericale*, like the *privilegium sanctuarii*, in the course of time, became an intolerable nuisance to society ; for numbers afterwards, who were not in holy orders, claimed the privilege, and it often enabled the crafty and vicious to defeat the ends of justice.

[The distance of the place is measured from Norwich: then follows the title of the churches' dedication; and the letter P. marks the population.]

BLOFIELD.* Seven miles. St. Andrew. P. 979.—The deanery of Blofield contains thirty-three parishes; eighteen of which are in the hundred of Blofield. This town at the survey was one entire lordship, possessed by William de Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, and by Almar, bishop of Elmham, till after the conquest, when he was deprived, in 1070. In 1349, the bishop collated to the mastership of the grammar school in this town William Bunting.

Here died, in 1369, Percy, bishop of Norwich.—The Rev. James Carlos, rector of Blofield, published "A Visitation Sermon," in 1773. He died in August, 1804.

BRADISTON. Six miles. St. Michael. P. 142.—The length of the church is about twenty-two yards, breadth seven ; it is a single pile, has three bells, and is covered with thatch. It appears that about 1095 the lords of this town assumed the name of De Breideston. Sir John Carbonel, another lord of this manor, by his testament, gives to Margaret, wife of his son Richard, a chain of gold, and to Richard his silver vessels, &c.; and Richard gives to John, his son, after his mother's decease, among other things, the *moveable* altar and the old heir loom, called Caston's

* In Domesday book the town is written Blafelda, from its site near a river, and gives name to the hundred. Thus we find Blakeney in Norfolk, Blakenham and Blaxhall in Suffolk, Blakesley in Northamptonshire, Blakenham in Cheshire, and Blaley in Leicestershire, all seated by some considerable water. Also, Blore in Staffordshire, and Blonorton in Norfolk.

bolle (bowl), as every old family had anciently some particular cup or bowl that went from father to son. To Margaret, his daughter, he bequeathed a primer, viz. a psalter MS. also a silver cup and a salter.

BRUNDALL. Five miles. St. Lawrence. P. 54.—Situate by the banks of the Yare, and leading from Reedham to Norwich. William de St. Omer, in the thirty-eighth of Henry III. had a grant of a fair here and at Mulbarton. From the St. Omers it came to sir Thomas Wetherby of Norwich, and from him to the Hobarts, the Milehams, and Hewars.—Here is the villa of Elisha de Hague, esq. town-clerk of Norwich.

BUCKENHAM, alias BUCKINHAM FERRY. Nine miles. St. Nicholas.* P. 31.—Takes its name from its site on the Yare, over which there is a ferry here: *bo* and *ken* bespeak a bending stream of water. In the seventh of Henry VIII. it was settled on Thomas Godsalve, sen. of Norwich, whose eldest son, sir John Godsalve, has his portrait in the closet at Kensington palace. He was with Henry VIII. at Boulogne, in the war with France; and in the third of Edward VI. at whose coronation (says Strype) he was created knight of the carpet. According to Heylin, he was appointed commissioner of visitation the same year; and two years after comptroller of the mint. There is a miniature of him in the Bodlean library at Oxford, from which a print has been engraved: on this picture, which belonged to Christopher Godsalve, clerk to the victualling office, in the reign of Charles I. is written—

Captum in Castris ad Boloniam. 1540.

By the spear and shield with which he is armed he appears to have served his sovereign in a warlike capacity; and though knight of the carpet, seems to have been no carpet knight. The Christopher alluded to in serving King Charles lost £7,000. and was near being hanged: but was employed afterwards by Charles II. in the navy office.

BURLINGHAM (NORTH). Nine miles. St. Andrew

* Most churches standing near water are dedicated to this saint.

and St. Edmund. P. 253.—Here is the manor of Walcote hall, or Daubeney manor. Burlingham hall is the seat of H. N. Burroughes, esq.

BURLINGHAM (SOUTH). Nine miles. St. Peter. P. 97.—Robert Talbot, *A. M.* rector of Burlingham St. Peter, was a most ingenious and industrious antiquary. The MSS. which he collected are now in the library of Bennett's college, Cambridge; where also remain, of his own hand-writing, *A Treatise of the ancient Charters of the Kings—A Collection of old Rhymes and Verses, &c.*: but his most celebrated work is that of his Commentaries on the Itinerary of Antoninus; a copy of which, much enlarged by Dr. Caius, is now in the library of his own college. Talbot was installed a prebendary of Norwich, on the ninth of April, 1547.

CANTLEY. Ten miles. St. Margaret. P. 251.—Here are Netherhall, *alias* Bardolph and Uphall manors.

FREETHORPE. Eleven miles. All-Saints. P. 304.

HASSINGHAM. Nine miles. St. Mary. P. 103.—Near the river Yare.

LIMPENHOE. Eleven miles. St. Botolph. P. 142.—The wherries from Norwich frequently pass all the towns upon the Yare, and arrive at Yarmouth in four hours from Sandlin's ferry,* at the bottom of the Lower Close. This swift passage is owing to the tide from the sea, which blows up the river Yare; and when wind and tide favour, the boats make their passage quick from both places.—This town lies at the extremity of the hundred of Blofield, to the S. E. and is situate near the Yare, where it parts from Clavering. The church was consolidated with Southwood, in 1697.

LINGWOOD. Eight miles. St. Peter. P. 292.—Is half a mile S. of the great road leading from Norwich to Yarmouth.

PLUMSTEAD (MAGNA). Four miles. St. Mary. P. 288.

* So called so far back as 1642.

William de Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, was lord at the survey in his own right; but after the Conqueror became king, Almar, bishop of Elmham, seized on this land as forfeited, on account of the marriage of a woman, who remarried within the term of one year after her late husband's death.

PLUMSTEAD (PARVA). Threemiles. St. Gervase. P. 247. There appears to have been a park here. In the thirty-seventh of Henry III. sir Richard de Illey, of this place, by his will, dated October 21, 1363, bequeaths his soul to the blessed Mary and all saints; and his body to be buried where it shall please God; to the high altar of the holy Trinity of Norwich, for tithes *forgot*, 13s. 4d. &c.; and to Alan, his brother, if he survived him two years, his green bed in his manor house here, which bed was woven with doves, roses, &c.; all the vessels of the kitchen and brew-house, all carts, &c. belonging, one vestment with a chalice and missal, his new vestment, to be delivered to the parishioners of this town; and if Alan should die within the two years, then his executors to sell them for his soul's health; to John Lampole of Mershem he also bequeaths fifty shillings for all things *forgotten*; and to Robert Illey, his brother, all his bows with the arrows, and one hundred shillings. Lady Catharine Illey, his brother's widow, gives her manor of Fring for ten years to her executors, in trust for pious uses; after that to Sibella, her daughter and heiress, provided she behaved herself civilly, and did not disturb her executors.

At the upper end of the chancel of this church is a marble gravestone, with the portraiture of a knight in complete armour; at his feet a ——— couchant in brass—

Sir Edward Warner, knight, now resteth here,
 Who lived to full fifty years and fower;
 His wives also by armes you see appeare,
 What needeth then with words to blaze them o're.
 His vertues rare 'twould not be letten passe,
 Nor yet so worthy state in silence synke:
 But who dares wright his golden gifts in brasse,
 Or blot his fame with rude and silly inke?
 In somme, therefore, let this be sayd for all,
 With God and man he liveth and ever shall.

Obijt 7^o die Novemb. Ann. Dom. 1565.

On a tablet hanging there—

Audrey, daughter of William Hare,
 His only heir by law and right,
 Of Thomas Hobart a wife very rare,
 And then to Sir Edward Warner, knight,
 And last to William Blenherhasset,
 Three cousins Germans, by God so assigned,
 Where **** and lovely marriage was met,
 To live all in one, a rare thing to find.
 Full tys to them a wife most true,
 To these a most good and loveing mother,
 But by Hobart only her issue grew—
 The eldest, Miles, and Henry his brother.
 She loved God's word, and lived likewise—
 She gave to the poore, and welcomed the rich.

She exchanged this life July 16, 1581.

Lo, here you ladies, you widows, and wives,
 A glass for your geer, yourselves to behold,
 Seek here a sample and guide for your lifes,
 Far passing beauty and borders of gold.

Here is the cottage *orné* of Francis Gostling, esq.

POSTWICK. Four miles. All-Saints. P. 254.—This town is situate on the banks of the Yare. Here is a pleasant and shady grove, where in the month of July the society of the Gregorians held their annual venison dinner: they usually assembled at Sandlin's ferry, and went down the river in barges and wherries, with music, and colours flying. This was continued till 1764, when one of the farmers, at Postwick, thinking himself or his lands injured, wantonly put an end to the custom: after which time, the venison feast was held at their chapter-room, at the White Swan, St. Peter's: but the society was finally dissolved in 1806.

Eudo, the sewer lord, at the survey, with Rohai, his wife, granted to Herbert, bishop of Norwich, and to all his clergy of the holy Trinity church of Norwich, the tithe of Postwick, in corn, money, and all things, as fully as they held it in the time of Serlon. And they beseech the bishop and clergy, for the love of God, to receive them and their ancestors, as benefactors, to partake of their prayers, &c.; and on their deaths to keep their anniversaries in the same manner as they did for a brother and

sister. The church is a single pile, covered with lead, except the chancel, which is tiled; and here lie several gravestones to the memory of the Wards, and to the father and mother of Dr. Robert Moss, dean of Ely—for an account of whom, see under the head, *Gillingham*. The town is pleasantly situated, although in a very barren and sandy soil: the buildings are modern, as this town and Biggleswade were in 1785 both burned down in one day, and the inhabitants remained for some time under tents in the neighbourhood.—Here is Catton manor.

SOUTHWOOD. Eleven miles. St. Edmund. P. 40.—At the survey, Rabel, the artificer or carpenter, possessed it, with Thorp and Limpenhoe, in this hundred. He had invaded, or seized it, without any lawful grant from the Conqueror. In the reign of Philip and Mary, it remained in the family of the De Clere, from whom it came to the Berneys, sir James Edwards, sir Edward Blackwell, and Carterel Leathes, esq.

STRUMPSHAW. Nine miles. St. Peter. P. 318.—This village stands upon an eminence that suddenly rises among the marshes which spread for miles on each side of the Yare. The ancient family of De Danmartin were earls enfeoffed of this lordship: it afterwards came to sir John de Botetourt, admiral of the Norfolk coast, in the twenty-third of Edward I. with whom he was in high favour, and was appointed, with Maud, his wife, to attend at Ipswich, on the king's daughter Elizabeth, with John, earl of Holland, on the feast of the Epiphany. In the twenty-ninth of that king, he was one of those great lords, who sent to the pope a letter, asserting that the kingdom of Scotland was not of his fee, and denied him all jurisdiction in temporal matters; and in the thirty-third, as one of the king's counsellors, gave answer to the bishop of Byblis, in *partibus infidelium*, that the preferring him to the priory of Coldingham, in Scotland, by the pope's bull of provision, would be to the prejudice of the king's crown and dignity, and therefore not grantable to him. In the fourth of Edward II. the office of *engraver of the dies for coin*, was in this family, and sold by sir John to William Lati-

mer. About this time, the manor came to the lords Bardolph. There is a remarkable windmill in this village, supposed to stand upon the highest ground in Norfolk: it is seen at a vast distance, and overlooks most of the neighbouring hundreds, forming a conspicuous landmark: the prospect from this windmill is said to be the finest *coup d'œil* in this county.

THORP *EPISCOPI* (NEXT NORWICH). Two miles. St. Andrew. P. 807.—Anciently called Torp, a large parish, which lies on the northern bank of the river Wensum; it was granted by Henry I. (1101) to bishop Herbert and the monks of the priory of the holy Trinity in Norwich, and their successors for ever. That monarch, by a mandate directed to all his barons, commanded that the bishop and the monastery should be free from all gelds and payments, &c. and should hold the barony in the same manner as the king himself. The bishop was also allowed free warren, both here and at Eaton, and without his license no person was permitted to hunt, under a forfeiture of ten pounds. By the king's own declaration it appears that the donation was made "for his own soul, the soul of his father and mother, and the illustrious men his ancestors, and *successors*," &c.; and corroborated in the year of our Lord 1101, and signed by the king, queen, and the nobles of the court. A grant thus solemnly made might have been considered as unalienably secure: but, under the name of an *exchange of lands*, between bishop Rugg* and Henry VIII. it was, by a successor of the grantor, disannulled, and reverted to the crown. At the time of the grant, the lordship consisted principally of uncultivated lands, as heath grass and wood land; for in the year 1154, Adrian IV. confirmed by a bull the moiety of Thorp wood, to the prior of Norwich, reserving the demesne, and the right of hunting, to the bishop: and by an agreement between William de Raleigh, the bishop, and Simon, the prior, in 1236, it was decided, that the part of Thorp wood, covered with oaks, should be equally divided between them: the part lying nearest the manor-house of Thorp, to be retained by the bishop, and that adjacent to Bishopgate bridge, by the prior. The heath to

* Of whom see an account at *North Rye*.

be divided in three parts; the bishop to possess two, and the prior one. By this adjustment, the prior acquired *free warren*, and other manorial rights. This lordship, called Pockthorpe, on the dissolution of the priory, by its surrender, A. D. 1538, was regranted to the prior, William Castleton, who was the first dean: it is now vested in the dean and chapter of Norwich. The episcopal lordship was, in the thirty-fifth of Henry VIII. granted to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, to be held by a reserved rent. Part of the ancient country *palace* of the bishop of Norwich still remains, with square-headed windows: and in the interior, on the first floor, is an ancient chimney-piece, with coats of arms; the centre shield has six fleur-de-lis, three, two, and one with a crescent for difference; and the same arms are quartered on shields, on each side, with a cross engrailed. Part of the chapel also remains, now a barn, and with the house, occupied as a farm, is situate near the village of Thorp.

Monkshold, Mosswood, Mousehold, or Mussel Heath, as it is commonly called, had at an early period, various sheep-walks, with a shepherd appointed to superintend them; the black cattle had a neatherd, and a swineherd for the hogs, with a salary of 26*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Parts of the heath formerly abounded with timber and underwood, as appears by a modus of William de Kirkeby, prior in 1283, when the bursar of the monastery received 37*s.* 4*d.* for underwood. In 1315, the oak bark sold for 9*s.* 11*d.*; and in 1335, the prior received for timber, bark, and fagots, £6. 16*s.* 9*d.* Edward Paston, son of sir Thomas Paston, was lord of the manor in 1571, and his grandson Clement was living in 1643; in which year, on the seventh of November, in a court at Norwich, it was agreed that leave should be given to buy of Mr. Clement Paston wood and timber at Thorp wood, there being extreme scarcity of fuel for the poor; and William Kettleborough had leave to deliver to the poor of the city 10,000 well-sized billets, at 20*s.* per thousand; and 5,000 two-band wood in fagots, at 3*d.* a fagot. Mr. Paston's estate seems at this time to have been sequestered.

In a chalk ground, opposite Bishopgate bridge, some labourers, not many years since, met with the mouth of a cavern, which on being entered proved very extensive,

branching off in various directions. It has been *presumed* that this passage was made when digging for flints to build the cathedral.

On Mousehold Heath, about a mile from the hamlet of Pockthorpe, stood a small *priory*, dedicated to St. *Leonard*, built by bishop Herbert, and given by him as a cell to the priory of Norwich. At the suppression, Henry VIII. granted it to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, who was succeeded by his son Henry, earl of Surrey, but this earl being beheaded, the whole was forfeited to the crown, where it remained till 1562; and then queen Elizabeth granted it with the wood called Prior's wood, in Thorp, to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, and his heirs; and king James I. in 1602, confirmed it, with two capital houses in Norwich, to Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, and his heirs.

Of the unfortunate possessors of St. Leonard's priory much may be said: the first, THOMAS HOWARD, was the eldest of eight sons of Thomas, second duke of Norfolk, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Frederick Tilney, of Ashwellthorpe, in this county. His first public service was at a very early age, in the command of a ship sent against Sir Andrew Barton, absurdly called "the famous Scottish" pirate. He afterwards became lord admiral of England, and scoured the seas, so that not a fisher's boat of the French dare venture out. He landed in Scotland, and commanded with his brother Edmund (not his son, as erroneously stated in many biographies) the van-guard at the battle of Flodden Field, and had an eminent share in the merit of the signal victory obtained there. Following him into domestic life, we find him promoted to the office of lord treasurer, and general in chief of the army against the Scots. On the memorable fall of Wolsey, his father's enemy, he was sent to demand of him the great seal. He took also a very active part in promoting Henry's divorce from Catharine—repairing to Rome, and threatening the pope with Henry's adoption of the supremacy, in case he withheld his consent. For these services, he was once more constituted lord deputy of Ireland, and made earl marshal of England; and continued a series of services to his munificent though capricious master, displaying the talents of an able general, and an acute politician. It was about this period, that king Henry's passion for the lady Catharine Howard,

and his consequent determination to repudiate Anne of Cleves, discovered themselves. Cromwell, who had made the match with Anne, instantly applied himself with all diligence to oppose both these dispositions; and the duke, who naturally disliked him for the active part he had taken in the Reformation, conceived the highest degree of resentment against the man who endeavoured to impede his niece's progress to the station of queen consort. The duke impeached Cromwell, who finally suffered as his victim; while he continued to bask in the sunshine of royal favour. But while engaged in the services of his master, the short-lived elevation of queen Catharine Howard was suddenly and tragically terminated; and the disgust which her frailty had excited in Henry's inexorable heart, extended itself to her family. King Henry, dreading that the influence of this power and authority of the duke would be applied to the reestablishment of the Catholic religion, and to the support of his right of succession in his issue of Catharine of Arragon, determined, on his deathbed, that the duke and his admirable son the earl of Surrey, should not survive him. Even amidst the last struggles of expiring nature, he held out temptations to any who would furnish evidence against these eminent persons; and these endeavours proving fruitless, he accused them of high treason, merely on an inference drawn from their having quartered with the armorial ensigns of their family, the royal arms of England, and those of Edward the Confessor. He accomplished his dreadful purpose, with regard to the earl, and the duke escaped almost miraculously. Broken down by age, infirmity, and solitary imprisonment, the duke sought for mercy of the king's family, by concessions and apologies, the effect of which was turned against himself. He presented a petition to the lords, desiring to have some books from Lambeth, without which he had not been able to recompose himself to sleep for a dozen years: he desired leave to buy Sabellicus, the most vehement detractor of the usurpation of the court of Rome—this was political. He also begged for some sheets. On the twenty-ninth of January, 1547, a warrant was dispatched for his execution; but the king died on the preceding night, and his victim, after enduring imprisonment, during the six years that Edward remained on the throne, was released on the public entry of queen Mary.

And such are the changes of fortune, that in a fortnight after his release, he presided as lord high steward on the trial of his bitter enemy, John Dudley, duke of Northumberland. In the following year, he marched against sir Thomas Wyatt, but in this expedition he was unfortunate; and the duke, now more than eighty years of age, retired from all public concerns, and died at his seat at Kenninghall, in this county, August 25, 1554, and was buried at Framlingham, Suffolk.

HENRY HOWARD. Of this person it has happened, in common with many writers of eminence, that the accounts which have been transmitted to us of him are vague, incorrect, and contradictory.* The place, as well as the time, of the birth of Surrey, has never been accurately ascertained. It has been suggested, that he was born at Framlingham, Suffolk; but as he is generally styled Henry Howard, of Kenninghall, his grandfather's principal place of residence in this county, it may be inferred, that he was born there, though his father, the subject of the former article, usually lived at Tendringhall, in Suffolk. He is presumed to have been born in 1516. The early years of Surrey's life were passed by him, not in the tumult of a palace at Windsor, but amid the charms of rural scenery, at Tendringhall, and at Hunsdon, the seat of his grandfather, in Hertfordshire. At a following period, when his education had ceased, he spent his youthful days with the duke of Richmond, who afterwards married his sister. This accomplished young man was the natural son of Henry VIII. by lady Elizabeth Talbot, and died in 1536. In 1524, Thomas, the second, or as he is not unfrequently styled, the great duke of Norfolk died, and his son, Surrey's father, succeeded him in the title, and he giving up Tendringhall to his brother, sir Edmund Howard, went to reside in Kenninghall. At this place Surrey had apartments immediately allotted to him; and here his education was in all probability completed.

Surrey (says Dr. Nott, from whom most of this account is borrowed) was about eight years old when he went to live

* Mr. Campbell, in his edition of the Poets, says, that Walpole, Ellis, and Warton, gravely inform us, that lord Surrey contributed to the victory of Flodden Field—"a victory gained before Surrey was born." Walpole has certainly *not* fallen into this error—he is exempt from the censure; neither does he, of his own authority, send Surrey to Florence for Geraldine, but merely quotes *Wood*.

in Kenninghall, in 1524, where he principally lived till 1532. It is very doubtful indeed that either Leland or Hadrianus Junius* assisted in his education, according to some authors, for Junius addresses him as patron and master: it is therefore more probable that to an Englishman, of the name of Clerke (of whom see an account in Wood's *Athenæ*, vol. I. p. 204), he was beholden for his scholastic attainments: but his relations were all scholars and encouragers of literature. His education at home being completed, Surrey is said by some to have gone as a student to Cardinal, now Christ Church college, Oxford; but Dr. Nott presumes that he went to Cambridge with his friend Richmond.

Surrey's education being completed at about the age of fifteen, we find him contracted, in February, 1532, to the lady Frances Vere, daughter to John, earl of Oxford: but as Surrey could not have been more than sixteen years old, and as his bride was perhaps even younger, it is probable they did not live together immediately upon their union.

We come now to the first mention that occurs of Surrey in authentic history.† Hollingshed tells us he accompanied king Henry into France, where he went to meet the French king: though it is believed that in fact Surrey was with Richmond in France before this event took place. In 1533, we find Surrey at the coronation of Anne Boleyn; at which he was appointed to carry the fourth sword with the scabbard before the king. In 1535, at the latest, Surrey's marriage with the lady Vere must have been publicly solemnized; for on the tenth of March, 1536, his eldest son, Thomas, was born, whose nativity Surrey directed to be cast; and if the calculation transmitted to us be really that which was submitted to him, he must have had not only the pain of learning that his infant child was doomed to sorrow and misfortune, but that he himself was menaced with untimely death. It is probable that the duke of Norfolk gave to

* One of the most learned men of the age. He was born in Holland, in 1511—became a Doctor of Physic, and a good poet. He published, in 1554, "*An Epithalamium on the Marriage of Philip II. and Queen Mary*"; but leaving England he died, partly from a distemper, and partly from grief at losing his library, which was burnt by the Spaniards at Haarlem, June 16, 1575.—*Bayle*.

† There is a traditionary story of the great earl of Surrey riding over from Kenninghall to Kimberley, to attend the christening of one of the Wodehouse family, when he was so young, that they were obliged to lock him on his saddle. The earl of Surrey alluded to, has been generally supposed to be the poet; but this is a mistake. Philip, earl of Arundel and Surrey, son of Thomas, fourth duke of Norfolk, must have been the person intended.—See *Blomfield's Norfolk*.

Surrey, on his marriage, his house at Norwich, called Surrey house, as the place of his residence, for his arms were long preserved there in the windows in stained glass, quartered with those of his wife; and here he occasionally lived. On the fifteenth of May, his unfortunate cousin, queen Anne Boleyn, was brought to trial; and Surrey sat under his father as his proxy of earl marshal, and from whom he was doomed to hear the fatal sentence pronounced on the unhappy queen. But another calamitous event—the death of his uncle, lord Thomas Howard, who died of a broken heart, from being attainted for having married unpermitted king Henry's sister—made probably a sensible impression on Surrey's feeling mind; yet a heavier stroke was still in store for him, in the death of the duke of Richmond.

The romantic story of Surrey's tour into Italy, maintaining the superiority of the charms of his fair Geraldine in tilts and tournaments, Dr. Nott believes to be purely fiction: for at this period Geraldine could be little more than seven years of age. Even the shield which Surrey is supposed to have won, and which is now deposited in the archives preserved at Norfolk house, was since purchased by that duke of Norfolk, whose taste for articles of *verru* is well known. But to return to plain matter of fact. On the eighteenth of October, 1536, Surrey received the honour of knighthood from the king; and at the burial of queen Jane Seymour he was appointed chief mourner. All these circumstances are sufficient to warrant a conclusion that Surrey was not rambling abroad at this period, but was doing his duty in the circle in which he moved. But as Surrey's attachment to the fair Geraldine cannot be considered but as a real occurrence, some period must be assigned for its existence: none then seems so probable as the autumn of 1539; for Surrey particularly describes his passion to have begun in autumn. As Surrey was a strictly moral man, it is presumed he deceived himself in his attachment, by the fallacious notion of Platonic love, and, like many a person, thought he trod secure on the brink of danger.* But the limits of our work warn us to be brief.

* That the lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, or, as she was more commonly called, the lady Elizabeth Garratt, was the fair Geraldine, the object of Surrey's amorous vow, no doubt seems to have ever been entertained. Her family were sometimes called the Fitzgeralds, and sometimes the Geraldines. She was the daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, supposed to have descended from the Gerald of Florence. She was born in

We must leave his tournaments with sir John Dudley, on the wedding of Anne of Cleves—the account of his mission to France—the honours received from the king and the university of Cambridge—his disgrace and imprisonment, in consequence of a private quarrel, from which he was at length liberated—and finally, his accompanying his father with an army into Scotland.

On the first of April, 1543, he was summoned before the privy council, to answer two charges—the one, for having eaten flesh in Lent; the other, for having walked at night in an “unseemly and disorderly manner.” As touching the former, he alleged a license; to the latter, he pleaded guilty, and was committed to the Fleet. His motive, however, for this last offence, he declares was a religious one—the correction of the immorality of the citizens. “I therefore went at midnight through the streets, and shot from my crossbow at their windows, that the stones, passing noiseless through the air, and breaking in suddenly upon their guilty secrecy, might remind them of the suddenness of that punishment, which divine justice will inflict on impenitent sinners.” During the confinement of Surrey in the Fleet, he probably wrote his satires on the citizens of London; and also his beautiful elegy on sir Thomas Wyatt, who had died a short time before. At the siege of Landrecy, Surrey highly distinguished himself, and doubtless returned with the army in November, for we find no mention of him at this period.

About this time, Hadrianus Junius was introduced to Surrey by Bonner, received into his family in the quality of physician, and apartments were allotted him at Kenninghall, which continued for some time after to bear his name. He also took into his service the poet Churchyard, whose genius for poetry he encouraged, and who continued with him till his death. He was not long permitted to indulge in the

Ireland, probably at the castle of Maynooth, her father's principal residence, about 1522, and brought to England while an infant. The subsequent misfortunes of her family, in 1533, rendered her an object of pity to king Henry, to whom she was nearly related, and she became one of the lady Mary's attendants or maidens. At about the age of fifteen, she married sir Anthony Brown; at the age of sixty, and at his death, became the third wife of Henry Clinton, earl of Lincoln, whom she survived. The lives of Geraldine and Surrey, Petrarch and Laura, form almost a parallel—but we have not space to dilate on these; and we may conclude our account of Geraldine, by informing our readers, that she was very fair, her eyes were of a light colour, and her flowing tresses of that golden hue, which was regarded formerly as essential to beauty: and that Surrey's passion for her was purely of the Platonic kind, united with all the enthusiasm of the age.

peaceful pursuits of literature; but was appointed a marshal of the army in July, when king Henry determined to prosecute with vigour the war with France, which he had begun the year preceding. He was present at the siege of Montreuil; and after performing all that the hands and head could achieve, he became the victim of pretended friends, and fell through the machinations of Hertford, who was appointed in his room king's lieutenant-general, within the English pale in France. Conceiving that his honour was deeply wounded by this circumstance, he spoke of Hertford in terms of severe animadversion and bitter reproach, and incautiously promised himself revenge in a new reign. These unguarded speeches, which were conveyed to the king, combined with the idea that his father and himself wished to reestablish popery, caused king Henry to commit him a close prisoner in Windsor castle; when we find Surrey's father, in a letter to the council, "acknowledging the goodness of the king, in having informed him of some foolish demeanor on the part of his son, requesting that he might be *earnestly* handled, to prevent his giving cause for discontent in future." This imprisonment was not of long duration; but on the twelfth of December following, Surrey was arrested and committed to the tower, where an unjust sentence terminated soon after his short but honourable career of life.

A considerable time elapsed before any thing was alleged against either the earl of Surrey or his father. At last, sir Richard Southwell came forward to say, he knew certain things of Surrey, which touched his fidelity to the king. Surrey was immediately summoned from Kenninghall, where he seems to have been residing, engaged in his favorite pursuits of literature, to appear before the privy council, to whom he declared he felt so secure in his integrity, that he would forego the advantage of his armour, and, in the highest strain of chivalry, said that he would fight his accuser in his shirt. His father interfering to save him, both were committed to the tower on the same day: and to add to the bitterness of their misery, the beautiful duchess of Richmond appeared as the unsolicited accuser of her father and her brother. But all the depositions brought against them did not seem to prove any offence; nevertheless they were sent down to Norwich, where the king's judges then

were; and on the seventh of January, 1547, a verdict was returned, in which Surrey was declared to have falsely, maliciously, and traitorously set up and bore the arms of Edward the Confessor, then used by the prince of Wales, mixed and joined with his own proper arms. The duke, his father, had forborne them, but left a blank quarter, and forbade the working of them in his furniture, though all this was legal. He was then indicted for high treason, and by a jury of Norfolk men found guilty. Sentence of death was passed on him on the twenty-first of January, a few days before the king's death. We know not how he conducted himself in his last moments, for his execution was as private as possible. There is every reason to believe that he was a sincere friend to the reformation—his children were protestants; and his brother lived and died one. He was beheaded on Tower-hill; his body was buried at All Hallows, Barking, but was afterwards removed by his son to the church of Framlingham, Suffolk. Thus fell, in the thirtieth year of his age, Henry Howard, earl of Surrey—a man of such elevated virtues, and such rare endowments, that his untimely death may, even at this remote period, be justly a subject of regret; for had his life been spared, the English name might have been advanced earlier to that high rank in learning and in literature which it has since obtained among civilized nations. He was somewhat small of stature, but excellently well made, strong and active, and able to endure labour and fatigue. His eye was dark and piercing; his countenance composed and thoughtful. In his mode of living he was sumptuous and magnificent; splendid in his apparel, and profuse in his expenses—not from any idle love of extravagance, but from a sense of what he thought due to his high rank and station. He was a perfect master of the Latin and the French, the Italian and the Spanish languages. On the margin of an early edition of his poems, belonging to sir W. W. Wynne, are preserved in the character of the times, several airs for the lute, which are no doubt of his composition. They are remarkable for artless sweetness, wild simplicity, and plaintive melancholy. *Vide* last edition of Tottel's Songs and Sonnets, quarto, 1814. His encouragement of

painting may be presumed from the number of times which he sat for his portrait.* His works are—

Songes and Sonnettes of Henry, Earle of Surrey, and others. London: Printed by R. TOTTEL, 1557, 16mo. 1565. 1567. 1609. 1574. 1585. 1587—and in 1717, with a Preface by G. Jewel, M. D. This work contains also the Poems of Wyatt and others, his contemporaries, with a Memoir of Surrey's Life and Writings. London: 1717. 8vo. —These poems, notwithstanding they have passed through so many editions and were so popular in their day, are now but little known and seldom to be met with. Of all the editions this by Jewel is least to be depended upon; as the ignorance of the editor, with regard to the language of his author, but ill qualified him for the task, and has led him into numerous errors.—The Fourth Booke of Virgill, intreating of the Love betwene Æneas and Dido; translated into English, and drawen into strange metre. London: [without date] quarto. 1557, along with the Second Booke. This "strange metre" is nothing more than blank verse; the first specimen of it in the English language the earl had the merit of producing.—His Translations of the Psalms, Ecclesiastes, and a few additional Original Poems, were printed many years ago, by Dr. Percy, but not published, as the whole impression was consumed by fire at Mr. Nichols', the printer. The MS. of these is now in the possession of T. Hill, esq. —Satires on the Citizens of London.—Juvenile Poems.—Poems addressed to the Duke of Richmond.—Boccace's Consolation to Pius on his Exile.

We stated at the commencement of this biographical sketch that the accounts of Surrey were vague and contradictory; but we little then suspected to what extent. Blomefield makes Elizabeth visit Surrey in 1578, and at St. Leonard's Hill, after he has entirely destroyed Surrey's house by the rebellion of Kett, in 1549. See octavo edition, vol. i. p. 225, and vol. ii. p. 427. And, Surrey was beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII. while his son suffered a similar sentence, six years before Elizabeth made her visit in Norfolk. He then quotes lines on the building of Surrey house at St. Leonard's Hill as written by Drayton, in his Poly Olbion, when Drayton was not born until 1563, and did not write his work until he was fifty years of age; while Surrey died in 1546-7. Dr. Nott, in his elaborate life of Surrey, not content with merely following Blomefield in these mistakes, after mentioning different periods in which Surrey was engaged in building this house,†

* The best of his portraits is by Holbein, in the Queen's drawing room at Windsor Castle. But Dr. Nott—upon what authority we know not—says that Holbein did not come to England until twelve years after Surrey's death.

† That there was a house occupied by a Surrey at St. Leonard's Hill we have no

forgetting his own correction in a note (see page 13 of our work), not only says that it was a building of great magnificence, but "we are told," he says (Query, by whom?), "that its architecture was purely Grecian"! but the name of the architect he had no means of learning. How are these dates to be reconciled, and what earl of Surrey was it who built St. Leonard's?—unless, indeed, the builder of this house was Philip,* called earl of Surrey, the eldest son by the first wife of Thomas, fourth duke of Norfolk, who was born in 1557, which is not very probable: he certainly could not have been celebrated by Drayton. That Elizabeth did visit Norwich and St. Leonard's Hill seems beyond a doubt; for the following document, by Blomefield, could never, we presume, have been invented.

"Henry, earl of Surrey, erected on the site a noble mansion, denominated, from the situation, Mount Surrey, and from the owner, Surrey house. Drayton alludes to this in his epistle to this nobleman.

"Why art thou slack, whilst no man puts his hand
 'To raise the mount where Surrey's tow'r must stand?
 'Or who the groundsil of that work doth lay,
 'Whilst like a wand'rer thou abroad dost stray—
 'Claspt in the arms of some lascivious dame,
 'When thou shouldst rear an honour to thy name.
 'When shall the Muses by fair Norwich dwell,
 'To be the city of the learned well;
 'Or when shall that fair hoof-plough'd spring distil
 'From great *Mount Surrey*, out of *Leonard's Hill*?"

It is rather singular, but in this account Blomefield does not once mention Surrey's name, as attending on Elizabeth.

"On Wednesday, her highness queen Elizabeth dined at my Lord of Surrey's, at Mushold Hill, 'at which place the Erle of Surrey did shew most sumptuous cheere;† in whose park were speeches, and where was the French ambassador also, at a most rare and delicate dinner and banquet; at which season, the deviser did watch with his shew (called Manhood and Desert) at my lord of Surrey's

doubt; for Dr. Nott has in the appendix of his work a document relative to such a person as living there in the reign of Edward VI.

* He had king Philip and Stephen Gardiner for his godfathers. His mother, Mary, was the daughter and heiress of Henry Fitzalan, earl of Arundel—a learned lady. His wife, Anne, was a poetess. He died a prisoner in the tower, 1598, a martyr to the same cause with his father.—See *Collins' and Park's Noble and Royal Authors*.

† *Vide Progresses of Elizabeth.*

back door, going to the queen's barge, but the room was so little that neither the shot, the armed men, nor the players, could have place convenient. Whereupon he and his assistants took boats, and conveyed their people down the water, towards a landing-place, that they hoped the queen would come unto; and there, having all things in readiness, they hovered on the water three long hours, by which means the night came on, so they were fain to withdraw themselves, and go homeward, trusting for a better time and occasion, which, indeed, was offered the next day after, by the queen's majesty's own good motion, who told the deviser, she would see what pastimes were prepared, as hereafter you shall perceive, by the discourse of these matters, and by this shew of Manhood, and the shew of the nymphs. Nevertheless, as her majesty returned homeward, within Bishop's gate, at the hospital door, master Stephen Limbert, master of the grammar-school in Norwich, stood ready to render her an oration. Her majesty drew near unto him; and thinking him fearful, said graciously unto him, '*Be not afraid!*' he answered her in English, '*I thank your majesty for your good incouragement!*' and then with good courage entered into an oration, in which he said, '*I would to God you could pierce these our breasts with your eyes,*' &c.—Vol. II. p. 241.

The next possessor of St. Leonard's priory was the son of the celebrated earl of Surrey, who was afterwards Thomas, fourth duke of Norfolk—of whom see a memoir at *Kenninghall*; and from him it went to his eldest son, by his second wife, THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Suffolk. He was one of the volunteers in the memorable engagement with the Spanish armada; and served also in the expedition against Cadiz. But in 1619 was dismissed from his office, and fined £30,000. for taking bribes—crimes more imputable to his countess. His ruin was supposed to be involved with that of his son-in-law Somerset. His countess was wittily compared by Bacon "to an exchange woman, who kept a shop, while sir John Bingley (of the Exchequer), a tool of hers, cried 'What d'ye lack!'" His son, the first earl of Berkshire, built Audley End.

Under Mount Surrey, in a low valley (says Blomefield), is a garden, belonging to the adjacent ale-house, in which the followers of Wickliffe were burnt for lollardy, and is

called Lollard's pit to this day. Close by the river, on the left hand, is a pleasant spring of water, over which, in 1611, sir John Pettus built a conduit.

To the north-east of Pockthorpe stood a chapel, dedicated to St. Catharine, supposed to have been built soon after the Conquest, and re-dedicated to the honour of St. William, a canonized boy, who, in the year 1137, had been crucified by the Jews at Norwich, in ridicule of Christianity: he was consequently considered a martyr; and numerous pilgrims resorted to his shrine, to make their pious offerings. From that circumstance, St. Catharine received the appellation of "The Church of St. William in the Wood." This was demolished at the dissolution; as was also the chapel of St. Thomas à Becket's translation. The ruins of St. Michael's chapel, on the north side of the road, near Bishopgate, are yet visible: this is commonly called Kett's castle, from that rebel having taken and fortified it for a strong hold, previous to his being taken and executed, in the time of Edward VI. St. Catharine's chapel, according to Blomefield, stood by the *race-ground*, on Mousehold heath, where the road parts between the starting-post and the lodge, on that side next the city. Races were held on this heath in 1739, and it is reported, that races are to be revived near this spot, under the sanction and patronage of that public-spirited gentleman, colonel John Harvey; to whom the gratification of thousands of people has been justly attributable, for instituting a splendid regatta, or water frolic; at which the worthy patron presents silver cups, provided by his liberality, to the fortunate winners, at these sailing matches; while multitudes are on this day admitted to his hospitable board.

The *Foundery Bridge* was opened for the accommodation of passengers in 1811; it is chiefly constructed of timber, between abutments of Portland stone; the carriage-way is supported by a plane segment of a large circle, the chord line being about sixty-four feet, that of the arch not more than fifty-five, the piers inclining inwards nearly as low as the surface of the water; the parapet is formed by a neat cast-iron railing.

The *Rosary Burial Ground** for persons of all denominations, Foundery road, Norwich, was established by the

* It may not be generally known, that during the first three centuries of the Christian era, no burial places were allowed within towns and cities: this regulation was observed not only amongst the Jews, but also by the professors of other religions. In the following two hundred years, emperors and kings were permitted to be interred not only within a town or city, but even near the outside of a church, whilst

Rev. T. Drummond, who having known in the neighbourhood of London a meeting-house and burial ground, on the expiration of a lease, converted to other purposes; and having witnessed the subversion of a cemetery, near Surry street, Norwich; having also adopted the common opinion, that many of the churchyards in the city had from long appropriation, become objectionable; and being aware that the principal burial grounds attached to the Dissenters places of worship, are held on leases under the corporation, had frequently suggested the establishment of a general burial ground on freehold land, but he found the desire for the formation of such an establishment more general than the personal energy which such an undertaking required. In 1819, a melancholy death in his family induced him to resolve on carrying into execution the plan he had originally meditated. The expediency of which being admitted by many individuals of different religious denominations, he purchased that delightfully situated freehold property now called the ROSARY, which commands a fine view of the city and surrounding country. The ground divided into sections (which are separated by plantings of trees and shrubs), is sufficient for upwards of six thousand graves, and a small oratory or chapel has lately been erected exclusively for funeral services. The Rosary is vested in trustees on behalf of the holders of five hundred shares, eight square feet of ground (a sufficiency for two graves) being allotted to each share, and the remaining ground for the use of non-shareholders. This cemetery was duly registered in the office of the LORD BISHOP of the DIOCESE, July 14th, 1821, that as at Bunhill fields, London, members of the established church and dissenters of every denomination, may have their funeral services performed by their own ministers, and agreeably to their respective rites and ceremonies.

The village of Thorp is delightfully situated on the side of a hill which overlooks Norwich. This vicinity and the beauty of the situation have induced many gentlemen to make Thorp their residence, in handsome houses, to which are attached spacious gardens and ornamental plantations. The views down the river and over the adjacent country, skirted in the

other Christians were excluded as before. When, afterwards, emperors, kings, bishops, and other eminent men were allowed to have their graves within the churches, the people in general were permitted to have burial in the churchyards. Not a few persons have maintained that all cemeteries ought to be remote from the dense masses of population—that is, however, more matter of opinion.

distance by the plantations of the late general Mosey, are highly pleasing; the air is salubrious; and this Richmond of Norfolk may fairly rank with the most charming inland summer retreats in the kingdom. Here is Thorp house, the residence of sir Robert John Harvey, K. T. S.; and lower down, Thorp lodge, the seat of his father, colonel John Harvey, who possesses the following collection of paintings:—

DRAWING-ROOM. Portrait of Mrs. Harvey—*Opie*. Virgin and Child. Alchemist—*Mieris*. Alexander and his Painter. Second Virgin and Child. Landscape—*Seckleoven*. Catherine II. A Philosopher. Third Virgin and Child—*Castiglione*. Entering a Cave with Torches. Concert of Birds—*Velvet Breugel*. Head. Landscape—*Orizanté*. Boy saying Grace—*Mieris*. Interior of a Tavern—*Jas Steen*. Sicilian Landscape. The Flood—*Van Bloeman*. Storm—*Salvator Rosa*. Christ in the Garden, a large picture, by *Vandyck and Snyder*. Two portraits, one unknown and one of Madame Grignon, by *Nettcher*. Landscape—*Oram*. Going into the Ark—*Van Bloeman*. Shipping—*Vernet*. Tobias and the Angel—*Velvet Breugel*. The Arts and Sciences, a large and extraordinary picture, by *Old Franks*. A Head. Interior of a Kitchen or Ale-house—*Morland*. Centaurs and Lapithæ. A Spanish Dance—*Wotton*. Sacrifice after the Deluge—*Carlo Marratti*. Landscape—*Zuecherelli*. Boar Hunting—*Rubens*. Battle, ditto, by *Wawermans*. Fair—*Bouté de Borsdwyne*. A Nativity. A Landscape. Landscape—*Velvet Breugel*.

DINING-ROOM. Landscape with Children—*Opie*. Buonaparte and the Emperor of Austria, a copy—*Mrs. Simpson*. A Battle—*Wyck*. Thorp Water Frolic—*Stamard*. Madonna. Perseus and Andromeda—*Velvet Breugel*. Sir Roger Kerrison, Lady Kerrison—both by *Opie*. A Copy from Wouvermans—*Mrs. T. Harvey*. A Golgotha. Farming Group—*Wheatley*. King James and Edward VI.—*Holbein*. Abraham and Hagar—after *Gueraino*. Music and Dancing. The Knitter—*Mrs. Onley*. Boors Drinking, a copy, by *Stamard*. Charles I. and II.—after *Vandyck*. Sophonisba, a copy, by *Mrs. Day*. Portrait of Mr. Ralston—after *Opie*. Quay Scene.

BILLIARD-ROOM. Fame crowning Canova—*Davis*. Besides these are several of less importance, and some family portraits.

Thorp church is a picturesque Gothic building; in the chancel of which is a gravestone—

“In memory of Mrs. Mary Chapman, relict of Samuel Chapman, late rector: she founded the house called Bethel, in Norwich, for poor lunatics, and died in 1724.” The worthy rector left by his will to the minister of Thorp, for an annual sermon on the 6th of January, 18s. 4d.; to the parish clerk, 20d.; and to the poor in bread, 9s. 2d.; with a salary for a schoolmaster. He was also a benefactor to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge; gave to the two hospitals in Norwich 200l. each, and to the augmentation of the church of Matfield, in Suffolk, a donative, ordering his tenements and copyhold lands there to be sold (which came to above 520l.), and to be laid out in freehold lands, with a convenient house for the use of the minister. He lies buried in the chancel of Thorp church, with this inscription:—
“Samuel Chapman, an humble admirer of the grace and wisdom of

God in a crucified Jesus—fell asleep in that Jesus—the hope of glory—the resurrection of life. Jan. 20, 1700.”

THOMAS TANNER, an excellent antiquary, chancellor and archdeacon of Norfolk, and afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, was rector of Thorp in 1701: he died at Oxford in 1735.*

The *Norfolk County Lunatic Asylum* was erected at Thorp in 1814, under the sanction of an act of the 48th of George III., for the better care and maintenance of lunatics, being paupers or criminals; it is a noble erection of white brick, the extent of front being no less than 430 feet, with a portico in the centre, supported by four columns. The lowest apartments, or cellars, are covered with a circular vaulting, which sustains the rest of the building. The stone staircase is particularly worthy notice, from the lightness and strength of its construction; it is of the well form, and lighted at the top with a lantern. Here is ample accommodation for one hundred patients.

The act for inclosing Mousehold Heath was obtained in 1810, when lots of land sold for 25*l.* per acre.

WITTON. Five miles. St. Margaret. P. 112.—In the third of Edward I., John de Veile was lord; and in the twenty-third of that king, John, his son, had a messuage, forty-eight acres of land, &c.; from whom it descended to Reginald de Dunham. And in the thirty-first of the same reign, Reginald was found to hold it by grand sergeanty, and keeping the king's hawks. In the seventh of Richard II., license was granted to Margaret, countess of Norfolk, to alien to the nuns minoresses of Brusyard, in Suffolk, the lordship of Witton, to pray for the soul of Ann, daughter of the said Margaret, deceased, late countess of Pembroke, and for her own state whilst living, and her soul when deceased. John Dade, of Witton, by his will, dated 1505, who was buried in this church, orders “that the old roof of this church be taken down, the walls helped, and a new roof to be made after the pattern of Little Plumstead, and because I am not able to lead it, I will that it be reeded, and made at my cost.”—Here is the elegant modern built villa of John Johnson Tuck, esq.

According to Domesday, there was once a town in this hundred called Mora, where was a salt work, but where it stood is unknown.

* His third wife (in 1733) was Miss Elizabeth Scottowe, of Thorp, near Norwich, with a fortune of 50,000*l.* She survived him, and married Robert Britiffe, esquire, recorder of Norwich, and M. P., and died in 1771.

BROTHERCROSS HUNDRED.*

THIS, with the hundred of Gallow, was possessed by the crown till Henry I. gave them to William, earl of Warren and Surrey, to be held of the castle of Norwich, paying two marks *per annum*. The hundred of Brothercross is bounded on the W. by Smithdon; on the N. by the British ocean; on the E. by the hundred of North Greenhoe; and on the S. by the hundred of Gallow. It is a fine open champaign country, bordering upon the sea; the soil in general is rich and fertile. This hundred is about nine miles in length, from south to north; and four from east to west; contains nine parishes, which, with seventeen parishes in Gallow, constitute the deanery of Burnham, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich. Brothercross seems to take its name from a cross placed at the ford, a pass over the river at Burnham, which river, in the Saxon age, might be called the Brother, and Broughton, a town or break.

BURNHAM DEPDAL. Thirty-four miles. St. Mary. P. 113.—So called from its site in a great valley. The church has a nave, an aisle, and a chancel covered with lead. In a window are the arms of Calthorpe—*impaling gules, three cups argent*, argenton. Here is also an ancient font standing on five pilasters.†—Here was Brancaster hall, and also Depdale manor. In this neighbourhood are many salt marshes, very excellent for fattening sheep. It is remarkable for an ancient fortification in its neighbourhood, supposed to have been thrown up by the Saxons after they had returned from the slaughter of the Scots and Picts, at Stamford, Lincolnshire. In 1821 an act was passed for draining, embanking, and improving certain salt marshes and waste lands in this parish and the adjacent parishes of Burnham Norton and Burnham Overy.

* It appears by the books of Domesday that the towns of these two hundreds are strangely intermixed: many that were then in Brothercross hundred are now in Gallow—viz. Rainham, the most southern town, at this time in Gallow, was then in Brothercross hundred; and Burnham Thorp, with both the Creaks, which are at this time in Brothercross, were in Gallow hundred.

† See *Observations on an Ancient Font, at Burnham Deepdale*, by Samuel Pegge, in the "*Archæologia*."

BURNHAM NORTON. Thirty-three miles. St. Margaret. P. 187.—The church, which is decayed, stands on a hill about a mile from the town, and is covered with lead; it has a round tower, with one bell, on which is engraved *Virginis egregie vocor Campagna Marie*. On the pulpit are painted the four doctors of the church—Saints Augustine, Ambrose, Gregory, and Jerome. Underneath the screen are the portraitures of eight saints; and over the heads of St. Ethelbert and the Virgin Mary—

Rex Ethelberte mereamur cœlica p. Te,
Nos cum prole pia benedicat Virgo Maria.

In the aisle of the church are memorials of the ancestors of the late lord chancellor Thurlow. In this town was a priory of Carmelites.—Burnham Norton is so called from its site being north of the other Burnhams. Here is Polstead hall manor.

BURNHAM OVERY (or *Burnham over the Water or River*). Thirty-three miles. St. Clement. P. 508.—Here are the manors of Vewtreas, Pomfret's, Hall close, Walsingham, and Windham and Peterson's priory, or hospital. It appears that there was a controversy between the canons of Walsingham, who had the church of St. Clement, of Burnham, appropriated to them, and Thomas, prior of the hospital of St. Peter de Petra, in Burnham. That whereas the prior and convent of Walsingham had granted to the master and brothers of the hospital a free chantry in their chapel, or oratory, at Burnham, with the right of burial in their churchyard, within the parish of Burnham St. Clement, for the brotherhood; for which they were to pay a mark of silver yearly to the prior. On the refusal of payment it was recovered, with the arrears thereof, against the master and brethren aforesaid;—the lands belonging to the priory of Walsingham, called Crab hall lands, were to pay 25s. in the name of a relief, and the prior to do homage for them to the earl of Arundel, these, containing eighty acres, were valued at 26s. 8d. and were bought or given to them by sir Edmund de Reynham, knight.—On the nineteenth of November, 1664, sir Edward Byshe granted a patent to John Thurlow, of Burnham Overy, who was a great traveller many years in several parts of Europe, Africa, and America, for these arms

—*azure, a Jacob's staff between three stars, Or.; crest, an anchor erect, gules, the cable, Or.* The above-mentioned portion of tithes, came afterwards to Nicholas Mynne, of Little Walsingham, who gave it to Caius college, Cambridge, and for which a yearly rent of sixteen quarters of barley is paid. In the church are various inscriptions to the memory of the Thurlows. The church is built in a conventual manner, the steeple being between the nave, or body, and the chancel, and has also a south aisle which, with the nave, is covered with lead. The tower is square, with one bell. Burnham St. Andrew was consolidated with Burnham St. Clement in 1421.

BURNHAM THORP. Thirty-one miles. All Saints. P. 344.—In the reign of Henry III. this was a market-town, and the market held on Saturday. Peter Lombard, esq. in 1755 bought this estate, on whose death it came to the honourable Horatio Walpole, created lord Walpole of Wolterton, by George II. on his marriage with Mary, one of the daughters of the said Peter Lambert. It appears that in the reign of Edward I. there was also another church in Burnham Thorp, dedicated to St. Peter, but at that time consolidated with Burnham All Saints—1364. Here are the manors of Windham priory and Virley. Burnham Thorp is most distinguished as having been the birthplace of the immortal Nelson, whose father was many years rector of this place, and also of Burnham Sutton.

HORATIO, fourth son of Edmund and Catharine NELSON, was born at the above place, September 29, 1758, in the parsonage-house. The maiden name of his mother was Suckling. Mrs. Nelson died in 1767, leaving eight out of eleven children. Her brother, captain Maurice Suckling, of the navy, visited the widower upon this event, and promised to take care of one of the boys. Three years afterwards, when Horatio was only twelve years of age, being at home during the Christmas holidays, he read in the county newspaper, that his uncle was appointed to the *Raisonable*, of sixty-four guns. "Do William," said he to a brother, who was a year and a half older than himself, "write to my father, and tell him that I should like to go to sea with uncle Maurice." Mr. Nelson was then at Bath, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health. His cir-

cumstances were straightened, and he had no prospect of seeing them bettered; he knew that it was the wish for providing for himself, by which Horatio was chiefly actuated, and did not oppose his resolution; he understood also the boy's character, and had always said, that in whatever station he might be placed, he would climb if possible to the very top of the tree. Accordingly, Captain Suckling was written to. "What," said he in his answer, "has poor Horatio done, who is so weak, that he, above all the rest, should be sent to rough it out at sea? but let him come, and the first time we go into action a cannon ball may knock off his head, and provide for him at once." It is manifest, from these words, that Horace was not the boy whom his uncle would have chosen to bring up in his own profession. He was never of a strong body, and the ague, which at that time was one of the most common diseases in England, had greatly reduced his strength; yet he had already given proofs of that resolute heart and nobleness of mind, which, during his whole career of labour and glory, so eminently distinguished him. When a mere child he strayed bird-nesting from his grandmother's house, in company with a cowboy; the dinner hour elapsed—he was absent, and could not be found, and the alarm of the family became very great, for they apprehended that he might be carried off by the gipsies. At length, after search had been made for him in various directions, he was discovered alone, sitting composedly by the side of a brook, which he could not get over. "I wonder, child," said the old lady, when she saw him, "that hunger and fear did not drive you home." "Fear, grandmamma!" replied the future hero, "I never saw fear; what is it?"

For his education he was indebted to the high, or free grammar-school of Norwich, and to a private seminary at North Walsham, to which he afterwards removed, and which he left at twelve years old, to join his uncle's ship, the *Raisonné*. He was afterwards sent to the West Indies, and on his return was received by his uncle on board the *Triumph*, in 1772. It was observed, however, that although his voyage to the West Indies had given him a good practical knowledge of seamanship, he had acquired an absolute horror of the royal navy; and it was with some difficulty that Captain Suckling was enabled to reconcile him to the

service, which at length, however, his spirit of enterprise finally overcame. Leaving the minor occurrences of this part of Nelson's life, we find him, in 1778, appointed to the Bristol; and in 1779 obtaining the rank of post-captain, he was appointed to the command of the Hinchinbroke, intrusted with the command of the batteries at Port-Royal, and afterwards formed a plan for taking fort St. Juan, to which he was appointed to the command of the naval department. His business was to have ended when he had conveyed the forces from Jamaica to the Spanish main, but it was found that not a man of the whole party had ever been up the river; he therefore, with his usual intrepidity, quitted his ship and superintended the transporting of the troops in boats one hundred miles up the river, which, since the time of the buccaneers, none but Spaniards had ever navigated. It was the latter end of the dry season; the river was low, full of shoals and sandy beaches, and the men were often obliged to quit the boats and drag them through narrow channels, in which the natives went before to explore. This labour, and that of forcing the rapids, were chiefly sustained by the sailors, who for seven or eight hours during the day were exposed to a burning sun, and at night to heavy dews. On the ninth of April, they arrived at a small island called St. Bartholomew, which commanded the river in a rapid and difficult part, and was defended by a battery mounting nine or ten swivels. Nelson, putting himself at the head of a few sailors, leaped on the beach, and the celebrated Captain Despard having gallantly supported him, they defeated the Spaniards with their own guns, and the castle of St. Juan surrendered on the twenty-fourth. After this he was appointed to the Janus, of forty-four guns, but arrived at Jamaica in such a state of sickness, that he was compelled to return to England. In August, 1781, Captain Nelson was sent to the North Seas, and on his return was ordered to Quebec; from thence to New York, where, joining the fleet under sir Samuel Hood, he became acquainted with the duke of Clarence, at that time prince William Henry, serving as a midshipman in the Barfleur. His highness, after a description rather ludicrous of Nelson's dress and manner, said, that even at this time there was something irresistibly pleasing in his address and conversation; and an enthusiasm when speaking

on professional subjects, which shewed that he was no common being. In November he sailed with sir Samuel Hood to the West Indies; and arriving in England, in 1783, went a trip to France, and in 1784, to the Leeward Islands. Here he became acquainted with the widow of Dr. Nisbet, then only in her eighteenth year, who, on the eleventh of March, 1787, he married, prince William Henry standing father on the occasion. On his return to England, the *Boreas* frigate was for nearly five months kept at the Nore as a slop and receiving-ship, a circumstance that raised the indignation of its commander; and without scarcely ever quitting the ship, he was observed to carry on the duty with a strict but sullen attention. When orders were received for his ship to be paid off at Sheerness, he expressed his joy to the superior officer in the *Medway*, saying—"It is my determination never again to set my foot on board a king's ship. Immediately after my arrival in town, I shall wait on the first lord of the admiralty, and resign my commission." The officer, finding it in vain to reason with him against this resolution, in the present state of his feelings, used his secret interference with the first lord of the admiralty, to save Nelson from taking a step so injurious to himself, and which would ultimately have been so mischievous to his country.

Lord Howe took the hint, sent for Captain Nelson, and having had a long conversation with him, desired that he might, on the first levee day, have the honour of presenting him to his majesty. This was a wise measure; for he was most graciously received at court, and his resentment was effectually removed. He now retired to enjoy the pleasures of domestic happiness at the parsonage at Burnham Thorp, which his father gave him as a place of residence. On the commencement of the late eventful war, he was delighted with his appointment to the *Agamemnon*, of sixty-four guns. Soon after, he lost his eye at the siege of Calvi, and yet his name did not appear in the *Gazette* among the wounded. Of this neglect he could not help complaining; and he wrote to Mrs. Nelson, saying—"One day or other I'll have a long gazette to myself." In February, 1797, he fell in with the Spanish fleet. Before sun-set the signal was made for action. The British force consisted of two ships of one hundred guns each, two of ninety-eight, two of ninety,

eight of seventy-four, and one of sixty-four, with four frigates, a sloop, and a cutter. The Spaniards had one ship of one hundred and thirty-six guns, six of one hundred and twelve guns each, two of eighty-four, and eighteen of seventy-four! with ten frigates. In this action, Nelson, disobeying the signal of his superior officer, sir John Jervis, by his activity and bravery, contributed to a splendid victory, for which he received the insignia of the Bath, a gold medal from his sovereign, and the freedom of the city of London in a gold box. After this action, he displayed even more personal courage than at any other period of his history, in an attack on some Spanish gun-boats. And on the attack at Santa Cruz, he received a shot through the right elbow, which rendered amputation necessary. On his arrival in England for medical advice, honours awaited him sufficient to make him recover his accustomed spirits. The sword of the Spanish rear-admiral, which Sir John Jervis insisted on Nelson's keeping, he presented to the mayor and corporation of Norwich, saying, that he knew no place where it could give him or his family more pleasure to have it kept, than in the capital city of that county in which he was born. And on his first appearance at court, his majesty expressed his sorrow at the loss which Nelson had sustained, and at his impaired state of health. "May it please your majesty," replied the admiral, "I can never think that a loss, which the performance of my duty has occasioned; and so long as I have a foot to stand on, I will combat for my king and country."

In a work of this kind, our articles of biography must be brief; and where we have nothing new to record, our sketches will merely supply dates, and a few of the most prominent circumstances.

In the year 1798 was the battle of the Nile, where the French had thirteen ships of the line and four frigates, carrying eleven hundred and ninety-six guns, and eleven thousand two hundred and thirty men. The English had the same number of ships of the line, and one fifty-gun ship, carrying one thousand and twelve guns, and eight thousand and sixty-eight men. The English ships were all seventy-fours: the French had three eighty-six-gun ships, and one three-decker of one hundred and twenty. For several preceding days before the action the admiral had scarcely

taken either food or sleep: he now ordered his dinner. "Before this time, to-morrow," said he, "I shall have gained a peerage or Westminster abbey;" and after having fully explained the plan of attack to his officers, and when Captain Berry exclaimed with transport, "If we succeed, what will the world say?"—he replied, "There is no *if*—that we shall succeed is most certain; who may live to tell the story is another question." We need not relate the event, it is known to all the world. In this action Nelson received a severe wound on the head from a piece of iron: the skin of his forehead being cut with it at right angles, hung down on his face; but this did not cause him to relinquish his exertions. He was now created baron of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorp, with a pension of £2000. per annum for his own life; and from the East-India and other companies and crowned heads he received most superb presents. For restoring his Sicilian Majesty safe to his court, a magnificent sword with the title of duke of Bronte was awarded him. He embarked at Cuxhaven, and landed at Yarmouth on the sixth of November, 1800, after an absence from his native country of three years. In the following January he received orders to embark again; and it was during this short interval that he formally separated from lady Nelson. Some of his last words to her were, "I call God to witness that there is nothing in you or your conduct that I wish otherwise."^a He was now raised to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue; and soon after, the battle of Copenhagen gave occasion for a splendid display of lord Nelson's great talents. The battle of Trafalgar was fought October, 21, 1805. Finding by his manœuvres that he had placed the enemy in such a situation that they could not avoid an engagement, he displayed much animation and his usual confidence of victory. On the morning of the battle he wrote a prayer in his journal, and solemnly bequeathed lady Hamilton as a legacy to his king and country. When

* "It is his [Lord Nelson's] happiness I wish, when I hope to see him restored to that domestic felicity I have witnessed (at least the appearance of it); on which I am told he has decidedly turned his back. My high opinion of him—formed before he had the opportunity of acquiring his great fame—arose from his filial duty to his infirm father; and when he reflects on the time lady Nelson has dedicated to the same object, he must suppose the world gives her great credit for it. The old man is now living at Burnham Thorp, and I am told lady Nelson is expected. Should any opening offer, in which I could be conducive to making both parties sensible of their true interests, by looking at their own errors, I should feel the satisfaction of having done the duty of a friend."—*Str M. Mordaunt to Dr. Lattson. 1801.*

the conflict began it was tremendous; and thus it raged for four hours. The last signal that he gave will never be forgotten—"England expects every man will do his duty." From the Redoubtable—whose destruction was twice delayed by his wish to spare the vanquished—he received his death; a musket ball struck him on the left shoulder, and, entering through the epaulet, passed through the spine, and lodged in the muscles of the back towards the right side. Nelson instantly fell on his face, in the very place that was covered with the blood of his secretary. "You can be of no use to me, Beatty," he said to the surgeon, "go and attend those whose lives can be preserved." After some time, when the glorious result of the day was accomplished, Lord Nelson delivered his last injunctions, and desired his body might be carried home to be buried—unless his sovereign should otherwise desire it—by the bones of his father and mother. He then took Captain Hardy by the hand, and observing that he would most probably not see him again alive, the dying hero desired his brave associate to kiss him, that he might seal their long friendship with that affection which pledged sincerity in death. Captain Hardy stood for a few moments over his body, and then kneeling down kissed his forehead. "Who is that?" said Nelson, "It is Hardy, my lord."—"God bless you, Hardy," replied Nelson, feebly, and afterwards added, "I wish I had not left the deck—I shall soon be gone." His voice then gradually became inarticulate, with an evident increase of pain; when, after a feeble struggle, these last words were distinctly heard: "I have done my duty: I praise God for it." Having said this, he turned his face towards Mr. Burke, on whose arm he had been supported, and expired without a groan, October 21, 1805, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

BURNHAM, ULPE AND SUTTON. Thirty-two miles. St. Albert or Ethelbert. P. 315.—Sutton, so called from its site lying south of the other towns. The church is now in ruins. Burnham Ulpe, All Saints, takes the additional name of Ulfe, or Ulpe, from its site near the river. The church has no steeple, but a little bell hangs without the church at the west end. On the left of the village is Burnham hall, the seat of lady Martin.

Sir MORDAUNT MARTIN, of Burnham, baronet, died in September, 1815, aged seventy-three. He was the fourth baronet of that family, and succeeded his father, sir Roger, in 1762. He married, in 1765, Everilada Dorothea, third daughter of the Rev. William Smith, rector of Burnham Thorp. A portion of his early life was passed in the army, but the last fifty years was spent in the study and practice of agriculture. From his correspondence with Dr. Lettsom, in 1788, he seems to have been the first who introduced the mangel wurzel into Norfolk. He also corresponded with sir Thomas Beevor, respecting a productive stock of potatoes (the Kentish seedling) sent to the Bath Agricultural Society: their produce in his experiment was at the rate of 1342 bushels per acre. Sir Thomas mentioned having received fifty pounds for the produce of one acre of potatoes. "I mentioned to him," says sir Mordaunt, "what I was told by Mr. Reed, a farmer at Runcton, in this county, that he once received twenty pounds for four lasts of potatoes, the produce of one rood of old pasture land: he earthed them up three times, and had three layers of potatoes." The mangel wurzel was afterwards recommended by sir Mordaunt to sir Thomas Durrant, and to Mr. Coke, of Holkham, the latter of whom, he says, "has hitherto laughed at mangel wurzel, and cannot bear the taste of beet root; he will, nevertheless, sow some of it on his farm next year." Sir Mordaunt thus continues: "I sold this year [1814] three cwt. of my own growth of mangel wurzel to Messrs. Mackie, of the Norwich nursery, at 2s. 6d. per lb., part of 401 lbs. the produce of one rood of land." Dr. Lettsom sent also to sir Mordaunt Martin, in 1771, some seeds of true Turkey rhubarb. The latter gentleman also introduced saintfoin into this county, for which he says (*vide* Letters of Dr. Lettsom) he has been honoured with the title of Father of Saintfoin.

BURNHAM WESTGATE. Thirty-two miles. St. Mary. P. 937.—The church consisted of two portions; that of St. Mary belonged to the priory of Coxford, and that of St. Edmund, each valued at twelve marks. It has a nave, a north and south aisle, with a chancel. The steeple is at the west end of the church, and embattled; and under the battlements is the old cypher, or name of the Virgin, and

several small figures in niches. In the steeple are four bells. In this church is the effigy of a man of the name of Huntely, between his two wives. Here are the manors of Breccles, Reynham or Lexham Priors, with Polsted Hall.

Burnham Westgate, St. Edmund. John le Moyne was patron here about the time of Edward I. when a chaplain resided and served the cure. Burnham Westgate, or Market Burnham, stands near the sea, and carries on a good trade in corn, having the advantage of an harbour in a small river called the Burn. On the shore many mounds are still observed, supposed to have been Saxon or Danish tombs.

ROBERT BALE, a Norfolk man, was prior of a small monastery of White Friars, or Carmelites, at Burnham Westgate. He was in his youth entered among the Carmelites at Norwich, but spent most of his time among those at Oxford and Cambridge, for his improvement in divinity: at length he became prior of the Carmelites here, and was held in great veneration by all for his love of learning and learned men. He was assiduous in reading divinity and histories of all kinds, and for that end got together a considerable library of books, which he left to his house here. He wrote "*Annales perbreves ordinis Camelitarum, ab anno Mundi 3042*"; "*Historia Elæ Prophetæ*"; "*Officium Simonis Angli*"—i. e. Simon Stock, the most holy Carmelite of the brotherhood, who many years after his death was canonized, and several of his sermons were handed about among his order. He died in 1503, and was buried in this monastery.

Dr. THOMAS LUSHINGTON, rector of Burnham Westgate, was one of the greatest scholars of his time, and on that account preferred to a prebendary of Salisbury, king's chaplain, &c.: he was thought a little to favour Socinus; yet his books, of which he published several, shew no such thing. He wrote "*A Comment on the Galatians*"; "*Logica Analytica*"; "*The Resurrection rescued from the Soldiers' Calumnies*", &c.

NORTH CREAK. Thirty miles. The Virgin Mary. P. 618. Now accounted a part of this hundred, but was at the time of the grand survey a member of Gallow hundred. This town takes its name from its site on a small river, or creak, which runs through it and the town of South Creak. In the reign of Edward I. sir John de Creyk was lord and patron,

when there was another church also, called St. Michael on the Mount, in which there was service only once a week ; it was parochial, had a right of baptism, and was said to be the most ancient church.—Here are the manors of Creak, Walsingham Priory, Earl's Warren, and Earl of Clare.

Creak Abbey. In the year 1206 there was a church founded in a place called Lingerscroft, containing four hundred acres of ling, or heath, lying between Creak and Buraham, in the meadows, and called from thence St. Mary de Prates. In the reign of Henry II. there was mass said in this church, but sir Robert Norford, being constable of Dover castle, under Hubert de Burgh, chief justice of England, and obtaining a victory over the French at sea, who had designed to invade England—with the consent of Alice, his wife, built a chapel to St. Bartholomew, with an hospital for thirteen poor lay-brethren, four chaplains, and a master, or head. The walls of this abbey are still remaining, the choir is perfectly distinguishable, and the whole forms a fine venerable ruin. The abbey estate is now held of Christ's college, Cambridge, on a lease, renewable every seven years. The abbot and canons were of the order of St. Augustine. The brothers, on their admission, were made to promise chastity, and obedience to their master ; that none should have any property to himself ; and that a light should burn day and night in the church.

JOHN PEARSON, Pierson, or Poerson, a most learned English divine, and bishop of Chester, was the son of Mr. Robert Pearson, rector of Creak and Snoring, in Norfolk, by one of the daughters of Dr. Vaughan, bishop of London. He was born at Creak, or at Snoring, on the twenty-eighth of February, 1612-13 ; sent to Eton, and from thence to King's college, Cambridge. He was collated by bishop Davenant to the prebendary of Netherhaven, in the church of Sarum, 1639. In 1640 he was made chaplain to the lord keeper Finch, who gave him a living in Suffolk. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he became chaplain to George lord Goring, whom he attended to Exeter &c. ; and in 1643 was minister of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, and there preached those sermons which he framed afterwards into his most excellent Exposition of the Creed. In 1657 he and the learned Mr. Peter Gunning had a dispute with two papists. He was one of the learned divines appointed for

examining and revising the Common Prayer; and at length, in 1672, consecrated bishop of Chester, holding with it, in commendam, the archdeaconry of Surrey and the rectory of Wigan, in Lancashire. He died in 1686, and was buried in his own cathedral. Bishop Pearson published only a few things, but they are excellent in their kind, and shew a great deal of learning and judgment, particularly his "Vindication of St. Ignatius' Epistles." Some pieces of his were published after his death. As to his character—he was a very good preacher; a person of great judgment and general learning, particularly very accurate and exact in chronology; and thoroughly acquainted with the writings of the fathers and ecclesiastical history: to which Burnet adds, "that he was in all respects the greatest divine of the age; a man of great learning, strong reason, and of a clear judgment. He was a judicious and grave preacher, more instructive than effective, and a man of a spotless life and of an excellent temper." His Book of the Creed is among the best that our church has produced: "but," adds Burnet, "he was not active in his diocese, but too remiss and easy in his episcopal function, and was a much better divine than a bishop. He was a speaking instance of what a great man can fall to; for his memory went from him so entirely, that he became a child some time before he died."—*Biog. Brit.*

RICHARD PEARSON, a younger brother of the bishop, was born also at Creak, and educated at Eton school, from whence he was elected to King's college, Cambridge, in 1646; B. A. in 1650, and afterwards master and fellow. In 1659 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the rhetoric professorship of Gresham college; 1662, appointed under-keeper of the royal library, St. James's; 1667, law professor at Gresham college; and in 1669 he went out Dr. of civil law, at Cambridge, when the prince of Tuscany visited that university. He died at Cambridge, August 5, 1670. He was a most excellent scholar, a most admired Grecian, and a great traveller, and died, as was vulgarly reported, a Roman catholic. Richard Pearson was at one time librarian to sir John Cotton. See more of him in his Life, by A. Wood, and in the *Biog. Brit.* vol. II. p. 203.

SOUTH CREAK. Twenty-nine miles. The Virgin Mary. P. 728.—Here, towards the sea side, in all the neighbouring

villages, are cast up little hills, which Camden is of opinion were certainly the burying-places of the Danes and Saxons, after their engagements in these parts. In South Creak there is a very remarkable Saxon fortification, very large and extensive, which denotes the fields near Creak to have been a scene of war between those nations. The way that goes from it is to this day called Blood-gate, as a mark of great slaughter and shedding of blood. Around the field is also gathered great plenty of the herb *Ebutum*, which the inhabitants call Dane-blood, as if it were the produce of their blood spilt here. The Saxon fortification is about half a mile south-west of the church of South Creak, on the road to Siderstone and Houghton.—Here are Beaufort and Creak Abbey manors: the latter, on the dissolving of Creak abbey, was granted by Henry VII. to his mother, the lady Margaret, countess of Richmond, who granted it to Christ's college, Cambridge, where it still remains, as in Creak abbey.—Rose manor continued for a long series of years in the family of the Pepys; one of whom founded a library for the use of the master and fellows of Magdalen college, Cambridge, called to this day *Bibliotheca Pepysiana*.* Here is also Castleacre priory.

The Rev. SAMUEL VINCE, D.D. M.A. F.R.S. Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy in the university of Cambridge, archdeacon of Bedford, and rector of Kirkly, was vicar of South Creak. He was born of humble parents, at Fressingfield, Suffolk, but early evinced a strong predilection for mathematical studies, and died in 1821. See a list of his works in the *Bib. Brit.*

WATERDEN. Twenty-six miles. All Saints. P. 16.—So called from its site in a watery valley. From various possessors it came to the Holkham estate; and Lord Leicester died possessed of it in 1759.

* Samuel Pepys, esq. secretary to the admiralty, in the reign of Charles II. This gentleman, who was educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, to which he became so munificent a benefactor, was likewise president of the Royal Society, and author of a work considered of great national importance, called "The History of the Navy." He died in 1702, leaving by his will his curious collection of old English books and prints, together with money to construct an edifice to receive them. To describe this celebrated collection would far exceed the bounds of such a work as the present. The famous series of "Old English Ballads," began to be collected by Seiden, and continued down to the year 1700 by Mr. Pepys, constitutes the most remarkable article in the library, and was the principal source from which bishop Percy drew his "Reliques of English Poetry."—*History of Cambridge.*

HUNDRED AND A HALF OF CLACKCLOSE.*

THIS hundred and a half lies on the west part of the county of Norfolk, and adjoins the Isle of Ely. It is bounded on the N. by the hundred of Freebridge, Lynn, and Marshland; by South Greenhoe and Grimshoe on the E.; and by Cambridgeshire on the S. and W. In the third of Edward I. the jury found that it was valued, together with the lordship of Wimbotsham, Hilgay, and the market of Downham, at ten marks per annum; and that the abbot had the taking out and the return of all writs, &c., view of frank pledge, forfeitures, felons' goods, the leet, a gallows and a prison belonging to it, which was at Wimbotsham: and in the forty-first of Henry III. William Boiton, the king's justice, by the king's writ, made a gaol delivery of many robbers, &c. taken within and without the abbot's liberty. The hundred court and sheriff's turn was then held at Clackclose Hill, on the common of Stradsel. The half hundred, being separated from the hundred and vested in the crown, was granted in the seventh of Edward VI. to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, who conveyed it the next day to Edmund Beaupre, esq. of Outwell, to be held of the king in soccage, as part of the manor of East Greenwich, in Kent; and by the marriage of Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Edmund, by his second wife, came to sir Robert Bell, lord chief baron of the Exchequer, who was killed by a pestilential fume or vapour at Oxford assizes, in 1577, whose descendants enjoyed it, till Beaupre Bell, esq. on his death, about 1741, gave it by will to Elizabeth, his youngest sister, who, in 1742, married William Greaves, esq. of Fulborne, in Cambridgeshire, who became lord in her right. This gentleman added Beaupre Bell to his own name, and was commissary of the university of Cambridge. This half hundred extends itself into the Isle of Ely and the great

* In Domesday book this hundred and a half is written Clachelosa, Clacheslosa, and Clakeslosa, and is a compound of these three words—*Clas*, or *Clata*—*Chess*, or *Kess*, and *Less*. *Clas*, or *Clata*, and *Cley*, betoken a place surcharged with water: *Chess*, or *Kess*, is a place seated near some river, as Cheswick, or Keswick, in Norfolk, &c.

level of the fens, Wellney or Croft river, running through the towns of Upwell, Outwell, and Wellney, being the boundary of the county of Norfolk, with the Isle of Ely; the north side or part of the river being in Norfolk, and the south side in the Isle. The boundaries of this half hundred to the north, where it joined to Marshland (which belonged to the bishops of Ely), were in ancient days well known, and remain upon record; but through great length of time and other circumstances, they are at present doubtful. On the eighth of December, in the thirty-sixth of Charles II. a robbery being committed near Shouldham Thorp and Stradsæl, the townships of Upwell and Outwell refusing to pay their proportion as charged, a suit of law commenced, they pretending to be in the liberty of the half hundred; but, on a full hearing, it was decreed by sir John Atkins, lord chief baron, on the ninth of July, in the second of William and Mary, that they should forthwith pay their shares, being members and parts of the said hundred of Clackclose.

The hundred and a half of Clackclose is in extent from Setchy bridge, on the north, to the river Brandon or Little Ouse, fourteen miles; and from Upwell, on the west, to Shingham, eastward, fifteen miles and a half. A considerable proportion of the great Bedford level* extends into this hundred. The navigable rivers, Ouse, Brandon, Stoke, and Nene, and the old and new Bedford rivers, all unite here, by which channels an immense traffic is carried on between the port of Lynn Regis, and the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Northampton, Huntingdon, and Bedford. The upland parts of this hundred are bold,

* Francis, fourth earl of Bedford, displayed a character equally sagacious, enterprising, active, and resolute; and the first step which he made to display it was in the project for draining those fens, called, in honour of him, the Bedford Level, which extends into the counties of Northampton, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Lincoln. Of that stupendous work he was the principal undertaker, and on the first of September, 1630, articles were signed for the performance of it; and ninety-five thousand acres of the inundated land were allotted to him, and to the few whom his example had encouraged to take inferior shares in the enterprise, as the uncertain reward for their labours. In the autumn of 1637, the earl had expended on it the immense sum of £100,000.; and on the twelfth of October, in that year, it was adjudged at a session of sewers, held at Peterborough, that the work was defective, and the grant of land was reduced to forty thousand acres. He persisted, however, with unabated spirit, till the horrors which disfigured the latter years of Charles' reign; the undertaking was, however, resumed in 1649, by his son and successor, to whom, and those concerned with him, the ninety-five thousand acres were regranted in 1652. And on the second of March, it was decreed, at another session, held at Ely, that it had been at length completely accomplished. He died in May, 1641.—See *Sir William Dugdale's History of Embanking and Draining*.

fertile, and beautiful; and, notwithstanding the vapour which rises from the fens below, are esteemed healthy. It abounds in woods, seats, and large villages. The whole hundred and a half pays to the general rate of the county towards a levy, and constitutes the deanery of Fincham, in the archdeaconry of Norwich.

BARTON BENDISH. Thirty miles. All-Saints, St. Mary, and St. Andrew. P. 440.—Written Bertuna, in Domesday book; was called Berton by the Saxons, from its site by the hills; *bergh*, or *bar*, signifying a hill. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a single pile, built of flint stones, &c.; in length about fifty-three feet, in breadth nineteen; covered with reed, and has a square tower coped with freestone, with three bells; on the top or summit is a cup or cover with a weathercock. Over the entrance or arch of the porch, in a niche, stands a small figure of St. Andrew, with his shield, a saltire cross, in his right hand; and on the sides of this porch, are flint stones worked in saltire. The east window has been ornamented with painted glass; on the margin of it may be observed *leopard heads Or. jessant, fleur-de-lis*, the arms of Cantilupe. The chancel is paved with emblazoned tiles, about four inches square, with cinquefoils, mullets, lozenges and ermines, eagles and crescents: the chancel is about thirty-three feet long, and fifteen broad.—Eastmore belongs to this town. In the hamlet of Barton Eastmore was a chapel: in the deed this chapel is called the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, and was in the patronage of Dereham abbey; but in all the institution books at Norwich we find it called the Chapel of St. Mary, and not to be in the patronage of that abbey; so that, probably, the foundation was afterwards altered. At the suppression it was granted to sir Thomas Woodhouse, of Waxham, and turned into a farm-house, having some additional buildings. It is still called the chapel-house: part of the chapel still remains at the east end of the house, as appears by the old roof. St. Mary's church stands at the west end of the town; it was beat down by the fall of the tower in the reign of queen Anne, but was rebuilt with the old materials. It is a single pile, about twenty-four feet long, and fifteen broad, covered with reed, as is the chancel, which is twenty-two feet long, and fourteen broad,

without any tower. It appears, from a pension of six pounds per annum allowed to the parson of St. Mary's, at the dissolution, with many other such instances, that chauntry priests and other religious were not turned out to shift for themselves, but had pensions allowed them, and obtained benefices besides. The church of All-Saints stands between the churches of St. Mary and St. Andrew, in Barton, and is built of flint and boulder: it is an ancient pile, supported by buttresses of brick, of a body or aisle, in length forty-seven feet, breadth sixteen. The top is cambered and impannelled with wainscot, and covered with reed. Here seems, by the pillars, &c., to have been a little chapel on the north side. This body, or nave, is separated by a screen from the chancel, which is about thirty-one feet in length, and sixteen in breadth, and covered with thatch. In the north window are the arms of Lord Scales; and in the upper window, *S. sidi Caston*. Here were anciently the arms of Lord Bardolph, the earl of Clare, and burgh of Ulster. At the west end of the nave is a four-square tower of flint &c. and quoins of freestone embattled with brick. In this tower hang three large ancient bells with inscriptions. The town, about the year 1777, was inclosed by act of parliament; by this means the whole face of the country was much improved. Here are the manors of Lovell, Scales, Dereham, Abbots, Broomholm Priors,* Barton Burial, Brancaster, Curpell and Hern, East and Snore Halls, and Kirby Bedon. Bendish hall is a seat of sir J. Berney. bart.

BEACHAMWELL. Thirty-three miles. All-Saints, St. John, and St. Mary. P. 288.—Beachamwell was at the time of the grand survey two towns—Well and Beacham. This town is remarkable for an ancient Saxon dike, extending from it to the town of Narborough, dividing the hundred of Clackclose from that of South Greenhoe. The church of Beachamwell All-Saints, now in ruins, stood about a quarter of a mile south of the town, in a close near to Well hall. It was a single building of flint and boulder. On the west gable of the church were the arms of Athow, impaling Wingfield; and in the year 1612 the length of the

* Granted on the suppression to Cardinal Wolsey, and on his death to Christ Church, Cambridge.

church was about forty-two feet, and the breadth eighteen. On the north wall is an old enarched stone monument, wrought up with the wall, carved, and rising in the centre of the arch, with a floral pyramid, but no arms or inscription remaining. The chancel is about thirty-four feet in length, and has several inscriptions in memory of the Athows, the Wingfields, the earls of Arundel, Chester, Carlisle, &c. The lords of the manor of Well hall, having the privilege of burial in the chancel, were obliged, by immemorial custom, to keep in repair that part of the chancel to which their burial place belonged; and on the conveyance of the lordship to the late lords, this being contested and not set right in time, not only the chancel, but the whole church fell into ruin, and destroyed the monument to the memory of Thomas Athow, esq. serjeant at law, who repaired the church in 1612, after it had been useless many years. In the yard, near the church, was a good bell on the ground, with these arms—*ermine, three bells*, and this inscription, in old character—*Dulcis Melis sisto Campa Vocor Mick's July 17, 1721*. This church was consolidated with the churches of St. John and St. Mary, in Beachamwell. The church of St. John, now in ruins, stands on the north-west part of the township of Beachamwell; on the site of the church some poor people erected cottages. The church of St. Mary stands at the east end of the town: it has a nave with a south aisle annexed, and a chancel of flint and boulder. The nave is in length about twenty-four feet, in breadth twenty-six. On the pavement, near the east end, lies a gray marble, on which is a demi-portraiture of a priest, hands erect and conjoined; and on a brass plate, his name, *Jones Grimston*, &c. The nave is covered with reed, and has a porch, a weathercock, and one bell. The south aisle, which has been erected not many centuries, is covered with lead, and has served as a chapel for chauntry priests. On the pavement, before the east end, lies a gray marble, with a portrait of a priest vested for the altar, but the brasses are gone. The chancel is separated from the nave by an old wooden screen, and is about twenty-six feet in length and thirteen in breadth, covered with reed. In the upper south window are the figures of St. Augustine and St. Dunstan, painted on the glass. On the north side is a vestry, having a stone staircase, by which it appears here

was formerly a room over it, but the door is now taken away. Some years ago Mr. Ibbot, the rector, found under the pavement of the chancel two pieces of alabaster, about two feet each in length: one piece had the effigies of two persons taking down our Saviour from the cross, the Virgin and St. John standing by the cross; the other piece had the effigy of St. Peter with a key and a book in his hands: they had been curiously gilt and painted, were well carved, and were probably buried here about the time of the Reformation. Here was also a church, according to the general survey, in Well Hall manor; and the manors of Ashfield and Joice, with that of Cherville, are in this parish. At this place is the seat of John Motteux, esq.

Dr. BENJAMIN IBBOT, an ingenious and learned writer, was a native of this place. This judicious and useful preacher, the son of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Ibbot, vicar of Swaffham, and rector of Beachamwell, was born in 1680. He was admitted of Clare-hall, Cambridge, in 1695, under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Laughton, author of "Notes, &c. on Rohault's Philosophy". He took the degree of B.A. in 1699, removed to *Corpus Christi*, in 1700, was made scholar of that house, and at length obtained the patronage of archbishop Tension, to whom he became librarian and chaplain, &c. &c. In 1713-14, by the appointment of the archbishop, then the sole surviving trustee of the honourable Robert Boyle, he preached the course of sermons for the lecture founded by him, and desired in his last will that they should be printed. They bear evident marks of the solidity of his judgment, and are well adapted to his professed design of obviating, by just reasoning, the insidious suggestions and abusive censures of Collins, in his "Discourse on Free-thinking." In these sermons, the true notion of exercising private judgment and free-thinking in matters of religion is fairly and fully stated; the principal objections against it are answered; and the modern art of free-thinking, as treated by Collins, is ingeniously refuted. Dr. Ibbot published, also, "A Translation of Puffendorf, on the Relation between Church and State"; and in 1775 were published, "Thirty-six Discourses on Practical Subjects, with a Life of the Author, by Dr. Flexman", 2 vols. 8vo. Some Verses of his are in Dodsley's Collection, vol. v. He died at Camberwell, April 5, 1725, in the forty-sixth year of his age, to which place he had

retired for the purpose of recovering his health, injured by constant preaching. He was also rector of St. Paul's, Shadwell, and a prebendary of the collegiate church of Westminster, where he was buried.

BEXWELL. Thirty-five miles. St. Mary. P. 63.—Is nearly contiguous to West Dereham, and takes its name from a spring or well in the town, and a *beck* or run of water which has its rise from it, called, in the Saxon, *Bechesnuella*. In those times it was part of the monastery of Ely. Henry II. granted to William, bishop of Ely, among other privileges, a weekly market here on Thursday, and a fair to be held every year for three days, on Monday in Whitsun-week, and the two following days. In the sixth of Edward I. the bishop of Ely had the advowson of the church here. The church of Bexwell is built of rag or car stone, dug out of the neighbouring pits. It has a nave and chancel, both of equal height and breadth: at the west end stands a round tower, and on that an octangular one. The quoins of every angle are of freestone, and the upper part embattled, a work of later date, probably erected on the decay of the old round tower about 1517, when William Batchcroft, of this town, by his will, bequeathed "to the stepyl 14s. 4d." In this tower hangs one bell: the nave is about forty-six feet by nineteen. Here are inscriptions to the memory of the Bexwells, the Batchcrofts, &c.

BOUGHTON (or *Bucton*). Thirty-eight miles. All-Saints. P. 185.—Called Butchetuna, in Domesday, from a winding water or rivulet that divides it from Barton and Oxburgh, or from that large pond on the hill, in the centre of the town; and then consisted of two lordships, Overhall and Netherhall. The church is of flint and boulder. The nave is about thirty-six feet in length, and twenty-three in breadth, covered with thatch. At the west end stands a four-square tower, erected about 1416, when John Elvered, rector of Oxburgh, left by will 3s. 4d. to the new tower here, in which hang three bells. On the top of the spire was a cross, which, in 1644, was taken down, and the churchwarden then paid 3s. 4d. on that account, and charged it in his rates, as he did 6s. 8d. for one Gelly's taking a view (to break in pieces the saints in the windows) of the church,

and charged 2s. for going to Lynn *to take the covenant*. About this time, the rector had a manse and thirty acres of glebe; and the prior of Dunmow was patron. Here are Over and Nether halls.

CRIMPLESHAM. Thirty-eight miles. Virgin Mary. P. 279.—In Domesday book, Crepelesham. In 1608 the bishop of Ely presented to the rectory and vicarage, they being granted to that see, on the exchange of lands belonging to the crown, by act of parliament. After this we meet with no presentation, the great and small tithes being leased out by the bishop of Ely to his tenant. The church, now served by a stipendiary curate, is a single pile, built with a coarse stone found in the neighbourhood, with a square embattled tower, in which are five large bells. On the pavement of the church are stones, deprived of their brasses, which were probably belonging to the Derehams. Here are the manors of Stoke Clare Priory or College. The prior of Tunbridges, Crimpleshams, Talbets, Coldhams, and Weasenham manors.

Toimere was a town near Crimplesham: the site was in or near the closes, now called Great and Little Tormere. The town has been destroyed time immemorial.

DENVER. Forty miles. St. Mary. P. 770.—Called Danefielda, in Domesday. This town lies two miles to the left on the road to Lynn. The church consisted of two medieties, or rectories; one called St. Michael's, or West-hall mediety, the other, St. Peter's, or East-hall mediety. It is a single pile, built of rag stone, out of the neighbouring pits, camerated with panels of wood, and covered with reed. At the west end is a four-square tower, and upon that an octangular spire of wood, with five bells; against the north wall is an achievement, with the arms of the professors of physic in the university of Cambridge, and of Caius college, impaling Brady. On the pavement is a black marble grave-stone with the said arms, and "*Depositum Roberti Brady, M. D. serenissimis principibus Carolo et Jacobo 2 dis medici ordinarii, regii apud Cantabr. medicinæ professoris, collegii de Gonville et Caius 40, circiter annos custodis vigilantissimi at benefactoris munificentissimi, qui postquam rem medicam et historicam summâ diligentia et fide, tam*

praxi, quam scriptis feliciter exornaverat apud suos *Dentenses* ubi primum hauserat spiritum, ultimum clausit diem. Aug. 19, A. D. 1700, ætat. suæ 73."

ROBERT BRADY, a noted historian and physician, a native of this county, was, of Caius college, Cambridge, Bachelor of physic, Doctor of that faculty, master of his college in 1660, and afterwards, keeper of the records in the tower. In 1681 he was chosen one of the representatives for the university of Cambridge. He was likewise physician in ordinary to the king, and one of the persons who gave in their depositions concerning the birth of the pretended prince of Wales. He died in 1700. Brady was an accurate writer, and a curious and diligent searcher into our ancient records; but his impartiality has been called in question, particularly by those who contend for the higher antiquity of parliaments, and a larger proportion of popular influence in the constitution. Tyrrell wrote his "General History of England" in opposition to that of Brady. Dr. Gilbert Stewart, who hated all Scotch historians, except himself, maintains, that Hume executed his history on Brady's principles, but allows Brady to possess an excellent understanding and admirable quickness. Dr. Stewart asserts also that he was the slave of a faction. Dr. Brady was the author of "A Letter on the Influence of Air" &c.; but his largest and most considerable performance was "An Introduction to the Old English History", in which he advances these propositions: "1. That the representatives of the Commons in parliament were not introduced till the forty-ninth of Henry III. 2. That William of Normandy made an absolute conquest of the nation. 3. That the succession to the crown of England is hereditary, not elective." He also wrote "A compleat History of England, from the first Entrance of the Romans to the End of Richard II."; "An Answer to 'Petyt on Parliaments'"; and "A Treatise of Cities and Burghs. 1640", folio, reprinted in 1704. Dr. Brady gave a considerable paternal estate, in this parish, to Caius college, and £500. towards the buying of a perpetual advowson.

DEREHAM (WEST). Thirty-eight miles. St. Andrew. P. 520.—Here is Curple or Pentney Priory, and Timworth manors. These lordships being united, and belonging to the abbot and convent of West Dereham, came to the crown

on its dissolution, and so remained till granted to sir Thomas Lovel, of East Harling, in the first and second of Philip and Mary. The site of the abbey was granted to the Derehams, &c. The family of De Dereham is of great antiquity: Richard, Nicholas, and Elias de Dereham were brothers, and witnesses to Hubert, the archbishop's, foundation deed of the abbey of West Dereham; and from this Nicholas, the family is said to have descended. Thomas de Dereham, esq. lord of Crimplesham, was an eminent lawyer. In the fifth of Henry IV. and in the seventh of Henry VI. he was justice of gaol delivery of East Dereham. Sir Richard Dereham succeeded to this estate in 1682: he wasted his money in foreign parts, so that his estate was conveyed to his cousin, sir Thomas Dereham. Dereham abbey is nearly a mile south of the parish church. The old gate-house or tower is still standing and entire, and seems to have been built in the reign of Henry VI.: it is of brick, embattled, at each corner rises an octangular tower, with quoins of freestone, and over the arch of the gate is a *shield azure, three bucks' heads cabosed, Or.*: the buck's head in base was pierced with a crosier-staff, and was the arms of the abbey. This staff has been cut out some time past, but in the bow window of the room over the arch, it still stands, painted in the glass. The common seal of the abbey, was, in 1429, of an oblong form, and red wax—the Virgin Mary standing under an arch, holding in her arms the child Jesus; over her head, a star; and on each side of her, an angel with a palm branch; the legend—*Sigillum abbatis et conventus Sec. Marie de Derham*. On each side of this elegant gate or tower, adjoining to it, sir Thomas Dereham, the envoy to the duke of Tuscany, in 1697, built a long, stately, and lofty wing, with a quadrangle and a cloister on the south side, containing many grand rooms, galleries, &c.: these were fitted up in the Italian style. In a wainscotted parlour are the arms of Dereham, Vere Goddard, Denver, Anderton, Fincham, Audley, Lovel, Catlyn, Repps, Guybon, Carville, Hamersley, Montford, Gawsel, Pratt, Heath, Penniston, Painell, Scott, Booth, Haltoft, and Bennet. This magnificent seat became the residence of the earl of Montrath.

In this parish, south of the town, near the fens, is a farm house, called Barsale, accounted formerly a lordship.

The town takes its name from the British word, *Dur-water*, being near the fens, and the river Wissey. Thus, Durham, Derby, &c. There were two churches in this town, St. Andrew and St. Peter: the former of these is the one now standing, and west of this church is the churchyard; the site of that of St. Peter may be perceived. In a small panel, on the summit of the present church, is the portraiture of St. Andrew painted on the glass. The church is a single pile, built of flint and other stone, in length about fifty-two feet and in breadth about twenty; with a chancel thirty-three feet long and twenty broad, covered with thatch. At the west end of the church is a large round tower of stone found in the neighbouring pits, called rag stone; and on that, on the decay of the old tower in the reign of Henry VI. was raised an octangular one of brick embattled, and coped with freestone. On the summit is a cap or cover, with a weathercock: the tower has four large modern bells. Against the north wall of the chancel is a neat marble monument to the memory of Robert Dereham, esq., who, it is said, left £3. per annum to West Dereham, and £2. per annum to Crimplesham poor, which was paid till sir Thomas Dereham, who rebuilt the abbey, refused to pay it. Against the same wall is a beautiful monument of marble, worked at Florence, with a shield, Dereham impaling Vere Goddard &c. Against the south wall of the chancel, inclosed in iron rails, is a monument of marble and alabaster rising to the top of the wall: on the summit is *gules a chevron between three mullets, Or.*; the crest, *a hawk on the lure* for Soame: on the cornice, a Cupid mourning, with two lamps. On a base of veined marble, stands the figure, in alabaster, of Col. Soame in armour, "the workmanship of an eminent Italian carver, from a curious picture." On the pedestal is the following inscription:—

"In a vault near this place lies the body of the honourable colonel Edmund Soame, of Derham Grange, in this parish, son of Edmund Soame, of London, merchant, and Mary, his wife; which Edmund was one of the sons of sir William Soame, of Thurlow hall, in Suffolk, and she the daughter of Simon Middleton, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, esquire. In the reign of King William and Queen Mary he went a volunteer into the wars of Ireland, and to their majesties' and country's services dedicated the revenues of a plentiful estate which he inherited, and having a captain's commission given

him behaved himself in all the wars, during the reign of that king, with such eminent courage and fidelity, that when Queen Anne came to the crown, her majesty first rewarded him with a lieutenant-colonel's commission, and afterwards with the command of a regiment; and being by his sovereign sent on an expedition into Spain, he died as he was going, at Torbay, in Devonshire, September 8, 1706, in the 38th year of his age; being thus immaturity cut off when he was in pursuit of, and ready to be rewarded with, the highest military honours. In the time of peace, and during the recess of arms, he was several years a representative in parliament for the ancient borough of Thetford, in this county, where he approved himself to be as true and faithful a patriot in the senate-house as he was a brave and honourable commander in the field."

In the same vault lies the body of his only sister, Margaret Green, who died August 10, 1710, relict of Giles Green, esq. according to her desire, she was buried between her husband and her brother; and in her last will requested her executrix to erect this monument.

William and John Milsop, in 1660, gave each £20. with which a town close, in Whintoft Field, was purchased, containing two acres and a half, which let at two pounds per annum, and was given to the poor. Gregory Lovel, esq. gave by will £500. with which land was bought, at Upwell, in this hundred, let at about thirty pounds per annum; he appointed a sermon to be preached in this church on Lady-day, Midsummer, and St. Thomas' day, by the curate of the parish, and 40s. for each sermon, to be paid to him; the rest to the most necessitous poor.

In 1706 Mrs. Green, of Dereham Grange, gave a large silver flagon, and inclosed the communion table with decent rails and banisters.

West Dereham abbey was founded in the reign of Henry II. by Hubert Walter, then dean of York (1163). It was dedicated to God and the Virgin Mary, for regular canons of the premonstratensian order, who were to pray for his own soul, the souls of his father and mother, Ralph de Glanville, justiciary of England (*who had the care of his education*), and Berta, his wife.

HUBERT WALTER was a native of this town, and bred up under the famous lord chief justice Glanville. He was the son of Hervey Walter, brother of Theobald Walter, chief butler of Ireland, from whom the noble family of Butler, duke of Ormond, is descended. The first pre-ferment in the church we find him possessed of, was a

fourth part or portion of the church of Felmingham, in this county. After this, he was dean of York, one of the barons of the Exchequer, bishop of Salisbury, and archbishop of Canterbury's legate to the pope, lord chancellor, and chief justice of England: no clergyman before or after him had so great a power and authority, and no man ever used it with greater prudence and moderation. He was prime minister to the kings Richard I. and John: from the latter he had a grant of the custody of the castle and forest of Windsor. In the first of king John was granted to the abbot and convent of West Dereham a weekly market, on Wednesday, and an annual fair for four days; viz. on St. Matthew's and the three following days, with toll, stallage, and all liberties belonging to a market and fair; dated at Westminster, June 10. John gave also many other grants and privileges to this abbey. Sir William Howard, the famous judge, ancestor of the dukes of Norfolk, among many other grants, gave lands in Terrington and Tilney to this abbey, in the twenty-ninth of Edward I. In the reign of Henry III. the seal of the abbey was *a dexter-hand holding a crozier erect*; alluding probably to their founder, Hubert Walter. In the fourteenth of Henry VIII. the bailiff of the bishop of Ely had orders to distrain on the abbot of West Dereham, Paul de Tilney, holding a fishery at March, in the Isle of Ely, by knight's service of that bishop; five pounds being then due, and two shillings for relief. At the dissolution he surrendered the abbey, obtained a pension from the crown of £66. 13s. 4d. per annum, and in 1544 was instituted rector of Boughton: he died in 1548. At the dissolution several of the canons of this house were found guilty of the most shameful incontinence.

The very extensive town of West Dereham is situate between the turnpike-road leading from Lynn to Newmarket and the marsh grounds. The church stands on an eminence which commands a vast prospect over the level of fens into Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, and the magnificent seat called Dereham Abbey, is beautifully environed with wood and water; it is four miles from Downham, twelve from Lynn Regis, and three from Stoke Ferry.

Died, at Rome, in 1793, sir THOMAS DEREHAM, of Dereham Abbey, bart., and buried in the church of St. Thomas, belonging to the English nation. He was son of

sir Richard Dereham, by lady Villers, eldest daughter of viscount Purbeck; and was educated at the court of the late duke of Tuscany. Besides a fine picture to the chevalier de St. George, and other legacies, he left a considerable sum to the college *De Propaganda*, for two English students to go as missionaries to England. *Gents' Mag.*—In January, 1813, died, at West Dereham, Mr. T. Armstrong, in the 101st year of his age. He was for upwards of thirty years clerk of the parish.

DOWNHAM. Forty-two miles. St. Edmund. P. 2044.—Here are the manors of the abbot of Ramsey, Ingoldesthorpe, and Bardolph. This town is written Duncham in Domesday book, and by old writers is called Downham Market, and Downham Hithe. Sir H. Spelman says that the market was of great antiquity, being confirmed by Edward the Confessor. The principal manor here, with the whole hundred; was given by king Edgar to Ramsay abbey, in Huntingdonshire. By Henry III. the abbot was invested with authority to try and execute malefactors, at "his gallows of Downham." The town is seated on a hill to the east of the Ouse, over which and the fens it has an extensive prospect, and takes its name from its site, a *ham*, or dwelling, on a *dun*, *down*, or hill. Downham is an agreeable town, remarkably pleasant and healthy, well paved, has a good market on Saturdays and Mondays, is well supplied with fish and fowl from the neighbouring fens, and has a stone bridge over the Ouse, with a turnpike leading to Outwell, Wisbech, &c. The Ouse receives the waters of the Cam at Danver sluices (a noble piece of stone-work), and those of the Nyne at Salter's Load sluice, after which it empties itself into the German sea, at Lynn. It is recorded, by Hollinshed, that in 1668 seventeen monstrous fishes, measuring from twenty to twenty-seven feet in length, were caught at Ouse or Downham bridge. The soil in the neighbourhood of this town, except the parts lying near the marshes, is in part light sand, and in part clay; and the sand pits have beautiful veins of different colours. Here are bowling-greens for the use of the inhabitants. The post-office shuts at three o'clock. Near to the bridge was a market kept for butter, every Monday, where, in the height of the summer and spring, some thousands of firkins were annually bought by factors and sent by

water to Cambridge, and from thence to London by land carriage; and this Downham butter is there called *Cambridge butter*. But this article is now taken for sale to Swaffham. It is said, from good authority, that 90,000 firkins have gone from hence in one year by water to London, *via Cambridge*.—*Gough's Camden*, vol. II. p. 116.

A descendant of lord Bardolph, in the thirty-second of Henry VI. leased the bridge here at a rent of 13s. 4d. per annum, the parties being obliged to keep it in repair, and to take the accustomed tolls, from which all the tenants, farmers, residents, &c. of the said lord of the manor of Stow Bardolph were exempt. Dr. Badgcroft, master of Caius college, Cambridge, left by will £100. to this town to clothe the poor, provide fuel, &c. with which land is purchased. The church, is a neat building, situate on a rising ground, the ascent to which, on the north-west, is by a flight of brick steps, and on the south by a gradual rising, and is ornamented with a row of lime trees,—consists of a nave, a north and south aisle, built of rag stone and covered with lead; at the west end stands a low four-square tower, embattled, and with buttresses, quoins, &c. of freestone; upon this is erected a small spire of wood covered with lead, in which are five bells. The vault of the nave is supported by pillars, forming ten arches; the roof is of oak; and at the west end is a neat gallery veneered. Here is an ancient octangular font, with a shield on each angle, viz. *two arrows in saltire, with a crown over them*, to set forth the shield of St. Edmund; *three escallops*, St. James; *a cross*, St. George; *two swords in saltire*, St. Paul; *a saltire*, St. Andrew; *two keys in saltire*, St. Peter; *a cross, with two spears in saltire, with a crown of thorns on the head of the cross*, our Saviour's shield; the other is obscure. In the nave hangs on a piece of iron-work a glass or chrystal branch with eight sockets. This nave is in length about sixty-two feet, and in breadth, with the two aisles, about forty-five. The chancel is cambrated and covered with reed; it is in length about thirty-four, and in breadth about sixteen feet. Against the north wall is a stone with this inscription:

“RADULPHUS HARE, Baron, hujus tecti materiam ex pio erga Deum nec minus benevolo, erga-rectorem affectu libert suppeditavit anno Dom. 1702.”

Contiguous to the church were formerly some monastic

buildings, particularly a priory of Benedictine monks. Downham is twelve miles from Lynn, thirty-five from Cambridge, thirteen from Wisbech, and fourteen from Swaffham. Near the foot of the bridge, opposite to Downham, stood an old hermitage, or cell, probably founded by lord Bardolph. The fairs are held on February 3, May 8, and November 13. Died, at Downham, in May, 1807, in consequence of excessive drinking, Martin King, some time *boots* at the Castle inn, Downham. He was under four feet in height, and was formerly shewn as a dwarf.

ZACHARY CLARKE, one of the people called Quakers, died at Downham, in August, 1815. He established a free-school on Dr. Bell's system, and annually distributed provisions, money, and firing to the poor of Downham and two or three neighbouring villages;—indeed his whole life seems to have been spent in relieving the distresses of his fellow-creatures. Observing that various charitable donations were often misapplied, he, at a very great expense, collected and printed “An Account of the different Charities belonging to the Poor, in the County of Norfolk.” 1812, 7s. 8vo. By his exertions many legacies that had been improperly applied, or entirely neglected, have been recovered and distributed agreeably to the wills of the donors.

FINCHAM. Thirty-seven miles. St. Martin and St. Michael. P. 708.—In Domesday-book, Phincham; it takes its name from being seated in low meadows—hence *Finch*-ley, *Finchin*-field, &c. Here are the manors of Comb, Bonefield, Newland, Newhall, Neleshall, Fareswell, Curple, Grandcourt and Talbot, Littlewell, Fincham, Burnham or Bronham, Brothers, and Bainard Halls.—Fincham St. Martin's is a large, regular, well-built church, of flint, boulder, &c.; at the west end of the nave is a very lofty four-square tower of flint, with quoins and battlements of freestone neatly worked on the buttresses; and also on the embattlements may be seen the arms of Fincham, the founders or benefactors of this pile. In the tower hang four bells; on the least is this inscription, “*Sancta Maria ora pro nobis*”; and on the tenor, “*Viventis misere Pater Omnipotens miserere.*” The latter bell was used on the death of any person, and called the *soul peal* or *passing bell*. The roof of this church is of good oak, supported by principals, on the heads of which are

angels, and monks in their cowls and habits, but with faces of dæmons and furies. The vault of the nave is supported by ten arches, five on each side, with a like number of windows over them. The body of the nave is ornamented with emblematical designs of the date of the church. The nave is in length eighty-three feet by forty-three, including aisles. On one of the gravestones is the portraiture of a woman in her shroud with her hands across, but the legend has vanished. On another stone is an effigy of a woman in her shroud, the legend remaining; by the incision of the stone it appears that here was also the portraiture of a man in his shroud, between his two wives; part of the figure of the other woman was preserved in the chest. Here were also several shields, brasses, &c. which are now gone. Blomefield mentions, "The large stone font,"* which stands at the west end of the nave, with a four-square bason of a yard square. On the south side or square are the figures of three men, under three arches of stone, in a very rude and antique dress: on the west side is something resembling a crib or manger and a child therein, over that two heads (like oxen) but broken, also above them something like a star, to set forth the Birth of our Saviour and the Wise Men with their offerings; on this square are also two figures, one much broken, the other like an ancient druid, probably to represent John the Baptist: on the north side is the figure of a bishop in his robes, with a mitre and crosier staff, and is likely to represent St. Augustine, the apostle of the English; the second figure is like that of a priest in a pulpit or desk, and the third figure is obscure: on the east side is Adam and Eve, and another figure *not to be seen*!—the font here is joined to a pillar." Thus Mr. Blomefield; but this description, says Mr. Gough, is erroneous. "The figures on the south side may not be easily explained, unless we suppose the middle one, on the west, represents Christ's Resurrection, and then these three figures will be the soldiers, guarding the sepulchre. What Blomefield takes for the manger oxen's heads, and star, is now too indistinct; but it is not improbable that the history of our Saviour's birth, baptism, and resurrection, might be introduced on this font, in contrast with the Fall exhibited on the east side, where the

* See a plate of it in the *Archæologia*.

blank space may have contained the tree and serpent. The north face clearly exhibits the Baptism of Christ and the descent of the dove over him; the bishop at one side may be St. Nicholas, the patron of children, and the figure on the other, St. John the Baptist. This font has evidently been raised on a more modern pedestal. The next variation I take to be the hexagonal or octangular form, on a shaft of the like shape, the upper part divided into compartments, adorned with quatrefoils filled with coats of armour, initials, roses, emblems of the Trinity, instruments of the passion, merchants' marks, busts of angels, symbols of the evangelists, and other devices; and the lower part or shaft, with apostles or saints in niches." *Archæologia*, vol. x. p. 190. At the east end of the south aisle, is an ascent to an altar; and in the east window is the effigy of some abbess or saint, with her crosier staff and crown. The east end of the north aisle is similarly constructed and embellished; and in the east window, when Blomefield wrote his account, were the effigies of Mary, surnamed Salome, the wife of Zebedee, with her two little children by her side, St. John and St. James; John in a blue gown, bearing in his hand a cup with a dragon issuing out of it, and James in a green gown, with an escallop shell in his hand. The chancel is divided from the nave by a screen, over which are painted the Commandments and the king's arms. The chancel is thirty-one feet in length by nineteen. On the pulpit is painted, "Gregory Watson, servant to the right worshipful sir Francis Gawdye, knt., made this at his own charge, anno Domini 1604." On the north side of the chancel is a vestry covered with lead, and in the wall a niche. On the tenth of October, 1350, this church was appropriated by the bishop of Norwich to the monastery of Shouldam, and a vicarage was settled: the vicar was to have a convenient dwelling and ten pounds per annum; the bishop of Norwich to nominate and to have a pension of twenty-four shillings per annum, and the prior was to present the vicar: the latter was taxed at seven marks and a half per annum, and the prior and convent, for their tenths, 29s. 4d. per annum. In 1354 William, bishop of Norwich, appropriated the altarage, the tithes of hay, wool, milk, flax, and hemp, chickens, colts, lambs, pigs, &c., and one hundred shillings per annum, to the vicar.

The town of Fincham was inclosed by act of parliament about the year 1774, being one of the first of the inclosed towns in this hundred, and is stated to have been very signally improved thereby; for, in 1781, the rents of the different owners were nearly doubled, the small cottages received a great addition of land, and the growth of turnips and clover, which were never cultivated before, employed all the hands which before were obliged to resort to other towns for a living. The town of Fincham is situated on the turnpike-road leading from Swaffham, seven miles and a half, to Downham five and a half, and is a place of some traffic. The deanery of Fincham is in the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich. The deans were always collated by the bishops of that see—the last dean occurs in 1518. This town gives name to a deanery, called from it the deanery of Fincham, which includes the whole hundred and a half of Clackclose. A mansion, now occupied as a farm-house in this parish, built about the reign of Edward IV., exhibits an early specimen of the revived Grecian style in domestic architecture, in a circular entrance to the hall, which entrance has pillars of the Ionic order, bearing some resemblance to the gateway of Caius College, Cambridge. The Rev. Robert Forby, M. A., rector of Fincham, was the author of "A Letter to the Bishop of Norwich, on some Passages in the Reports of two Speeches said to have been addressed by his Lordship to the Church Missionary Association and the Bible Society". 1815. 8vo.

FODDERSTON (or *Foston*).—A small village on the London road to Lynn, called Foston Gap: written Fodeston and Fodesthorpe in Domesday-book. The chief lordship was in the church of Ely. Resisting the claim of one of the Conqueror's lords, the church maintained her right, and the prior of Ely was lord, and so continued to the dissolution, when it was granted to the dean and chapter of Ely, where it continues. Here was formerly a church, of which there are not now any remains: it was a rectory, dedicated to St. Peter, and situate close on the west side of the turnpike-road, near the ninety-fifth milestone from London.

FORDHAM. Thirty-six miles. St. Mary. P. 136.—

This village, two miles from Denver, lies east of the great Ouse, and north of the river Wissey. Here is a causeway over the fenny ground to Hilgay, often overflowed, but fordable, from which the village probably took its name. The old church was a small pile, which falling down was rebuilt in 1730. This town lies on the turnpike-road from Downham and Lynn to Ely, Cambridge, and London.

Snorehall was a village in the Confessor's time, nothing of which now remains but part of an old hall, now a farmhouse, east of Fordham.

HILGAY (*Hilgey* or *Helgay*). Forty-two miles. All Saints. P. 968.—A village on a hill, surrounded with water and fens, on the south side of the river Wissey, near its fall into the Ouse. The church consists of two aisles, covered with lead, and a tower, built at the west end of rag-stone, in which are five bells. Against the wall of the south aisle is a mural monument, with the small effigies of a man, his wife, and child, all on their knees, with a desk before them, inscribed to the memory of Henry Howe and his wife, 1592 and 4. The roof of the south aisle has been curiously painted with the arms of many benefactors. In the north aisle, in a window, was the portraiture of a knight in armour, kneeling, with the arms of Kerdiston, and that of his lady, with an *orate* for them. The village of Hilgay stands on an eminence by the great level, called Bedford level: the turnpike-road from Lynn to Cambridge runs through the town.—Here are the manors of Wood Hall, Massingham or Curteys, and Modeney priory; the former was in the possession of the Wrays, and of a daughter of the celebrated Jeremy Taylor.

MARHAM (*alias* CHERRY MARHAM). Thirty-four miles. Holy Trinity. P. 678.—So called from a large marsh or moor near it, which, being often overflowed, gives it the appearance of a *mere*. At the grand survey, this village appears to have been the capital lordship of the church of Ely. The abbey manor here was held by the earls Warren, of the same church; and in the first of king John, there was a suit between the bishop of Ely, and Hamlin Plantagenet, earl of Warren, when the latter acknowledged it to belong to the see of Ely; and the bishop granted the

earl and his heirs to hold it of that see. The produce of it was set apart as a farm, and appointed for the entertainment of strangers. There were formerly two churches at Marham—one dedicated to St. Andrew, the other to the Holy Trinity; the last is still standing, and has a nave with a south aisle, and a chancel, of rag-stone, with a lofty square tower of flint stones. At the east end of the nave lie several marble gravestones for the Shouldhams, &c.; their inscriptions, shields of brass, &c. are all gone. At the east end of the south aisle, is a large altar tomb, with the statue of a man in complete armour, *a lion couchant*, at his feet, and also an effigy of his wife—both are of chalk stone, painted over, with an inscription to the memory of John Steward and his wife, 1604. Sir Robert Steward, of this family, is said to have encountered a lion in France, and his sword being broken in the engagement, he seized on a staff, and with that slew the savage beast, for which action the French king gave him the bearing of the lion and ragged staff.* The church of St. Andrew stood in the close, near to the vicar's house, the site of which is still to be seen by the wall of flint in some places. It was standing in 1428. Sir Ralph Hare, Knight of the Bath, presented it to the rectories of this church in 1615; and gave to the masters, fellows, and scholars, of St. John's college, Cambridge, and their successors, all the rectory, parsonage, and church of Marham, in this county, with all its rights, &c., glebe lands, tithes of corn and hay, and advowson of the vicarage: the masters and fellows to employ the profits for three years, for the new erecting a spacious library there, and the over-plus money to go towards the maintenance of thirty of the poorest and best-disposed scholars; the bequest is dated April 13, 1623. In the field of Marham, east of the vicar's house, is Chapel hill, and a clay pit, where a hermit had his station. The chapel was dedicated to St. Guthlake. —This village contains between four and five thousand acres of land, of which nearly one half consists of commons and fold-course lands; is remarkable for its produce, and for plenty of game; and the smee the or fold-course is perhaps the largest and finest piece of grass turf in the county. In the Houghton sporting season, the two first weeks of

* See *Archæologia*, vol. iv. p. 176, with a plate.

February and November, considerable matches, for running with greyhounds of the most excellent breed, are made by the sporting gentlemen of this county. The hares are also the strongest and best runners in the kingdom; and the lords of the manors, by special order, prohibit coursing and hare hunting at these two seasons of the year.—Here are the manors of the Abbey, Belets and Denhams, Shouldhams;* Westacre priory, Old hall, and the abbey and nunnery of Mareham: this latter stood a little westward of the present church of Mareham (the common way or road only being between them), in a large pasture close, inclosed with walls of clunch, or chalk-stone. In the said close is a farmhouse with large barns, built probably out of the ruins of the abbey. The most remarkable building now remaining is a very lofty wall of clunch-stone, running east and west, in length about seventy-three feet; this was the south wall of the church or chapel of the said abbey; near the summit of this wall were four oval windows. The whole length of the chapel was about ninety-nine feet, the breadth, about thirty.

RYSTON. Thirty-eight miles. St. Michael. P. 25.—Called also *West Ryston*. The church stands in a field by itself, about a quarter of a mile from Ryston hall, is a single pile, and has a small four-square tower. On the pavement lies a marble stone, to the memory of sir Roger Pratt, who died in 1684; and against the north wall an altar monument, on which lies the statue of a lady at full length, in a recumbent posture, supporting her head with her right hand, which rests on a cushion. The body of the monument is ornamented with flowers, fruit, &c., and is to the memory of lady Pratt, whose first husband was sir Roger Pratt. Ryston is a depopulated village. *Ris* gives name to many towns; as Risby, in Suffolk, Yorkshire, &c.—Ryston hall, the residence of Edward Roger Pratt, esq., is a handsome modern-built house, situated in a park, beautifully disposed with plantations. Here is West Ryston manor and Walpole hall.

* In the third of Edward I. sir William Belet, as lord, claimed to have the assize &c. of his tenants, and "to have built a castle to the king's prejudice, and that of his castle at Norwich; and that if a war should happen (which God forbid) the king's enemies might have reception, and destroy the country and the neighbouring religious houses." After this, sir Ingelram Belet was lord; he was knighted in the thirty-fourth of Edward I., at Westminster, with Edward, the king's son, by *bathing*!

ROXHAM. Thirty-six miles. P. 40.—(Rochesham, in Domesday-book). A little village or hamlet. Here was probably a church or chapel, Ryston ~~cum~~ Roxham being mentioned as part of the revenues of the see of Norwich. Here is Walpole hall.

RUNCTON (SOUTH), or *Rungton*. Thirty-eight miles. St. Andrew. P. 123. This village is sometimes called *Runcton Holme*.—The abbot of Bury and his tenants had a discharge from contributing to the repairs of the gutters, banks, &c., between Gering's dam and Fleming's hithe, in Watlington, as he and his tenants of Runcton had no lands, tenements, or commonage, in Watlington; dated Dec. 10, anno 24, Edward III. At the dissolution of the abbey of Bury, it remained in the crown till Philip and Mary, who, in the fourth and fifth years of their reign, granted it to John Caius, doctor of physic, and it was given by him to Caius college, Cambridge, in which house it still continues. The church was a rectory in the patronage of the abbot of Bury, and consists of a nave and chancel; at the west end, near a window of the gable (there being no tower), hangs a small bell. Here are inscriptions to the memories of the Neves, the Edgars, &c. Edmund Habirgent, rector of Runcton, bequeathed to the church of Runcton Holme twenty shillings; to the chapel of Holme, twenty shillings; to the chapel of Watlington, twenty shillings; and gave a purple cloth for a covering of the sepulchre of our Lord.

The village of Runcton lies on the road leading from Downham to Lynn; and the church, which stands on an eminence, is ruinous. Here is a ruin, which presents the semicircular east end of an ancient Saxon church; and is believed to be the remains of one given by St. Edmund, in the reign of Canute.

HOLME. Thirty-eight miles. St. James. P. 198.—A hamlet belonging to Runcton, and to the lordship of the abbot of Bury, and takes its name from its low and moist situation. The chapel of Holme has at the east end of the nave a marble gravestone, but the brasses are gone; it was probably to the memory of Lawrence Trusbatt, esq. This chapel had anciently the privilege of burial and baptism. The image of St. Christopher in this chapel is mentioned in

1442. Here are inscriptions to the memories of Webb, Jenkins, &c. Holme churchyard is surrounded by the common, and is within a mile of the Ouse. Being annexed to South Runcton, it has the same patron and rector.—Here is Titlesale manor.

SHOULDHAM. Thirty-six miles. All Saints. P. 679.—So called from a little shallow stream of water which runs through the town. In Domesday-book it is written Sculdcham. *Shouldham All Saints.* At this time there is but one church standing, it is at the east end of the town, in a field; on the body of it are two ovals,—in one a dove was painted, and in the other, I. H. S. In the window are some remains of a shield, Weasenham. On the south side is a chapel, dedicated probably to the Virgin Mary. On the top of the west wall of the churchyard lie several large gravestones; on these are the ensignia of a knight templar,—the cross *pattee* on the head of a staff.

The site of *St. Margaret's* church is now unknown; it was standing in 1519.

The town of Shouldham is situate about a mile east of the turnpike-road, and is very populous and extensive. The country round is very open, and, excepting the marsh grounds, of a light but fertile soil. In some old writings the town is called Market Shouldham; and there was a considerable grammar school here. In 1462 the bishop granted to John Elvedon, L. L. B. the mastership of it. Here are two fairs kept yearly for horses, cows, &c., on September 8th and Michaelmas Day (O.S.), i. e. September 19th, and October 10th (N.S.). Here are the manors of Shouldham Priory, Trusbutts, and Colts. In 1413 John Shouldham, esq. was lord of this last-mentioned manor, and performed homage to the prior in the chapter-house of the priory, on the Sunday before the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, in these words: "Here I become yeoman from this time forth, and truth shall you bear, and never arm against you in land of peace nor of war for lands and tenements which I claim to hold of you by knight's service: So help me God, and holy Dom." This John was one of those gentlemen of ancient coat armour who were returned to serve Henry V. in his wars, in the seventh year of his reign.

Shouldham Priory was founded by Jeffery Fitzpiers, earl

of Essex, and dedicated to the Holy Cross and the Blessed Virgin. He was a person of great power and authority, and chief justiciary of England. His death, which took place in 1212, was said to have been a general loss to the whole nation: he gave to this priory, in pure alms, to find lights in the church of the priory, and wine to consecrate the Body and Blood of our Saviour, twelve shops with rooms over them, in the parish of St. Mary of Colechurch, in London. The priory of Shouldham was of the order of St. Gilbert. This GILBERT was born at Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, to which church he was presented by his father, and to Terrington, in Norfolk. After this, he became chaplain to Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, by whom he was ordained a priest. About this time he became exemplary for his piety, despising all worldly honours, &c., and refused to be an archdeacon in the church of Lincoln. He flourished in the reign of Henry I., and in that reign began his order, in the following manner. Seven young virgins, moved by his devotion, voluntarily left the world, and confined themselves in a solitary habitation, adjoining to the north wall of Sempringham, submitting to his government and direction. Their apartment had but one door, which was kept locked, and their diet and relief they received in at a window. For the assistance of these, Gilbert appointed certain lay-sisters; and for the outward service of the house, certain lay-brothers. He also appointed clerks or canons, who were to live in a separate habitation, and never to have any access to that of the nuns, unless for the administration of the four sacraments, and that before many witnesses. These canons were of the Augustine, the nuns, of the Benedictine order. Gilbert is celebrated by monkish historians, who are corroborated by Henry II., for his great virtues; although he could not escape the scandal of some of his lay-brethren. He lived about one hundred years, and died in 1189. Being afterwards canonized his order became great, and swelled with singular privileges. King John took all the houses of this order, their men, servants, &c., under his immediate protection, and made them free from toll, &c. Pope Innocent absolved them from travelling above two days' journey from their priory, by order of the see, of Rome; and Pope Lucius exempted them from the payment of tithe. The seal of the priory bears the impress of the Virgin standing

on the right side of the shield; and on the left, an angel with his right wing elevated above his shoulders, and the left wing depressed, having a scroll before them, probably containing the words of the salutation.

About a mile south-east of this place, mention has been made of an antique hall, the south part of which was in this parish, and the north part in that of Marham. This was the ancient seat of the old family of De Shouldham, lords of the manor.

SHOULDHAM THORPE. Thirty-six miles. The Virgin Mary. P. 305. In the grand survey, or Domesday-book, it is called Carboisthorp.—In the fifty-fourth of Henry III., Walter de Thorpe conveyed to Gilbert de Thorpe, two carucates of land, with lands in Bexwell; and in the eleventh of king John, Emma Belet sued Eda de Thorpe for certain customs and services, &c., and for finding a man three days in harvest with meat and drink, to preside over the reapers with his *rod* or *wand*. The church has a nave and a chancel covered with lead; the tower, which was at the west end, had three bells, but it fell down in 1724. Here is a gravestone to the memory of Thomas Foston, and Margarete his wife: he, in 1434, by will, gave twelve pounds to buy a *halle sowte* (whole suit) of vestments to serve to the honour of God, and our Blessed Lady, “the image of which to be new and gilted,” &c. Here is also a mural monument of stone, with the effigies of three children, kneeling; and over them, “Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord”; to the memory of sir Simon Felbrig. Also, inscriptions to the memories of the Stewards, Dawnes, and Godfrey; and against the south wall, the effigy of a man on his knees, with a desk before him, and the shield of Butts, impaling Cocket, with an inscription to the memory of Butts. The seats of the chancel are of good oak, and carved. The village of Shouldham Thorpe stands on the summit of a hill—if any ground in Norfolk may be so called—near to the turnpike-road between London and Lynn.

SOUTHERY (or *Sotherby*). Forty-two miles. St. Mary. P. 663.—This town has a church covered with thatch. At the west end of the nave is a little four-square tower, of rag and car-stone, with two bells. The nave is separated

from the chancel by an ancient wooden screen. The following epitaph is upon a mural tablet, south of the chancel:—

“ Here rests that just and pious Jane,
That ever hated all that's vain;
Her zeal for God made her desire
T' have died a martyr in the fire;—
Or into thousand pieces small
Been cut to honour God with all.
Her life right virtuous, modest, sober,
Ended the seventh day of October. (1638).
Her purest soul till the body rise
Enjoys heaven's peace in paradise:
Her virtues, hid from common sight,
Enforc'd her husband these to write.

JOHAN TYRRELL, de Gypping, in Suffolk.”

Here are inscriptions to the memories of Stokes, Constable, and Tyrrell. The town of Southery stands on a hill, or land island, surrounded with fen and marsh grounds. The road from Lynn and Downham to Ely, Cambridge, and London, passes through the town; and there is a ferry across the Ouse. Here is the residence of Robert Martin, esq.

STOKE FERRY. Thirty-six miles. All-Saints. P. 703. This town, written in Domesday, Stoches, stands on the Wissey, which divides it from the hundred of Grimshoe. The principal part of this town was held at the survey by Ralph, Lord Bainard, which thirteen freemen held in soccage, valued at 60s.; the fourth part of the advowson of a church endowed with five acres, valued at 5d., and the right of another church endowed with twenty-seven acres, valued at 27d., which he claimed by an exchange. The tower falling in 1578, beat down great part of the church. At the west end of the steeple was a decayed small building, presumed to be the station of an hermit. There was a rectory-house here, with thirty acres of glebe. William Curteys, chaplain, by his will, in 1417, desires to be buried in the churchyard of All-Saints; and gives to the fabric of the *chapel*, 20d., and to that of the *church*, 2s. Stoke Ferry is a handsome pleasant town, situate on the Stoke river, which is navigable to this place from the Ouse; eighty-eight miles from London, and fourteen from Lynn: it is a post town, and considerable business is done here. Stoke Ferry contains Cavendish manor. Here

is the seat of Charles Saunders, esq., and Malham, the residence of H. Villebois, esq.

In the thirty-second of Henry III., the prior had a grant for a market and a fair in this town; and in the third of Edward I., the jury for the hundred present the prior for breaking down the bridge, and disturbing the passage, to the great injury and grievance of the neighbourhood. It is probable that the bridge was erected here about this time; and the old ferry, the profits of which belonging to the prior being set aside, he became a considerable loser. The market seems to have been neglected. Henry VI., in the fifth year of his reign, confirmed both this and the fair. There is now no market held; but the fair, for pedlars' wares and goods, is kept annually on the sixth of December.

SHINGHAM. Thirty miles. St. Botolph. P. 58. In Domesday-book, Scingham.—About the third of Edward I., we find by an old parchment roll, that this village lay partly in two hundreds; and that there were sixty dwelling-houses in the hundred of Clackclose, and twenty in that of Greenhoe. The church has no tower; but an arch of stone, on the summit of the west gable end, held a bell. Instead of a chancel, part of the east end of the structure is taken in for that purpose, with a screen. There belonged to it twenty acres of glebe, and a house, now destroyed. Near this church rises a fine spring; and from hence flows a stream or rivulet, separating the hundred of Clackclose from that of South Greenhoe, and emptying itself into the Wissey.

STOW BARDOLPH. Forty miles. Holy Trinity. P. 702. This town was at one time held by the Hares; of whom Sir NICHOLAS HARE was twice chosen speaker, master of the requests and the rolls, chief justice of Chester, one of the privy council to queen Mary, and lord keeper of the great seal. In 1553 he purchased the liberty of the hundred of Clackclose, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

ROBERT HARE, esq., his second son, was clerk of the pells, and some time a member of Caius college, Cambridge. About 1587, at the request and exhortation of Dr. Capcott, master of *Corpus Christi* college, and vice-chancellor, he collected in three large volumes, the Chancellors and Privileges of the University of Cambridge; and a fourth volume,

containing the privileges of the town of Cambridge, compiled by him with great labour and expense, and presented by him to the university, to be carefully preserved in their public chest, with a copy thereof for the use of the vice-chancellor, and another for the registrar; and afterwards conferred the like favour upon Oxford, to which university he was not at all connected. He died without issue, November 2, 1611. Nicholas, the nephew, and eldest son of John Hare, was a benchet of the middle temple, and in 1589 built Stow Hall, the manor-house, at an expense of £40,000.; also a spacious dormitory, adjoining the chancel of Stow church, for depositing the remains of himself and family, and died in 1591.

Sir Ralph Hare, descended from the above, was remarkable for his extensive charity to the poor. In 1603 he erected six alm-houses at Stow, for six poor persons born in the parish, or who had resided there for ten years, and endowed them with lands for ever. In his lifetime he gave by deed to St. John's college, Cambridge, dated April 30, 1623, the rectory and glebe lands of the impropriate rectory of Marham, in this hundred, with the advowson of the vicarage, to be employed in erecting a library; and afterwards, in exhibitions for thirty poor scholars in that college for ever. He died in August, 1623.

There is a bridge about two miles from the town, over the Ouse, near to which a fair is kept every year, on the Saturday before Trinity-Sunday, and is remarkable for the sale of horses, cows, &c.; and in the fens is a good decoy belonging to the lord of the manor. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a broad but low four-square tower, in which hang five large tunable bells. At the west end is a neat stone font, with a cover of oak carved and painted, on which is a shield with the arms of Hare, 1625; on the summit is a pelican, *vulned*. At the west end of the church is a large gallery, supported by six wooden pillars of the Ionic order. The altar has an ascent of three steps, and is railed in; it was part of the old altar monument of sir Ralph Hare, Knight of the Bath, which was taken down on the erecting that of sir Thomas Hare, bart. On the north side of the chancel is a chapel or burying-place of the Hares; and against the south wall is a neat altar monument to the memory of "Radulphi Hare, Armigeri," &c.

On the north side, on a white marble stone, veined, lies the statue of sir Thomas Hare, bart., in the habit of a Roman, his arm resting on a cushion, with an inscription to his memory; and also several other inscriptions in poetry, to the memories of the Hares and others, with the following lines to the memory of Hugh Hare:—

“ Death, time, and foul oblivion doth deface
The goodliest things that now the world doth grace.
Death ends our glory—time makes death forgot—
Oblivion all devours, as they were not.”

In 1622, sir Ralph Hare, K.B., gave lands in Wiggenshall, called John Lode and Walsingham's dole, to Thomas Fanshaw, esq., feoffees, &c.; the profits to be for ever bestowed, so as six poor inhabitants dwelling in Stow, in the alm-houses built by him, may have one shilling weekly given to each of them every Sunday, in the parish church of Stow, immediately after morning service—the overplus of the said profits (if there be any) to be bestowed in garments for the said poor yearly, at the Feast of the Nativity of our blessed Lord.—In this town, south of the church, stands a pile of flint and brick, formerly a chapel or hermitage, now called the Pool House, and converted to a farm-house. Here seems to have been a gild, called the gild of St. Botolph of Stow chapel. Stow Bardolph hall is the seat of sir Thomas Hare, bart.; it is a stately mansion, with agreeable gardens and an extensive park. At the Royal Academy, in 1825, was exhibited “Faith, Hope, and Charity, by Theed, part of a monument erected in marble, to the memory of the hon. lady Ann Elizabeth Hare, of Stow hall,* Norfolk.”—Acts for draining, 1796 and 1802.

STRADSETT. Thirty-six miles. St. Mary. P. 176.—Stradsett, written in Domesday-book, *Stratesata*, at the survey, had a church endowed with thirty acres of land, &c. On the screen of the hall or manor-house, are the arms of Pigot; and on the ridge tiles were *pigs* and *goats*, as a rebus of the name. At a little hill on the common of this town, by the road from Norwich, called Clackelose-hill, was the sheriff's turn, or hundred court, kept. The church

* See *Hort. Trans.*, vol. iv., p. 187, for an account of the culture of early melons, by Mr. Flannagan, at Stow Hall.

is an ancient single fabric, with three bells in a square tower. About the middle of the pavement lies a very large gray marble gravestone, whereon has been a cross floral, and at the foot of it a *lion couchant*, in brass: near the rim, between two fillets of the same metal, was the inscription, all of which is now gone, but by the incisions in the stone made to receive the brass letters, it appears to have been in old French and Saxon characters; viz. "ICI. GIST. DAME. EMMA. DE MOYNAV. FEMME. DE. DEVX. BARONS. DIEV. PAR SA. PITIE. AVEZ. MERCI. DE. SA. AMA". This Emily married first Richard Fitzjohn, and afterwards, Roger de Monte-Alta, a lord of Castle-Rising. Near the south window, at the end of the nave, was the effigy of St. John the Baptist; also an altar, a piscina, and a niche for a statue, are still visible. In the east window are the arms of the see of Ely, the arms of the East Angles of Bury abbey, and the arms of Dereham Abbey. In the north window is a serpent twisting itself about the feet of the dove; and over it, *Ut serpens at Columba*. Here are inscriptions to the memories of Scott, Chauncy, Thurston, Goldsmith, and Lathe. The church was given in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. to the abbey of West Dereham: the vicar had a manse, with fifty-four acres of land, and two of meadow, which the abbot detained for himself. Here are the manors of Paradise and Dereham Abbey. Stradsett hall is the seat of Thomas Philip Bagge, esq.

TOTTENHILL. Thirty-seven miles. P. 348.—*Tot* or *tut* is the name of a rivulet. The inhabitants of this hamlet belong to the parish of Westbridge, and go to that church.

UPWELL. Fifty miles. St. Peter. P. 1928.; and

OUTWELL. Forty-nine miles. St. Clement. P. 556.—The greater part of these towns, with their lands, lie in the Isle of Ely, in Cambridgeshire, but both the churches stand in this county.

Upwell, in the fourth of King John, had a market, of which the abbot was lord. Henry VI. granted to the bishop of Ely, &c., one common and open market weekly, and a fair yearly on St. Peter and St. Paul's day, at Upwell, with all the profits. Amongst the MSS. of the late Peter le Nève Norroy, was a curious discourse of the marshes and fens in

Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, by Francis Audeley, 1604. In the time of Adam de Boothby, abbot of Peterborough, there was an indictment at Northampton against a stoppage of the water at Upwell, so that the Nene could not have its course to Lynn. Dugdale observes, "that the Ouse, whose current now discharges itself into the sea by Lynn, passed in king John's time under the town of Littleport, in the Isle of Ely, and so on to Wellenbee (Welney), and through the two towns of Upwell and Outwell." The church is a large regular pile; and here are several tombstones in memory of the families of Damet, Butler, Ashton, Dymond, Audley, &c. Near the reading-desk, stands a large eagle on a pedestal, supported by three lions, all of brass. The roof of the nave is ornamented with carved work, and angels with their wings expanded, bearing insignia relating to the crucifixion, and supporting the principals. The whole of the roof is supported by neat pillars, forming six handsome arches on each side, with as many windows over them. At the east end of this nave, on the south side, is a stone turret and staircase, which led to the rood loft. The north aisle has a neat oaken roof, with angels, &c.; and on the braces are carved swans. At the east end of this hall there has been a chapel and an altar. On the pavement lies a marble gravestone, with the portraiture of a priest; and on a brass plate, "Hic jacet D'ns Willms Whytemate, rector of Yaxham," &c. At the west end of this aisle stands a tower with a shaft or spire of wood, covered with lead. In the tower hang six large bells; and here is a town clock. The church has a porch of stone covered with lead, and a room over it. On the old door are several swans carved, as a rebus to some benefactor, or as a compliment to Henry V., whose badge or cognizance was a swan. The south aisle has also a roof of the same work—the north end ornamented with swans; at the east end there has been an altar. On the pavement lies a portraiture of a priest, in brass;* and at the west end of this aisle a stone, in form of a coffin, carved, &c., and adorned with *crosses pattee*. The chancel roof is supported by the effigies of angels and demons. In the pavement of the chancel is a stone with the portraiture of a priest, in brass; it has had a curious canopy, but this with its enrichment is now

Vide Cotman's Brasses, p. 48.

gone: also a gravestone with a large plate of brass, on which is engraved the portraiture of a man and his wife, with a desk between them—behind the man is represented his seven sons kneeling, and behind the wife, four daughters; and is thus inscribed:—

“ These following verses are *alluded* to Jane Bell, deceased, the last wife of Sinolphus Bell, esq., who, being aged sixty-two years, departed this life on Munday, being the 26th of February, 1631.

“ Here lyeth buried, of whome may be sayd
 For parentage equall with most of in this land.
 Noe wyves, maydes, or widdows, more hartily pray'd
 Than she in her closet,—whose liberal hand
 Was ever relieving the poor in their neede
 For they, and diseased, of her did well speede.
 Her name was Jane Caltropp, as being a mayde,—
 Her mother a Rookwood of auncent discent;
 She married a Bell, and never delayed
 By deeds and good usage to give him content.
 Children she had eleven, whereof daughters four;
 Of whom remayne seven alive at this hower.”

Besides this, there are inscriptions in memory of Damet, Whytemate, and Martyn. Above the screen, fronting the chancel, is a large painting, in which the Church of England is represented by a venerable matron clothed in white, crowned, and seated on a throne; at her feet is written, *The Church of England*; on her knees lie the Bible and Common Prayer, book of homilies, and the Thirty-nine Articles; in her left hand she holds a cup, by which is written, “Drink ye all of this;” her right hand points to a font, round which stand godfathers and godmothers, &c. and an infant in the arms of one, and this—“Suffer little children to come unto me,” &c.; over the head of the venerable matron is—“Many daughters have done well, but thou exceedest them all.” By her is the communion table, spread, and communicants on their knees; and under this, pictures—poetry from *Herbert's British Church*.

This very populous and extensive village lies on the Nene, which river here divides the counties of Norfolk and Cambridge. The parsonage-house is a venerable structure; and in a house in this village once resided the celebrated John Wilkes, of *forty-five* memory. In Upwell are the manors of the bishop of Ely, Beaupre Hall, West Dereham Abbey, Sauntreys or Wells, Norton and Hackbetch, and Walsingham. At Upwell is the seat of William Lee, esq.,—Draining act, 1801.

Outwell church has a ring of five bells, and a town clock ; and the roof of the south aisle is supported by saints and angels bearing scrolls, with a *carved anchor*, the insignia of St. Clement. The east end is enclosed with a screen, and is the ancient chapel of St. Mary, the burial place of the Beaupres ; the east window of which contains several figures of saints, with an attempt to portray the Divinity, seated on a chair of gold ; and vested in robes of blue. In the south window are the figures of St. Peter, &c. ; within which is a lady on her knees, presumed to be Margaret de Beaupre. Within the south wall is an enarched monument for the founder, without arms or inscription. This aisle has a porch with a room over it. About the middle of the north aisle is an arch, a passage to the chapel ; the latter of which has a good oaken roof, painted, and supported by angels with the insignia of the crucifixion in their hands, and wings expanded. Against the north wall of this chapel is an altar monument—the inscription gone ; in the east window are the broken remains of persons on their knees, and the date MCCCCXX. ; and on the south wall, over the arch, is the salutation of the Virgin Mary painted : it is called *Lynn chapel*. At the east end of the north aisle is a large chapel, the windows of which are beautiful. On the summit of the east window are the figures of Christ, St. Michael ; St. George, and St. Audrey, and the arms of the see of Ely. In the north window, near to this, is the figure of St. Edmund, the king and confessor, with a gold ring in one hand, and a sceptre in the other ; St. Edmund, the martyr and king, with an arrow and a sceptre ; St. Ethelbert, king and martyr, with an orb and sceptre, painted almost as large as life ; and the figures of the Wise Men's Offering, and the Virgin teaching the child Jesus. In the south window of the chancel, there was formerly a matron, painted in a white robe and blue mantle, on her knees, between four men : at her feet, a fox hanging on a tree, wounded in the neck with two arrows ; behind and before, two monkies with bows, shooting at the fox. Here are inscriptions to the memories of the Measures, the Beaupres, Haultoft, Fincham, Botler, and Stanton.

George Boteler, parson of Melton, by will, 1541, gave his house in *Outwell*, called *Stonhams*, to this town, on condition that the parish clerk should dwell in it for ever,

at the assignment of the churchwardens; and the clerk to give 13*d.* to the poor every Midlent Sunday. The bishop of Ely (*vide* Norwich Domesday) was patron in the beginning of Edward I., and the rector had neither house nor land. About 1578, the rector was supposed to have had a parsonage-house, &c., purchased by Botelen in 1520, and left to the church.

The village of Outwell, like that of Upwell, lies on each side of the river, and together form a street three or four miles long. Here are the priories of Mulicourt and Marmound. The priory of St. Mary of Mulicourt became so poor in the reign of Henry VI., through the great inundations of water, fresh and salt, the sterility of the lands on that account, and the great expenses and charges in repairing the lands and houses, that there was not, as has been represented, maintenance for one monk; and so this priory became united and appropriated to the priory of Ely.

Marmound Priory. Sir Ralph Hauvyle, or De Alta Villa, of this house, gave to the poor three hundred acres of fine pasture, lying in Upwell and Outwell, on both sides of the water, to have the prayers of three priests in the said house, the feeding of sixty small beasts in the said pasture, and five shillings annual rent. Sir Thomas, his son and heir, confirmed the same, and granted liberty of pasture for four mares with their foals; also four couples of swans, paying five shillings rent per annum. The hermitage of St. Christopher stood in the parish of Outwell, near the church, on the king's highway, and had a chapel belonging thereto.

BEAUPRE BELL, an English antiquary, was the son of Beaupre Bell, esq., of Beaupre hall, in Upwell and Outwell, in this hundred, where the family had settled early in the fourteenth century, and enjoyed the estate by the name of Beaupre, till sir Robert Bell intermarried with them about the middle of the sixteenth century. Sir Robert died speaker of the House of Commons, in the fourteenth of Elizabeth, having caught his death at the black assize at Oxford, 1577. Beaupre Bell, his fourth lineal descendant, married Margaret Oldfield, of Spalding, by whom he had issue the subject of this article. He was educated at Westminster, admitted of Trinity college, Cambridge, 1723, and soon commenced the studies of antiquity. His father led a miserable life, hardly allowing his son necessities; and delapidated his house,

while, at the same time, he had five hundred horses of his own breeding, many above thirty years old, unbroken. On his death, his son succeeded to his estate, of about 1500*l.* a year, which he did not long enjoy, dying of a consumption on the road to Bath, August, 1723. He left the reversion of his fortune, after the death of his sister, with his books and medals, to Trinity college, under the direction of his late vice-master, Dr. Walker: but his sister marrying, the entail was cut off. He was buried in the family burying-place, in St. Mary's chapel, in Outwell church.

He had considerable taste and knowledge in Greek and Roman coins. He published *Proposals*, elegantly printed, for "*Tabulæ Augustæ, sive Imperatorum Romanorum, Augustorum, Cæsarum Tyrannorum, et illustrium virorum à Cn. Pompeio magno ad Heraclium Aug. series chronologica. Ex historicis nummis, et marmoribus, collegit Beaupreius Bell, A.M. Cantabrigiæ, typis academicis, 1734*"; which was in great forwardness in 1733, and to which Mr. Johnson communicated his observations. Mr. Bell sent the late unhappy Dr. Dodd notes on the life and writings of Callemachus. He made a cast of the profile of the late Dr. Stukely, &c., &c., and communicated to the Spalding Society an account of Outwell church. See a list of his works in the *Biog. Brit.*

WALLINGTON, AND THORPLAND. Forty miles. St. Margaret. P. 72.—Called, in Domesday-book, Wallinghetuna, *i. e.* a town with mounds or walls of earth fencing it against watry meadows.—Here was a church, with twenty-six acres of land, valued at 16*d.* This town, in the reign of king Henry VIII., was in the possession of the Coningsbys, from whom it came to the Gawdys. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of William Coningsby, esq., married FRANCIS GAWDY, esq., third son of Thomas Gawdy, esq., of Harleston, in this county. In the thirtieth of queen Elizabeth, he was sergeant at law and queen's sergeant, May 7, 1582. Sir Henry Spelman says, "that having this manor, &c., in right of his wife, he induced her to acknowledge a fine thereof, upon which she became a distracted woman, and continued so to the day of her death, and was to him, for many years, a perpetual affliction. He had by her an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married to

sir William Hatton, who died also without issue male, and left a daughter and heir, Frances, brought up with her grandfather, the judge, and was secretly married, against his will, to sir Robert Rich, afterwards earl of Warwick; she is said to have brought him 10,000*l.* per annum. The judge, being shortly after made lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (at a dear rate, as was reported), was suddenly stricken with an apoplexy, and died without issue male ere he had continued in his place one whole Michaelmas term; and having made his appropriate parish church a hay-house, or dog-kennel, his dead corpse, being brought from London to Wallington, could, for many days, find no place of burial; but growing very offensive, he was at last conveyed to the church of Runcton, and buried there without any ceremony, and lieth yet covered (if the visitors have not reformed it) with so small a matter as a few paving-stones." The hall is the only ancient house now standing, the town being depopulated by judge Gawdy, who had a park here. The church is now in ruins. This was formerly a distinct parish.

THORPLAND, a small hamlet, now belonging to Wallington, was formerly a village or township by itself. The church or chapel has been in ruins for near three centuries; it was certainly standing in 1434. Here are Sybeton and Easton halls, with the manors of the abbot of Bury.

Wallington hall is in the possession of the executors of the late Henry Bell, esq.; it is a large and handsome house, delightfully situated, and embellished with lofty trees and plantations; it stands near the road leading from Downham to Lynn, and commands an extensive prospect across Marshland.

WATLINGTON. Forty-two miles. St. Peter & St. Paul. P. 488.—Not mentioned in Domesday-book, nor in the Conqueror's grand survey. It takes its name from its site lying by the water, and a wet soil. The lords of the manor of Brusyard, in this town, had the advowson of the church, the liberty of a fold-course, and free bull and boar; doing suit to the three-week court, and other services. The church of Watlington has a nave with a north and south aisle annexed: on this a tower, which holds four bells. In the lowest window of the north aisle are the

ported by several octangular pillars, forming eight arches, four on each side, and the like number of windows over them. The upper part of the south aisle has been a chapel, part of the screen which enclosed it still remaining; as also a piscina; over this part is a handsome gallery-pew, belonging to the lord of the manor, with the arms of Davis and Gawsel; against the north wall of this aisle, are the effigies of a man in armour and his wife on their knees upon cushions, to the memory of Thomas Gawsel and his wife. Here are also inscriptions to the memories of the Knipes, the Davises, Edgar Sparrow, Burkin,* and Gladdelsene.—Against the south wall is the effigy of a clergyman as A. M. kneeling on a cushion, in an arch supported by Ionic pilasters, with an inscription to the memory of John Freak, A. M., son of a bishop of Norwich; he died January 20, 1628. On the south side is a window with the arms of Basil or Fitzarms, Tendring, and Butler. Here are three stone arches; where have been three stalls, and a piscina, now plastered over. On the north side, in the lowest window; have been the effigies of the apostles, with tables of the Creed, which are now defaced, and an “Orate,” for Rogero Tony . . . rector of this church, in the ninth of Edward III. Near the porch lie two gravestones, with *crosses pattee*, resembling those of the knights templar, and one with a *cross floral*.

The village of Watlington lies on the great road from the fens towards Norwich. Watlington Hall was the seat of the Rev. J. D. Plestow, who died in 1824; it is a handsome house; with a park and plantations, and has a picturesque appearance from the turnpike-road on Tottenhill Common.

WELNEY. Forty-six miles. P. 394.—We do not meet with any other account of this village than what is mentioned in *Upwell* and *Outwell*, the three places being each

* Adjoining to the tomb of Burking is the following:—*Lewis impaling Cutler*.—*Magdalena lectissima, conjux Henrici Lewis, rect. de Runcion Holme, hoc sub-mar-more quiescit herolma prosapia, ac pietate perinde clara.* She was the second daughter of sir Gervase Cutler, of Stainburgh Hall, Yorkshire, kn. and bart., colonel for king Charles I., who was slain at Pomfret Castle, June 25, 1645, by Magdalen, 5th daughter of John, earl of Bridgewater, by Frances, second daughter of Ferdinando, 5th earl of Derby, *King in Man*, whose mother was *daughter's daughter* to Mary, second daughter to king Henry VII. of England, and once queen to Louis XII., king of France. She died March 5, 1652, and left two daughters, Magdalen and Elizabeth, *etate*. *sunt* 46.

“ If women all were like to thee,
We men for wives should happy be.”

included and understood as being part of *Well*, as they are most commonly called. This hamlet lies on the bank of the old river Ouse or Well, which formerly had a natural course that way. In it is a chapel of ease to Upwell. The old Bedford river and new Bedford, or Hundred Foot, passes close by here. This part of the country is the most dreary of any in the county. The old Ouse, Well, or Croft river, from this downwards, divides the county of Norfolk from Cambridgeshire; and of course the chapel and many of the houses are in the latter county. Here is a bridge and ferry to pass over towards Littleport, from which it is about five miles, "*as the crow flies*." This part of the Bedford Level is principally drained by mills.—July 16, 1771, a remarkable storm of hail, which cut off sixty acres of wheat.

WEREHAM. Thirty-eight miles. St. Margaret. P. 546.—Wereham, or, according to Domesday-book, Wigreham, takes its name from a run of water issuing from a pond in the midst of the town. The church has a nave and a south aisle, with a low tower and four pinnacles of stone, and one bell. At the west end of the nave lie several gravestones in memory of the Adamsons; and at the east end are two gravestones, on which have been the effigies, in brass, of persons in their winding sheets, but now gone. To the west of the church is St. Margaret's Well, at which, in the times of popery, the people diverted themselves on that saint's day with cakes and ale, music and dancing; alms and offerings were brought, and vows made: all this was called *Well worship*. Wereham lies on the post road leading to London, ninety miles—to Lynn-Regis, twelve. This town is pleasantly situated, and well built. Here are the manors of Cavenham and Wereham Hall: the lord of the first-named manor had the amercements of brewers and bakers in his homage. Wiron hall stood in a close on the west side of the lane which leads to Wretton, commonly called Stoneoak's Close. The priory and manor of Winwaloe, for Benedictines, was founded here by the family of the earls of Clare, who had a prison here, which stood about a mile north of Wereham town. Winwaloe was a British saint, and flourished about 556, an abbot, and canonized. Some remains of this priory is now only visible in the walls of a farm-house. Here is an annual fair, held on the third

of March (St. Winwaloe's day), at which the sale of horses, cows, &c., is considerable; and this being generally a cold season of the year, the storms at this time are called Whinwall storms, and the old rhyme becomes frequently quoted:—

“ First comes David, next comes Chad,
Then comes Whinwall as if he was mad.”

The inn at Wereham is the Crown, but here are no post horses. A curious specimen of domestic architecture, supposed by the Rev. Mr. Forby to have been a dwelling-house, and which he styles “ a Norman country box,” stands in this parish, and is known by the name of Winwall House. Before the reign of Edward I., the earl of Clare possessed the manor of Winwaloe; and the prison above alluded to is traditionally identified with the house just mentioned. This consists of two stories: in the lower is a room twenty feet square, in which is a large open fire-place with a massive column on one side—it is finished at the top with a sort of cornice of zigzag moulding: a small vaulted room constitutes the remainder of the ground floor. The second story contained also two apartments, the largest of which had four windows in the Norman fashion, and a fire-place similar to that in the lower room. “ The whole building,” observes Mr. Forby, “ is thirty-three feet in length by twenty-seven, and in height, to the top of the walls, scarcely sixteen feet. It seems to be the complete edifice. The outline appears entire and original, and every where strictly Norman. Such a building was most probably intended for the seneschal, when he came on the business of courts, &c.”

WESTBRIGGS. St. Botolph.—A little and almost depopulated village adjoining to Wermegay. The church of Westbriggs is more generally understood as Tottenhill church. It is a small edifice with a little four-square tower, embattled, and has a shaft covered with lead, but no bell. Over the door, on the south side, as you enter, is a cross, like that belonging to a knight templar. William de Warren, lord of Wermegay, gave to the church of St. Botolph three acres and half a rood of land, in a field called Fordhill Wong, in exchange. In this church are inscriptions to the memories of the Taylors, the Stuarts, and the Millers.

WERMEGAY. Thirty-six miles. St. Michael. P. 362.—Vulgarly called *Rungay*; was written in Domesday-book, Wiermegai. This lordship had a church before the conquest, valued at 60s. per annum: it was five furlongs long, and two broad. In the registry of Bury abbey is an agreement between William de Warren and the abbot, who claimed 65s. rent, and two thousand eels, for the mills between Wermegay and Westbriggs, the gift of William's ancestors, who, on a grant of lands here, in Tottenhill, &c., released the said rent in the court of Exchequer. He married first, Beatrix, and secondly, Milesent, widow of Richard lord Montfitchet, and gave, in the fifth of king John, four hundred marks for license to marry her; and dying in the eleventh of that king, left Beatrix, his daughter by his first wife, his heiress. This Beatrix, in the aforesaid year, gave three thousand marks to have her dower; and that she might not be distrained to marry again, the debts owing to the king by her father, to be paid out of her effects.

A lord Bardolph, in 1353, had a grant from pope Clement of a portable altar to perform mass upon:—every Romish priest in England had such an altar to carry about with him. Wermegay was frequently held by the lords Bardolph. Here is a good decoy belonging to the manor. In this village was a priory founded by William de Warren, in the reign of Richard I., dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the Holy Cross, and St. John the Evangelist, for canons of the order of St. Augustine; little or no remains of it are visible at this time; it was in a close, opposite the castle of Wermegay, on the left, entering the town,—the priory being on the north side, and the castle on the south. A small farm-house now stands on the site of the priory. Edward VI. gave the site of the priory of Wermegay, and the manor, &c., to Thomas Thirlby, bishop of Norwich: but bishop Scambler, doing, as Spelman observes, “much, as well he might, to impoverish his church, made a lease of most of the manors, &c., at the lowest rent he could get; which bishop Godwin calls *sacrilege*.” The church is a single building, covered with reed, and has one bell in a square tower: at the west end is an ancient font, on the basin of which are eight shields, which are now defaced; at the end of the south wall, we presume, from the appearance of a piscina, that

there has been an altar on this spot. The church stands nearly a mile east from the village. Wermegay is environed with water, fens, and marshes; the chief and safest entrance is by a causeway on the west side, where, on the right-hand, stood a castle—here the Bardolphs lived. The manor-house, now occupied by the tenant, stands east of the village, and north of the church; it has a small park, in which are some lofty trees. The navigable river Nar runs close by this village, and has a place for landing coals, bricks, &c. — Act for enclosing, 1806—improving fens and marshes, 1815.

WIMBOTSHAM. Forty miles. St. Mary. P. 413.—At the general survey, called Winebotesham—a dwelling by the water. The church is a single pile, with a broad square tower with pinnacles; in this tower hang three bells. The inside of the roof is panelled with oak, on the mitres of which are several heads of saints, &c.; and at the east end, a bust of the Virgin, with a legend. On the head of an old seat of oak, are the arms of Spelman of Narburgh, impaled by Blake. Here are the manors of the abbot of Ramsey, Ingoldesthorps, and Tonwell. This village lies on the south side of the turnpike-road from Lynn-Regis, ten miles, to Downham, two.—Acts for draining, 1798 and 1801.

WRETTON. Thirty-nine miles. All Saints. P. 419.—Called also Wiretown, from a stream of water running through it. The church has a low four-square tower, in which are two bells: against the east wall of the chancel is a large pedestal of stone, for *imago principalis*. In the reign of Edward I. here was a rectory-house, and ten acres of glebe.

CLAVINGING HUNDRED.

IN Domesday-book this hundred is called Clavelinga, from *Clay* and *Linga*, lying or seated by the water and low meadows. It was in the possession of the crown, and was united to the hundred of Loddon, and farmed together, by sir John de Clavinging, in the reign of Edward I. This

hundred is bounded on the N. by the Yare, which divides it from Walsham; on the S. and E. by the Waveney; and on the W. by the hundred of Loddon. The greatest extent in length is, from the bridge at Bungay to the confluence of the Yare and Waveney at Braydon, near Yarmouth, about eleven miles: and the greatest extent in width is, from Heckingham to Burgh St. Peter, about six miles. It is a very rich and pleasant part of this county. The parishes of Bergh-Apton, Brooke, and Howe, are separated from the other parts of this hundred by the hundred of Loddon.

ALDEBY. Sixteen miles. St. Mary. P. 475.—Written in Domesday-book, Aldeburg. In the time of the Conqueror there was a church here, with lands; at the same time was erected a small priory, dedicated to St. Mary, consisting of a prior and three black monks. On a gravestone in the chancel of the church, are inscriptions to the memories of Bendish, Wall, and Denny. This once considerable village is now quite destroyed; the site is pleasantly situated three miles from Beccles, and five from St. Olave's Bridge. The family of De Rosceline had an interest in this town. Sir Thomas de Rosceline, in the fifty-third of Henry III., was querent in a fine, and William, son of Adam de Audeley, deforciant, of a messuage and forty acres of land here and in Whetacre, granted to sir Thomas, who covenants to grant to William, for life, competent maintenance in eating and drinking, as one of his esquires, and the like for his boy; to pay him, besides, yearly, at Michaelmas, *ad Jocalia sua emenda*, with two robes, one of a mark price for William, and one of half a mark for the boy: and if sir Thomas should die, during William's life, then his heirs should pay five marks per annum, in full for the same, with a clause of distress in this lordship, and that of Northton. At this time, the lord's bailiff would not suffer the king's bailiff to enter into this lordship. From a licence granted by king Edward I. to William Roceline, for purchase of the priory at Norwich, the lordship of this village, except a manor reserved to the convent, it appears contrary to the opinion of some great lawyers, that manors have been erected *within what is termed prescriptive time*: other instances will occur corroborative of this fact. In a contest, subsequent to this purchase, between William

Rosceline and the prior, respecting commonable rights, the former permitted the latter to dig *marl* for the purpose of improving his lands in the great common of Aldeby, then called *Makyltheyth*. This was in the year 1310; and the circumstance tends to prove, that what has been magnified into a new discovery, is often no more than a renewal of an old practice, which has been long neglected or forgotten. Marling of lands, in which beneficial improvement Norfolk has eminently taken the lead, is stated by some authors on agriculture, to have been *first* introduced about 1748.—Act for inclosing, 1806.

BERGH-APTON. Seven miles. St. Peter and St. Paul. P. 388.—In Domesday-book, Appleton. A church formerly belonged to it, dedicated to St. Martin; afterwards it was called a chapel, but it has been destroyed nearly two centuries ago. During a long law-suit, to determine who should be the possessors of this town, in the reign of Richard II., between Reginald de Grey and sir William Beauchamp, John Maycote deposed that he then lived with sir William Brenchesley, who was counsel to sir William Beauchamp, (afterwards judge); and one day he invited to dinner, at his house at the end of Paternoster-row, London, all the counsel; and at the end of dinner he arose from table, went into his chapel, and a little while after came back, laid a noble before each counsel on the table, saying, "Sirs, for God's sake inform me fully, whether I have any right or not, and delay me no longer." They sitting in doubt of his anger, William Pynchbeck said, "Sir William, certainly there is no man who will assure you those lands and lordships, unless you have a release from the heirs of Hastings, and that heir being under age, his release would not signify." Upon this the composition was made afterwards. On an inquisition taken in 1652, it was found that there were five hundred and ninety-two acres of land subject to be "drowned." The church has a square tower with six tunable bells. In the chancel lies "Robt. Connould, rector 48 years and 8 months, who rebuilt the chancel, and died Oct. 31, 1715, in the 76th year of his age." The chapel of Apton was standing in 1359. Sarah, the wife of John Berney, esq., was buried in the chapel of St. Anne, in the church; and by his will, in the forty-eighth of Edward III., he gives a legacy for

making a new window in the new chancel of this church. Holveston appears then to have been a village, and to have had a church.—Act for inclosing, 1801.

The Rev. ROBERT CONOLD, M. A., rector of Bergh-Apton, wrote a Sermon on 2 Thes. iii. 2, 1675, 4to; and, The Notion of Schism, stated in three letters, with Reflections on that famous tract on Schism, written by Mr. Holes; London, 1677, 8vo.

The Rev. WILLIAM D'OYLEY. This distinguished philanthropist was born at Bergh-Apton, 1745. When at the age of four years, his father removed to the village of Hempnall: at this place he received the rudiments of a common education, under Mr. Jeremiah Fassett, who, among fifty boarders, had young Thurlow, afterwards lord High Chancellor of England. At fourteen years of age, young D'Oyley was placed with a general shopkeeper at Stratton: he was afterwards clerk to Edmund Elsdon, esq., of Lynn, in whose office he remained about six years, behaving with the utmost propriety. From Lynn he removed to Tasburgh, where he undertook a small mercantile concern, which he soon after relinquished: he at one time thought of embarking for the East Indies; but this idea he abandoned, not meeting with the desired encouragement. Having, whilst at Lynn, instructed himself in the French and Latin tongues, he now turned his thoughts to the church; and the Rev. Dr. Cooper, minister of Yarmouth, kindly lent him assistance in his literary pursuits; as he did also, at the same time, to the late archdeacon Vince, professor of astronomy at Cambridge. He was entered of *Corpus Christi* college, Cambridge, and A. B., in 1778. On leaving the university, he returned to his father's house, at Hempnall, whence he served the curacies of Gissing and Burston, for about ten years; and afterwards, those of Stratton St. Michael, Flordon, and Hapton, till his death. Thus the principal occurrences of his life passed in succession, without ever meeting with a friend to serve him in his profession, except the late Rev. T. Franklin, of Attleburgh, through whose kindness he held the vicarage of Watton for a few years. He had made two attempts to obtain livings, one of which was in the gift of his university, and, from its insignificance he trusted he should have had no competitor; but one arose in the evening, which blasted all his expecta-

tions. Disappointed, but not subdued, his next application was to the lord Chancellor, whose father had lived and breathed his last under the roof of Mr. D'Oyley's father; his plea was however treated with neglect. In other concerns he was equally unfortunate; for having sold the reversion of part of an estate, he placed the sum in the hands of an acquaintance, who became bankrupt, and paid but a small dividend. In consequence of this misfortune, his income never averaged much above 100*l.* a year. Under such discouraging circumstances he did not sink into apathy: having conceived a design of sloping the descent of a dangerous hill, in the parish of Tasburgh,—and having found his application to surveyors useless—he resolved to raise a subscription for the purpose—a design thought visionary, indeed, by some temperate minds, but was actually effected by him in the course of two or three years; during which he raised a fund of 80*l.* in sixpences, shillings, and halfcrowns, by traversing every village that had any connexion with the road. A further improvement he next devised by changing the direction of the turnpike-road, obviating thereby the many accidents that might have happened by the projection of a very sharp corner in the street of Newton, and acquired the necessary sum by the same assiduity as in the former case. His next scheme was upon a larger scale, and what would not have entered the mind, perhaps, of any person but himself; namely, the widening of the street called *Briggs' Lane*, in Norwich, the principal thoroughfare from the London road to the market-place; and yet so narrow that two carriages cannot pass each other. The corporation had entertained an idea of imposing a toll on all persons entering the city, in aid of the expense of new paving it. The county, as may be supposed, strenuously resisted this tax, and the matter fell to the ground. Mr. D'Oyley, however, deemed that the county might materially benefit the town by rendering more commodious so confined a street, and he immediately determined to set on foot a subscription by his own personal application to the principal inhabitants of every village within twenty miles of Norwich, excepting on its north side. The undertaking commenced; and with whatever cold and comfortless a reception his well-meant and disinterested efforts were attended, he manfully persevered, and at the end of four years the aggregate of his

labours amounted to 450*l.* (now laid out in exchequer bills), with the promise of fifty pounds in addition, whenever the paving committee should be enabled to set about so necessary a work. It may be asked, after such unceasing exertions, continued through summer and winter, and after such laborious journeys, performed at the age of sixty-seven, on a small pony, and amounting to above 12,000 miles, what remuneration he obtained? None whatever; as his subscription book, at Messrs. Kett's bank, testified; and that he had none in view, but the pure and satisfactory reflection, that he should do some good to posterity, his most intimate friends could have clearly proved.

His constitution, at no time strong, and generally supported by rule, began to sink under such incessant fatigue, within a year previous to his death; yet such was the vigour of his mind, that he discharged the duties of his profession on the very last Sunday of his life. He was a man of unimpeachable honesty,—of considerable mental acquirements, with a taste for the fine arts, and of an independent spirit. He died a bachelor, at Long Stratton, at a small estate which he purchased in 1790, in his 70th year, August 1814, leaving a brother, a sister, and a nephew. He had been more than twenty years curate of Stratton St. Michael and Flordon, with Hapton. The maiden name of his mother, whose uncle was chaplain to sir Robert Walpole, was French.

At Bergh-Apton is the seat of the Hon. and Rev. John Neville.

BROOKE. Six miles. St. Peter. P. 640. — Written in Domesday-book Bro. The register of Bury abbey says, that William the Conqueror gave the lordship of this town to St. Edmund, when he first supplicated his favour and protection, falling prostrate before him, and placing a small knife wrapped up on the altar of St. Edmund, in the presence of many of his chief nobility; and also the grant, signed with his seal, which, the register observes, was at that time preserved in the said convent. In the tenth of Edward I. the abbot had a grant of a weekly market and a fair. In the church are inscriptions to the memories of Burghill and Wood. This handsome town gives name to a large deanery, comprehending all the towns in Henstead, Loddon, and Clavering hundreds, and is in the archdeaconry

of Norfolk. Here are many neat houses, occupied as retreats from Norwich. Brooke House is the seat of George Samuel Kett, esq. Died at Brooke, in 1816, Mrs. Tabitha Starling, aged 100 years.

ELLINGHAM. Fourteen miles. St. Mary. P. 339.—In Domesday-book, Elincham. *El*, near the water, a wet soil. In the church are inscriptions to the memories of Ellingham and Hammond, and in the window the arms of Ellingham. Here is Nevill's manor.

GELDESTONE. Fourteen miles. St. Michael and St. Mary. P. 284.—Not mentioned in Domesday, being included under the great township of Stocton. In the east window of the chancel of the church is an "Orate" for *Radulphi Garneys, armigeri*. At Geldestone is the seat of Mrs. Kerrich, a handsome modern building, on the banks of the Waveney. In digging vaults for making cellars to this mansion was found a curious Roman bracelet of pure gold, which is in the possession of the family.

GILLINGHAM. Sixteen miles. All Saints. P. 369.—From *Gill*, an old British word signifying a rivulet: called in the Grand Survey Kildincham. This village became the property of the Bacons, sir Nathaniel Bacon, bart., the eldest son of the lord Keeper, being the first possessor of that name.*

Sir EDMUND BACON, the only son of the member for Thetford, 1738, at his father's death was a minor, and educated at Westminster school, from which he was removed to Gonville and Caius college Cambridge, and was admitted a nobleman of that university; after finishing his studies, he was introduced at court to George II., and was appointed one of the gentleman usher daily waiters, but died of the small pox, 1749, in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

The following inscription to his memory was written by major Richard Gardiner, of Mount Amelia:—

* It appears from Chalmers's Biography that sir Nicholas Bacon, the lord Keeper, was the first who had the grant of the manor of Gillingham. Sir NICHOLAS BACON was lord Keeper in the reign of Elizabeth; he was a native of Kent—he died 1579—and was the first lord Keeper that ranked as lord Chancellor.

NORFOLK TOUR.

" EDMUNDUS BACON, BARONULUS,
Ævi Flos et Decus sui,

A. S. M D C C X L I I I.

In Academia
Claruit,

A. M D C C X L I X.

Variolis Corruptus occubuit,

ÆT. XXV.

Flevit Soror optima pulcherima

De Die in Diem Amici

Extinctum plorant

Flet Soror, flet Amici,

At Mater."

" See, mortal, where yon hallow'd tapers burn
Another Bacon bearing to his urn.
Born with all charms, and blest with ev'ry art
To win, to warm, to captivate the heart;
The joys of virtue all the joys he knew,
Though brave and fair, and gay and young as you.
To soothe affliction, or to soften pain,
He never spoke nor ever look'd in vain.
Love's sweetest smiles sat blooming on his brow,
Graceful in all he did as thou art now—
Love's sweetest smiles, alas! too weak to save,
See doom'd like thee, and victims to the grave.
Yet shall he live, grim tyrant, and defy
Thy sting of death—O grave, thy victory!
Far from the white-plum'd hearse Astrea fled,
The pensive graces weeping hung their head;—
E'en Envy sigh'd as she beheld the bier,
And from her eye burst forth the unwilling tear.
" Oh friend—for let me call thee by that name—
What verse, O say, can give thee all thy fame?
Or to proud Norfolk's sons his virtues tell,
Who died so lovely, or who liv'd so well!"

In this town were two churches: All Saints' was a rectory; it contained two aisles, had a square tower and three bells, and inscriptions to the memory of the Smiths; but this church was taken down in 1748, and the two livings united. The ruined tower and the walls covered with ivy present an object truly picturesque.

The parish of St. Mary is large and well inhabited; it is situate on the Waveney, which divides it from the county of Suffolk. The rector had forty acres of land, but no manse or parsonage house. The church is a small very ancient Saxon structure, a single pile, without any aisles; nearly at

the centre stands a square tower, the architecture of which is as the church, viz. zigzag arches, small narrow windows, and semicircular chancel, and are highly interesting to the architectural observer. To the Rev. John Lewis, the rector, this church owes its preservation from mutilation and disfigurement. This church has three bells, at the west end is the font; and here is an inscription to the memory of John Everard, esq., and the following one to sir Nich. Bacon:

"Nicholaus Bacon, baronettus, prosapia illustris, ingenio inclytus, literis ornatus, fama clarescens, corpore vieto, animo vegeto, prematurè senuit et sapuit. Post XLII annos et menses ix, quos vixerat prout virum nobilem, philosophum Christianum decuit. Tandem fato cedens, quod habuit terrenum, terræ reddidit igne recoctum dici novissimè, denuo resumpturus, cælitus quod erat patri et patriæ spiritum rediit; ecce cur marmor tanti nominis fastu gravidum tumescit, tanti viri fato frigidum nigrescit, tanti ingenii lavore politum splendescit. Vale lector et vivas, honore parili obijt. M.DC.LXVI. Angl. iii."

WINSTON is a town with a church dedicated to St. Andrew; it is consolidated with Gillingham All Saints, as was also WINDALE.

The town of Gillingham is delightfully situate opposite the market-town of Beccles, from which it is separated by the Waveney and the meadow grounds which environ it. Here is the only bridge on the Waveney, which is between St. Olave's eight, and Bungay five miles: this causes Gillingham to be much frequented. A vast tract of land here, under an act passed in the forty-fifth George III., has been converted into excellent grazing land.

Gillingham Hall, the seat of Mrs. Schatz, was built by Nicholas, the father of the first sir Nicholas Bacon. It is constructed of brick, but coloured white, and is relieved by slight projections, which are crowned with ornamented gables. In the centre is the porch of entrance; and from the roof rises an octangular cupola, containing a dial, and surmounted by a vane. The walls and heavy iron gates, with which the court was formerly environed, have been removed within these few years; at which time the turnpike-road was turned, and the grounds laid out in modern taste. Since these alterations, the hall appears to great advantage. On entering the park, to the left, is seen an ancient tower covered with ivy; and on the right, the church; with the mansion in front, surrounded by fine grown timber. This

view is very imposing, and the taste and neatness with which the grounds are kept do great credit to the proprietor. The estate is situate thirteen miles from Yarmouth, and sixteen from Norwich, and is surrounded by meadow grounds, supposed to be the richest in the kingdom, affording pasture to numerous herds of cattle of different breeds, the greater part purchased in Scotland, which, after being fattened, supply the markets of the metropolis. It stands about two miles north of Beccles.

ROBERT MOSS, D.D., a learned clergyman, was a native of Gillingham. He was the eldest son of Robert Moss, of Postwick, in Norfolk, and born about 1666. He was educated at the free-school, Norwich, and afterwards sent as sizer to Bennet, or *Corpus Christi* college, Cambridge, in 1682, of which he became a fellow when only a junior bachelor, a distinction merited by his academical learning, which procured him a Norfolk fellowship. Besides this, he had nearly been chosen public orator, losing his election by only two or three votes. He went from the university as preacher to the honourable Society of Gray's-Inn—a situation he ever retained. In 1708 he was chosen Tuesday lecturer of St. Lawrence, Jewry, which appointment was the more respectable, as he succeeded Dr. Tillotson and Dr. Stanhope; but he resigned this lectureship in 1727. In 1708-9, he was involved in a dispute respecting residence, with Dr. Thomas Greene, afterwards bishop of Norwich; the debate was carried on by letter, but without ultimately causing any breach of friendship. Bishop Robinson, in 1714, gave him the rectory of Gilston, Herts., a living of small value. However, his reputation was so well established, that he had the honour of being chaplain to his three sovereigns, William, Anne, and George I.; but from party prejudices he and his friends Drs. Hare and Sherlock, were deprived of their chaplainships in 1718. His sermons rather increased than lessened his fame, as has, in more instances than one, been the case; yet the highest promotion was the deanery of Ely, to which he was instituted in 1712. Dr. Moss died, March 26, 1729, aged sixty-three, and was buried in the presbytery of his own cathedral, where there is a plain stone to his memory. To a graceful person, he added the most pleasing address; equally gentle, generous, and faithful to his friends—he never lost one. In short, he was a

perfect model of a Christian clergyman, with all the virtues and all the amiable qualities necessary to adorn the character. Deprived of the use of his limbs, and his mental faculties failing, death may be said to have been a relief to him. As he had long been engaged to Mrs. Hinton, of Cambridge, he refused every intimation of marrying more advantageously, and having no issue, he left her a comfortable provision: besides which, he settled a perpetual annuity of 5*l.*, charged upon lands in Cheshire, to the master's sizer of Caius college, as an augmentation to his salary. This sizer is to be of the name of Moss, if there be such a one of the college, otherwise of Norfolk, and of the free-school of Norwich, and may hold the place for seven years. He left some few other legacies; and the remainder of his property to his nephew, Charles Moss, then a student of Caius college, afterwards archdeacon of Colchester, and eventually bishop of Bath and Wells. Dr. Robert Moss was the author of "The Extent of Christ's Commission to Baptize," in reference to the validity or invalidity of lay baptism; and is supposed to have been the author of "The Report vindicated from Mis-reports," &c., in reference to the Bangorian controversy.

HADDISCOE. Sixteen miles. St. Mary. P. 316.—In Domesday-book, Hatescois. In the fourteenth of Edward I., the master of the templars claimed view of frank pledge, &c., of his tenants, as Henry III. had granted then; and the preceptor set up crosses on the houses here. The church stands on an eminence, which forms a tongue of land, with the marshes on the north and east, and by a valley on the south; it has a round tower with five bells. In the chancel are inscriptions to the memory of Ashby, Buckingham, and London. In the church was the chapel of St. John. This populous village lies at the junction of the two great roads—from Beccles six miles; Norwich sixteen; and to Yarmouth nine.

In the church-yard wall, fronting the road, is a mural monument, to the memory of William Salter, who drove the machine between London and Yarmouth many years, with this inscription:

" Here lies Will Salter—honest man!
Deny it, envy, if you can :

True to his bus'ness and his trust,
 Always punctual, always just.
 His horses, could they speak, would tell
 They lov'd their good old master well.
 His up-hill work is chiefly done ;
 His stage is ended—race is run.
 One journey is remaining still,—
 To climb up Zion's holy hill.
 And now his faults are all forgiv'n,
 Elijah-like drives up to heav'n ;—
 Takes the reward of all his pains,
 And leaves to other hands the reins."

Between this town and the Waveney is a level of marshes nearly two miles broad. The turnpike-road passes over the river at St. Olave's, vulgarly called St. Tooley's bridge. In the reign of Henry VI. the ferry here was in the king's gift. The priory of St. Olave stood on the Suffolk side of the bridge, in Lothingland ; and the bridge and causeway was made at the sole expense of sir JAMES HOBART, attorney-general to king Henry VII., who also directed a causeway to be raised over the adjoining boggy ground. He resided in his manor-house of Hales, where he died, and which he built for the most part with the elegant parish church of the Holy Trinity, at Loddon. He also contributed to the rebuilding of the council-chamber in the Guildhall of the city of Norwich, and to the noble arched stone front of the cathedral. But from a manuscript in the possession of Mr. Aldes of Beccles, it appears that these improvements were made at the expense and desire of Dame Hobart, wife of the said sir James. A bridge had been projected here in the time of Edward I.,* and the scheme brought forward in subsequent reigns, but never put into execution till the period here assigned. Dame Hobart's bridge being decayed was taken down about 1770, and the present handsome freestone structure erected, at the joint expense of the

* Edward I., in the twenty-fifth of his reign, issued a writ *quod damnum*, for granting leave to Jeffery de Polerin of Gurnemouth (Yarmouth), to build a bridge over the Waveney, at St. Olave's priory ; a jury being empannelled returned as a verdict, that one Syric, a fisherman, called John Attieferrys, had for several years been accustomed to carry persons over the water here, for which he received bread, herrings, and other presents in kind, to the annual value of twenty shillings ; that in the time of his son Ralph it amounted to thirty shillings ; that it was then in the possession of John de Ludham and the prior of Toft ; and that by various improvements it had been of the annual value of fifteen pounds. This is a striking instance of that species of aquatic property termed *right of ferry*, and which to the present time forms an endless source of litigation.

counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.—Acts for inclosing lands here passed in 1804 and 1809.

HALES (or *Loddon Hales*). Eleven miles. St. Margaret. P. 252.—Written in Domesday-book Halls, and by some placed in Loddon hundred. In the reign of Henry VII. it was in the possession of James Hobart, mentioned in the last article; it was alienated by the duke of Norfolk to the Hobarts. The lady Dionysia Williamson, relict of sir Thomas Williamson, bart., Notts, daughter and heiress of William Hales, was lady of the manor of Hales Hall, in 1666, and resided here; she gave 4000*l.* to the rebuilding the church of St. Dunstan in the East, London; to the rebuilding of St. Paul's cathedral, 2000*l.*; and was a benefactress of 2000*l.* to the rebuilding the church of St. Mary le Bow, in London. Besides the church, here was a chapel at Hales Hall, dedicated to St. Andrew. Here is *Bigot's* manor.

ALEXANDER DE HALES, styled *Dr. Irrefragabilis* from his excelling in divinity and canon law, is supposed by some to have been a native of Gloucestershire—by others, of Hales, in this county: he was an eminent scholastic divine of the thirteenth century; and nothing can exceed the encomiums bestowed upon him—he was called the *fountain of life*. Dr. Hales was supposed to have been educated at the university of Oxford and at Paris, at which latter place he died in 1245, after having entered into the order of the friar's minims. By order of Innocent IV. he wrote "A Sum of Divinity"; "The Sum of Vertues"; and "Destructorum Vitiourum": though Dupin is inclined to think that the two last are improperly attributed to his pen—many of his manuscripts are said to be lost.

HECKINGHAM. Thirteen miles. St. Gregory. P. 146. So written in Domesday-book. The church has a nave and a south aisle, with a chancel turned round at the east end, and a round tower with two bells: here are inscriptions to the memory of Crow and Mingay. In 1667 was erected Heckingham House of Industry, for this hundred and that of Loddon, which, in 1822, contained 396 persons. In 1289, from an extent then made of the manor of Heckingham, the tithe of wheat was esteemed, one year with another, at ten

coombs, each comb valued at 2*s.*; Mesling, twenty coombs at 18*d.* a coomb; peas, ten coombs at 18*d.* a coomb; oats, two coombs at 12*d.* a coomb; six score coombs of barley, at 18*d.* a coomb; apples in the orchard, valued at 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum; the mill, 9*s.* Here is Langley Abbey manor.—Act for inclosing, 1817.

HOWE (or *Hoo*). Six miles. St. Mary. P. 99.—Written in Domesday-book Hou. This village was part of the hundred of Henstead at the grand survey. The church is a single pile with a round tower and one bell; and before the reformation here were lights for the church and an image of St. Mary. This village, with Bergh-Apton and Brooke, is separated from the other parishes in Clavering by Loddon hundred. *How* signifies a rising ground. Here is Bury Abbey manor.

In the thirty-third of Henry VIII. the king granted the manor of Howe, belonging to Mettingham college, to sir ANTHONY DENNY, who died possessed of it. This nobleman was one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber, and groom of the stole to Henry VIII.; he was the only person about the king who, in his last illness, had the courage to inform him of the near approach of death. He was one of the executors of the king's will. The first peer of this family was Edward lord Denny, created a baron in the third of James I., and earl of Norwich in the third of Charles I. For a further account of the Dennys, see *Fuller's Waltham Abbey*, pp. 12, 13.

KIRBY CANE (or *Kirby Kam*). Thirteen miles. All Saints. P. 340.—Written in Domesday-book Kircheby. The principal manor in this town was in the abbey of St. Edmund of Bury, when it had an endowed church. Henry I. in a grant to this town, uses the singular number—*me concessisse*, not *nos*. Walter de Gam, a lord of the manor in the reign of Edward II., released all right to it in favour of another, on condition of his receiving an annuity of twenty shillings and a new robe every winter. Leased to Edmund Gavel, in the reign of Edward III., a manor in Thurgarton, on paying him five pounds per annum, and finding him and Mary, his wife, diet at his table, &c., for two years. Edward, the son of Edward Calthorpe, esq., of Ludham, in

the fourth and fifth of Philip and Mary, "demised to John Copledike, esq., the site of this manor, which he held for life by the courtesy of England, after the decease of Thomasine, his wife, John paying twenty pounds per annum.—In the hall of the said house Edward was also to have meat and drink for himself and one servant, as often as he shall reside there; and two chambers, one for his own and the other for his servant's lodging, with convenient fuel; the keeping of three geldings or mares, in summer time at grass, in the winter in the stable with hay, &c."—In the church are inscriptions to the memories of Houghton, Errington, the Catelynes, Copdike, Randal, Hawys, Hare, Hardwar, Baker, and Chambers.—Here is the seat of the Rev. Henry Wilson.

The Rev. JOHN WATSON, rector of this place, was the author of "Memoirs of the Stewarts", London, 1689; published after his death. He was ejected during the usurpation, and died in 1662.

KIRKSTEAD. See LONGHALL, *Loddon Hundred*.

NORTON SUBCOURSE (or *Soupecors*). Fourteen miles. St. Margaret. P. 367.—Here was a church in king Edward's time. The present church is a single pile, thatched, with a round tower and three bells. In the chancel are the arms of Hales and Botetourt; also, the arms of England in a bordure *argent*.

RAVENINGHAM. Fifteen miles. St. Andrew. P. 261. In Domesday-book written Ravenicham.—*Dean and chapter of Norwich's fee*. William de Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, had a grant from William I. of land, &c., valued at the survey at 3s., of which a free man was deprived, who was under the protection of Aylmer, bishop of Elmham; which bishop Beaufoe held as a lay fee, and gave it at his death to his church or see, and so form part of the revenues of the dean and chapter at this time.

Raveningham College was founded by sir John de Norwich in 1350, for a master and eight secular priests to officiate in the church of Raveningham, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; "Calling frequently to mind that saying of the Apostle's, that 'What seed a man shall sow, the same shall he reap'; for his own soul's health, and that of Mar-

garet his wife, for the honour of God, and his mother, St. Andrew the Apostle, and all the saints. He founds it by deed, dated at Thorpe by Norwich, July 25, 1350"; *vide* foundation deed. This sir John was vice-admiral of England. The college was nobly endowed with the manors of Ling, Howe, Blackworth, Hadeston, Snoring Parva, the advowson and appropriation of the church of Raveningham, lands and tenements in East and West Wretham and Illington, Mettingham Castle, the manors of Ilketshale, &c.

Mr. RICHARD SHELTON, who occurs in 1530 as master of this college, had such skill in water works that in 1528 his advice was used in cutting Yarmouth haven.

The church has a round tower with three bells. In the chancel are the names of the Castells, and on the north side of the nave is a gray marble with an effigy in brass, and these lines:—

" Here lieth buried under this stone of marbyll
Margaret sometimes wife of Humphrey Castyll,
Late wife unto Ralph Willoughby,
Squier for king Richard the Third's body ;
The yere of God M.CCCC.LXXX. and three,
On the ix. of March departed she :
For whose soul beseche you hartly to pray,
And devoutly a paternoster and ave to say."

This inscription was ornamented with brass escutcheons. Here are several other inscriptions to the memories of Bayspool, Denny, Pearse, Broom, Cooper, &c.; and a monument erected to the memory of the late gallant Major Hodges, of the seventh hussars, who fell at Waterloo. This tribute of regard was erected by his widow, the sister of sir Edmund Bacon, bart. Raveningham House, a handsome modern building, is the seat of sir Edmund Bacon, premier baronet.

· STOCKTON. Fifteen miles. St. Michael. P. 92.—Written Stoutuna, in Domesday-book. The following copy of a grant of this place, is curious:—"Know all myne executors, and all folks, that I, Alyse, dutchess of Suffolk, have geven and granted to my dere and well-beloved sone John, duke of Suffolk, and to my lady Elizabeth, his wife, sister to our sovereyne lord king Edward IV., all my stuffe, and plate of silver and gilte, and of gold, and all my beddys of cloth, of gold, and of silk, and of arras, and of tapestre work, &c., with God's blessing and myne for ever.—Dated at Eye, October 3, ao. XI. Edward IV. In witness of which

thinge to this dede, and graunte, signed of my hand, I have sett my seal.—*ALYCE*."

Stockton returned to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth, who possessed it with the soccage, valued in 1570, at 49*l*. 14*s*. 3*d*.; and it was farmed of her by Mr. Smith, of Winston, paying a fee farm-rent. The soccage took in the manors of Ellingham, Gillingham, Geldeston, Winston, Windale, and Kirby Cane. The court baron and lete for the soccage were then annually kept on St. Margaret's day, and the custom of the manor, &c., was—"that the bailiff, or any tenant of the same, might take distress in the soken of any man, either dwelling, or having goods within the same (the debt being under 40*s*.), and have the action tried on St. Margaret's day. The sheriff of the county could not arrest within the soken, but break the writ, and direct the warrant to the bailiff of the manor, who executed it." By their charter, the tenants are not to serve at assize or sessions, and have liberty to common in the fen called Mickle Fen, which lies in Geldeston and Ellingham.

In the church are inscriptions to the memories of Sale, Wright, and Steward. William Wright, of this town, gives (1515) to the commoners of Stockton 6*l*., on condition that they can find means to get more friends to purchase as much land as shall purchase the whole fee.

THORPE. Sixteen miles. St. Matthew. P. 96.—Called Haddiscoe Thorpe, or Thorpe near Haddiscoe, to distinguish it from other towns of the same name in this county.—Act for inclosing lands, 1809.

THURLTON (or *Thurverton*). Fifteen miles. All-Saints. P. 414.—In 1504, the rectory was presented by the mayor. In the chancel of the church is an inscription to the memory of a Denny. In this church was the guild of All Saints, and the image of St. Mary on the north side of the church.—Act of inclosure, 1809.

TOFTMONKS. Fourteen miles. St. Margaret. P. 282.—On an alabaster monument against the north wall of the chancel of this church, is an inscription in memory of Bayspool. The Rev. ROBERT WHATELEY, rector of Tofts, published two sermons, and his travels in three letters, 1721-2.

WHETACRE (*Wetacre*, *Whiteacre*, or *Wheatacre*). St. Peter and All Saints. P. 159. Called in Domesday-book, Wateaker, and Burgh St. Peter.—Here are two churches. In 1325, Gerard de Hostede presented rector. He is called esquire of the lady Rosceline, went in a lay-coloured habit, (*veste stragulata*) and had not the clerical tonsure. Whetacre is situated on an eminence, which commands from the tower of the church, or from the white house, a very extensive prospect. The country is rich and pleasant, and the roads good. It is thirteen miles from Yarmouth, four from Beccles, and seven from Lowestoft. The town is situate at the eastern extremity of the hundred of Clavering, and is bounded by the Waveney, which divides Norfolk from Suffolk. That the vale, which now forms the marsh-grounds on each side of the Waveney, was formerly an æstuary, communicable with the ocean at Yarmouth, is unquestionable. Camden, Spelman, and Ivcs, give us an account of marine stores which have, at different times, been found here; and the latter, in his *Garianonum*, inserts an ancient map of *Garionis Ostium* (of the rivers Yare, Bure, and Waveney), as it is supposed to have appeared in the year 1000. Some years ago, an anchor was found in a piece of morass ground, which had the appearance of having been once a navigable creek. Twenty-seven curious and valuable ancient gold coins were not very long since found in this parish.

DEEPWADE HUNDRED.

THIS hundred is about eight miles in length, from E. to W., and six from N. to S., and takes its name from the *depe ford* over the river Tais, by Tasburgh, which, although now unworthy notice, was at one time very broad, and fordable in no other place in this hundred, which is bounded on the N. by the hundred of Humbleyard and Forehoe; on the E. by Henstead and Loddon; on the W. by Shropham; and on the S. by Diss and Earsham hundreds. Mr. Thomas

Wolsey, in 1498,* was the last rural dean of Deepwade. This hundred being so near Norwich, has no market held in it. The soil is rich and well inclosed, abounding in wood and timber, and the turnpike-roads about it are excellent.

ASHWELTHORPE. Eight miles. All Saints. P. 418. Anciently called Thorpe, to which Ashwell was a hamlet.—In 1311, sir John de Thorpe, knt., founded the free chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, at Ashwell, and built a house for the residence of a chaplain, &c. Ashwell was a distinct manor from Thorpe, which contained one manor only. Ashwelthorpe was granted to the De Thorpes soon after the conquest. Sir William de Thorpe, lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, in the reign of Richard II., having been convicted of bribery in his official duty, contrary to his oath, was adjudged to death, and his estates confiscated. In 1350, the record was affirmed; but soon afterwards he found means to make his peace with the king, who created him baron of the Exchequer. Sir John de Thorpe dying in 1340, Joan, his widow, married in 1345 sir Roger le Strange, who was lord here in her right, during her life; but they having no issue, sir Edmund de Thorpe, his brother, inherited it. In 1348, there was a suit commenced to prove Joan, his then wife, a bastard; but on trial, bishop Bateman certified that she was legitimate. In his time, the several fees and manors, held of the manor of Ashwelthorpe, were extended; and, by the extent renewed, it appeared, that half a fee in Sweynesthorp, Gunthorp, and Dunston, was held by the annual payment of a pair of boots to the lord of Ashwelthorpe, and a pair of buskins lined with felt to the lady there; and by the payment of a pair of gilt spurs every Easter. Sir Edmund de Thorpe having married without obtaining the king's (Edward III.) license, was pardoned in 1387 upon paying to the king a fine of 20l. for that *transgression*, the lady holding divers lands *in capite*. In 1393, sir Edmund de Thorpe, sen., died, and was buried by Beatrix, his wife, in the chancel at Ashwelthorpe. He gave five marks to *any one* that would take a pilgrimage for him to St. James the Apostle, and legacies to his tenants wherever he was lord—many rings, jewels,

* Query, the celebrated Wolsey, who, in this year, was made bursar of his college. The cardinal was born in 1471.

&c., to Joan, his wife, for life, and then to sir Edmund, his eldest son and heir; and particularly the *murry cup* of Thorpe, was to go from heir to heir, to all that should be lords of Thorpe, of his blood; and three gold rings set with oriental sapphires. He gave Edmund, his heir, all his goods in his manor-houses at Colkirke with Appleton Hall, and Little Massingham: he ordered to be buried under a plain tomb without funeral pomp. This sir Edmund new roofed and glazed the church and chancel of Ashwelthorpe, and founded Thorpe's chapel for his own burial place, and that of his successors, on the north side of the chancel. He was may or of Bourdeaux, in Gascoigne, 1399. In 1417, sir Edmund de Thorpe and others were appointed by Henry V. to treat of and compose all differences which arose from any violations of the truce between the duke of Burgoyne and that king. This sir Edmund is the same person whom Hollingshed calls the lord Thorpe, who was killed at the siege at Lover's castle, Normandy, but his body was brought over and buried in the new aisle of his own foundation, under a fair tomb, on which he lies, in complete armour, with a helmet under his head, and a crown and plume for his crest; his wife's effigy lies by him with a pillow under her head: both these statues are of white alabaster, and lie under a wooden canopy. The arms of Thorpe quartering Bainard are cut in his armour; he has a chaplet about his head and a sword lying by his side, signifying, that though he lost his life in war, yet he obtained the victory: at his head an angel holds an escutcheon of St. George; at his wife's head are the arms of England and France; at his feet a greyhound—at hers a lap-dog. On the south side are four angels holding four shields: 1st, Thorpe and Bainard quartered; 2nd, Northwood; 3rd, Clifton; 4th, Barry. On the north side are shields, with the arms of Kerdeston, Calthorpe, and others.—Elizabeth Clifton, daughter of sir Edmund Thorpe, lies also buried in Thorpe chapel.

From the De Thorpes this town came to the Bouchiers, of whom JOHN BOURCHIER lord Berners, grandson and heir of a lord of the same name, was descended, from Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester. He was created a Knight of the Bath at the marriage of the duke of York with the daughter and heiress of the duke of Norfolk. He was retained to serve the king with two spearmen—himself

as one—each accompanied by his *custrel* (page) servant, and nine demi-lances, serving on horseback, for an expedition fitting out against France. He was first known by quelling an insurrection in Cornwall and Devonshire, under the conduct of Michael Joseph, a blacksmith, in 1496, which recommended him to the favour of Henry VII. He was captain of the pioneers at the siege of Therouenne, under Henry VIII., by whom he was made chancellor of the Exchequer for life, and lieutenant of Calais; he was also lieutenant of the marches appointed to conduct the lady Mary, the king's sister, into France, on her marriage with Louis XII. with whom, and with Henry VIII., he had the rare felicity of continuing in favour eighteen years. He died in 1532, leaving his gown of damask tawny, furred with jeannets, to his natural son Humphrey Bourchier; and certain legacies to two other illegitimate sons, having had only two daughters by his wife Catherine, daughter of John duke of Norfolk, from whom, says Walpole, the *present* lady baroness Berners, whose right to that title, which had long lain in obscurity, was clearly made out and recovered by the late Peter le Neve, esq., Norroy.

Lord Berners, by command of king Henry, translated Froissart's Chronicle; and made afterwards a whimsical medley of translations from French, Italian, and Spanish novels: namely, Sir Arthur; Sir Hugh, of Bourdeaux; Marcus Aurelius; and The Castle of Love. He also composed a book, "On the Duties of the Inhabitants of Calais"; and a Comedy, called "*Ite in Vineam*." The latter, Wood says, was usually acted at Calais after vespers. Lord Berners died at Calais, 1532, aged sixty-three; and a daughter of lord Berners marrying a Knivet, this family became lords and patrons of Ashwelthorpe;* many of whom lay in

* THE BALAD OF ASHWELTHORPE, made in Sir Thomas Knivet's time.

" ONCE there lived a man,
Deny it they that can,
Who liberal was to the poor;
I dare boldly say
They ne'er were sent away
Empty handed from his door.

" When misers in holes crept,
Then open house he kept,
Where many did resort—
Some for love of good beer,
And others for good cheer,
And others for to make sport.

" There was a gentleman
From London city came
The country for to see,
And all in the prime
Of jovial Christmas time
There merry for to be.

" This Londoner did say,
If the gentry would give way,
That a trick to them he'd show;
That an acorn he would set,
If they would please to ha't,
Which to a great tree should grow.

Ashwelthorpe church, or Thorpe chapel. From the Knivets it came to the Willsons. On one of the former family is inscribed the following pithy couplet.

" Here lies loyal Knivet, who hated anarchy,
Liv'd a true protestant, and died with monarchy.

" Obijt Junij 30, 1658."

The church has a square tower with four bells, and a handsome octangular stone font, bearing eight shields, emblazoned; and in the east window some stained glass; also, monuments to the Knivets, mentioned above, and the following inscription:—

" Jane Knivet resteth here, the only heir by right
Of the Lord Berners, that sir John Bouchier, hight;
Twenty years and three a widdow's lyff she ledd,
Always keeping howse where rych and poor were fedd.
Gentyll, just, and quyet, void of debate and stryff,
Ever doving good, lo, thus she ledd her lyff.
Even unto the grave, where with on earth doth lie,
On whose soul God grant of his abundant mercy.

" The xvii of February, Ao. Dni. MDLXI."

" The acorn he pull'd out,
And show'd it all about,
In his hand then he took it again;
In the presence of them all
In the middle of the hall
He sat down the acorn plain.

" While one could drink a cup
There did an oak spring up,
Which was so huge and tall—
With arms it so put out,
And branches all about,
That it almost fill'd the hall.

" This oak then did bear—
Which was a thing most rare—
Acorns both black and brown;
For which the swine did bask,
And they did loose their husk,
As they came tumbling down.

" This great oak there did stand
To the view of ev'ry man,
Who saw it was so plain;
But room then to afford,
To bring supper unto board,
They wish'd it gone again.

" Then loudly he did call,
And two came into the hall,
Who were both stout and strong;
And with the tools they had
To work they went like mad,
And laid this oak along.

" I'll tell you here no lie—
The chips there then did fly,
Buzzing about like flies,
That men were forc'd to ward,
Their faces well to guard,
For fear they should lose their eyes.

" He bid 'em then be bold,
And ev'ry one take hold,
This oak for to carry away;
And they all hold did get,
But could not stir't a whit,
And still along it lay.

" He said they had no strength,
Which he would prove at length,
For it should not lie long on the floor;
Two goellings young and green
There then came whetting in,
And carri'd it out at the door.

" Then gone was the oak
That had so many a stroke
Before that it fell down;
Thus as it grew in haste
So quickly it did waste,
Not a chip then could be found.

" This story's very true,
Which I have told to you,
'Tis a wonder you didn't hear it;
I'll lay a pint of wine
If Parker and old Hind
Were alive that they wo'd swear it."

Of the Knyvetts.—Sir Anthony, when lieutenant of the Tower, came to solicit pardon of Henry VIII., for having disobeyed Bonner, in not using the rack to Ann Askew a second time. *Southey's Book of the Church*, VOL. II. p. 91; and a sir Edmund Knevet, in June, 1540, was adjudged to lose his right hand for striking "Master Clere, of Norfolk, servant to the lord Surrey, within the limits of the court; all was prepared—the servant of the wood yard with his mallet and blocke, the maister cook with his knife, the seryeant of the larder to set the knife right on the joint, the seryeant farrier with the searing irons, the seryeant of the poultrie with a cocke, which cocke should have its head smitten of on the same blocke, and with the same knife, &c.; and poor sir Edmund only requested that the king would take his *left*, and spare his *right* hand, as that might yet do good service to his grace, when, happily, he received on a sudden his full pardon for limb and goods."—*Holinshed*.*

The following letters, never before printed, were written by Oliver Cromwell and Charles II., to Thomas Knyvett, esq., of Ashwelthorpe, the originals of which are now in the possession of Henry William Wilson, esq., of Didlington, in this county, great-grandson of the above Thomas Knyvett:—

"Sir,

"I cannot pretend to any interest in you for any thing I have done, nor ask any favour for any service I may doe you; but because I am conscious to myselfe of a readinesse to serve any gentleman in all possible civilities, I am bold to be before hand with you, to aske your favour on the behalfe of your honest poor neighbours of Hapton, who, as I am informed, are in some trouble, and are likely to be put to more by one Robert Browne, your tenant, whoe, not well pleased with the way of those men, seeks their disquiet as hee may.

"Truly nothing moves mee to desire this more than the pittie I beare them, in respect of their honesties, and the trouble I heare they are like to suffer for their consciences, and however the world interprets it, I am not ashamed to solicit for such as are anywhere under a pressure of this

* This story is told (vide *Anglorum Speculum*) of Edmund Windham, whose grandmother was a daughter of the duke of Norfolk, and who struck Mr. Clere, a gentleman of his own country, in the Tennis Court, in the great hall of Greenwich, for which he was arraigned. Mr. Windham made his promise good of doing service to the king, and was knighted for endeavouring to suppress Kett's rebellion.

kind, doeing herein as I would be done by. Sir, this is a quarrelsome age, and the anger seems to mee to be the worse where the ground is difference of opinion, which to cure, to hurt men in their names, persons, or estates, will not be found an apt remedie. Sir, it will not repent you to protect these poor men of Hapton from injurie and oppression, which that you would is the effect of this letter. Sir, you will not want the grateful acknowledgements nor utmost endeavours of requitable from

"Your most humble Servant,

"OLIVER CROMWELL.

"1646, July 27, London.

"For my Noble Friend, Thomas Knyvett, Esq.*
at his House at Ashwell-thorp, Norfolk—Thैसे."

"Breda, 27th April, 1660.

This bearer hath informed me of the greate affection and zeal you have expressed for my service, and of the endeavour you have used to promote my interest, for which I give you hearty thanks, and hope the time is at hande that I shall receive the fruite of your labours, and that you may receive my thanks more avowedly than it is yett safe for you to do. I am very glad to hear that you have put your country into so good a posture, and I hope you will be so much imitated by others, that we may all attayne the end we desire without effusion of blood, and by such a universal consent as may more manifest the wonderful mercy of God to the nation. You shall always find me to be

"Your affectionate Friend,

"CHARLES R."

Joan, lady Scales, wife of Edmund le Thorpe, knight, in her will, desires to be buried in the cemetery of Ashwell-thorpe.—See *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 184.

The effigies of sir Edward de Thorpe and his wife are engraved in Stothard's "Monumental Effigies."

* In the "Progresses of James I." it is mentioned that sir Thomas Knevet was knighted by that monarch at the Charter-house, May 11th, 1603; and to him and his lady was entrusted the care of the lady Mary, the daughter of James, at his house at Stanwell, Middlesex. Sir Thomas Knevet was also the discoverer of Johnson, alias Guy Faux, whose retreat he visited, and whom he seized, under pretence of searching the cellar for embazzled goods; at this time he was residing as justice of peace for Westminster. It appears that he was much in favour of James I., from whom he received various sums of money, and who confided to him the care of the celebrated lady Arabella, with her gentleman usher and chief woman to be kept close prisoners with her. He was created baron Knevet, of Escrick, in Yorkshire, July, 1607, and died without issue in 1622. His lordship has a monument to his memory in Stanwell church, with kneeling effigy of himself and lady.—See *James's Progresses*, VOL. II. p. 183.

The etymology of Ashwelthorpe is, *the Thorpe by the well or fountain at the ashes*. Here was a guild of the Holy Trinity. In 1504 the tenor bell was made by the contributions of Sarah Sawyer and others.—Act for inclosing, 1811.

ASLACTON (*Hashton, Oslactuna or Oslac's Town, Estington*, commonly called *Aslington*). Twelve miles. St. Michael. P. 352.—This town was a berewic to the manor of Forncet. In 1263 John de Vaux had a grant for a market weekly, and a yearly fair here now disused, and for free warren, by patent from Henry III. In 1631 this manor was sold to sir William Platers, of Billingsford, in trust for sir William le Neve, bart.; this branch of the Le Neves descended from Jeffry le Neve, of Tivetshall, whose son Lawrence settled at Aslacton, where he was buried in 1587.

Sir WILLIAM LE NEVE was educated at Caius college, Cambridge; created herald by the title of Mowbray, June 29, 1694; was soon after made York herald, Norroy, and at last Clarincieux, and knighted. In 1643 he was sent by king Charles I., on the day before the battle of Edge-hill, to the parliamentary army, under the earl of Essex, with a proclamation of pardon to all such as would lay down their arms; but when he offered to read it out aloud, the earl reproved him with much roughness: for obeying which order he was very uneasy ever afterwards. He died at Hoxton, 1661. To the numerous collections of this industrious antiquary, who, for above forty years at a great expense and immense trouble, amassed the greatest fund of antiquities of this county, Blomefield owes much of the valuable matter introduced in his history of Norfolk.

The church has a steeple containing five bells. Here are inscriptions to the memory of the Le Neves. In the chancel window is the figure of an infant in swaddling clothes, lying in a cradle, which, according to tradition, represents an orphan, left at the church stile, brought up by the parish, and christened, by the name of the town, Aslac: as a man he became standard bearer to Edward III.—Here is Priory manor.

BUNWELL (or *Bullwell*). Twelve miles. St. Michael. P. 774.—In Domesday-book called *Hadeston*, from a holy stone or cross once erected here. *Bunwell* signifies a rivu-

let's head. The church was finished about 1550. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Taylor, Richards, Blake, and Baldwin: the first of these, William Taylor, bequeathed "towards the making of the stepill of Bonewell, every yere whan the masons work upon it, 6s. 8d., till the sum of 33s. 4d. be paid." In 1479 John Bukke gave lands to the poor, for discharging the king's task; and 35s. to adorn our Lady's tabernacle, and the hearse of the sepulchre of our Lord in the church.—Here are Hadeston, Bainard's Hadiston, Fitzosborn's, and Peter's halls; and the manors of Perse Hall, Hadeston, Bosvele, and Thorpe.

The Rev. JAMES BALDWIN, late rector of Bunwell and Carlton-rode, wrote, in 1757, "The Reasonableness and Equity of the present Establishment of Tythes", in a letter to a Quaker, &c.

CARLETON-RODE. Fourteen miles. All Saints. P. 869. This village is thus named from a remarkable road or cross, standing in Rode lane, where the road from Wymondham to Diss lay. The church has a square tower with five bells; the two last of which were built and fixed in 1502. On the steeple wall is this inscription:

"CARLTON RODE.

*Reparata et ornata fuerunt hæc turris,
Ecclesia ejusque cella, anno Domini 1717,
Johannis Oliver, clerico, parochiæ ejusdem,
Rectore;*

*Johannæ Howse, Samuele Denny, et alijs generosis
Benefactoribus;*

*Guilielmo Pallyn et Jacobo Blazier ecclesiæ
Gardiâ;*

*Et Henrico Kerison, de Carleton Orientali,
Architecto."*

*"This church was built in it God to adore,
And ought to have been repaired long before;
By which neglect we great sums did expend:
Then let successors look in time to mend;
For if decays they early don't prevent,
They will, like us, when 'tis too late, repent."*

Thomas Rede, S. S. P., new roofed the chancel; in the roof are his initial letters. The rector had a house and twenty-six acres of glebe, joining the north side of the churchyard. Chapelgate lane led to a free chapel, dedicated

to the Virgin Mary, but long since demolished. Here are inscriptions to the memory of House, Talbot, and Hunt; and a stone remains to the memory of William Ernald, rector, with his effigy in a priest's habit, but the inscription is lost. Thomas Stokes, LL.B., rector of Carleton Rode, was ejected from Heigham and this living, and from a temporal estate of about thirty pounds per annum, by the earl of Manchester, 1644, 'for absence, keeping an insufficient curate, *observing the Rules of the Church*, refusing to contribute to the rebellion, and for being an ale-house hunter:' he had a wife and three children. Here are Carleton-Rode Hall and Bokenham manors. In 1279 the latter manor had two acres of meadow on domain; one hundred acres of wood; four hens paid for rent; sixty-four days' work in harvest, done for the tenants; pannage for eighty-four hogs; and liberty for eighty men, with two servants appointed by the lord to look after them. Common inclosed, 1777.

FORNCET. Twelve miles. St. Peter and St. Mary. P. 638.—This village in Domesday-book is written Fornesæta. Kettleton with Trianaton and now Swanton hamlet made up the parish of St. Peter, which was only a berewic to Forncet, and then had but one church, now called Forncet St. Mary, to which St. Peter is and always was a chapel of ease; yet with all the privileges of baptism, burial, and sacrament, as well as the mother church. Roger Bigot was lord of it at the Conqueror's survey. At this time it was distinguished for having the *Knights' Court* usually held here every three weeks, to which were attached five different officers; viz., an auditor, a feodary, a collector, a sergeant, and a bailiff. At this court all the great men, who held their several manors, &c., of the Norfolk honour, were obliged to attend in person, or by their attorneys, to do suit and service, and compound for castle guard service at the earl's castle of Norwich. This manor went from the Bigots into the hands of the most honourable family of the Howards, afterwards the dukes of Norfolk, in which family it remains. Here is Claver or Clavering's manor.

The two churches were given by Roger Bigot to the monks of Thetford, who released the gift very early. Domesday-book makes them both parish churches, governed by one rector, who had then in their right a house and forty acres

of glebe. Here is a farm belonging to the girls' hospital at Norwich. In 1725 the advowson of the church was purchased of the duke of Norfolk by Dr. Hill, who has obliged his heirs for ever to present a fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge. St. Mary's church has only a nave and chancel, with a square tower and three bells: St. Peter's church has a steeple with five bells. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Aggas, Baxter, and Mareon. Here is also an altar tomb, with the figures of a man and his wife engraved, erected to the memory of Thomas Drake and his wife—the inscription gone. See *Weaver's Monuments*. Act for inclosing, 1809.

Dr. ZACHARY BROOKE, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and author of "An Examination of Dr. Middleton's 'Free Enquiry,'" and some Discourses, was rector of Forncet, where he died, August 7, 1788, aged 78. See *Nichols' Lit. Anec.*

FRITTON. Eleven miles. St. Catherine. P. 275.—This village is called in Domesday-book *Fredetuna*; called also *Free Town*, probably as being free from many things which other villages were subject to. Here are the manors of Bavent, Burtoft, and Hamenhale. The church steeple is round at the bottom but octangular at the top, and has three bells.

FUNDENHALL. Ten miles. St. Nicholas. P. 307.—When Norwich Domesday-book was written, the rector had a house and forty acres of glebe. In 1273 an inquisition was taken in the consistory court at Norwich, when the vicar and others represented, that the rector for the time being ought to repair the church of Fundenhall, and, if it be necessary, to rebuild it:—and, that a certain lady called Bertha de Glanville, de Fundenhale, gave to the said church and rectors thereof *for ever* fifteen acres of land in Fundenhall field, and a mark yearly rent in the town of Harpol, on the condition that the rector and his successors *for ever* should repair and rebuild it as often as it should happen to want, which lands and rent the rector then enjoyed:—and, that in a former controversy, between the parishioners and Robert de Boys, the then rector, it was adjudged by the bishop's official that the rector should repair the church,

and not the parishioners. At one time the stipend for serving this church was so low that there were forty returns of curates made within the memory of one man. Here was a guild of St. Nicholas, and one of the Virgin, in this church, which is built in the collegiate form, with a square tower. John Daniel gave three marks to repair the steeple, in which are five bells: the rood loft is whole and painted, in the middle of it is a shield with the arms of the East Angles, round which is inscribed, in Old English letters, "*Ave rex gentis Anglorum, tu rex regis Anglorum, O Edmunde! flos martirum, velud rosa vel lilium,*" &c. Next to this is a P., with the cross keys, for St. Peter, and the arms of Flixton nunnery; and next is a crown and mitre, with S. N., for St. Nicholas. The inside of the chancel was repaired in 1783 by Mr. Berney, but now the parishioners repair the other part of the church. Here is the small but neat house and grounds of the Rev. John Howard.

HAPTON. Nine miles. St. Margaret. P. 186.—The church, which stands on an eminence, has no steeple, but there is a bell hanging in a wooden frame in the churchyard. The manor house is Hapton Hall. The father of the celebrated chancellor Thurlow was curate here. On the stocks at this place is the following triplet:—

" Those that fear God and keep an honest name
Shall not come here to undergo the shame:
Then you that suffer don't true justice blame."

HARDWICK. Twelve miles. St. Margaret. P. 237.—*Hardwick* signifies the winding of the river where the herd usually fed. Here is Barrett's manor, once in the possession of sir Peter Glene, who served in the civil wars under Charles I. The church has a steeple with one bell; and here are inscriptions to the memory of Crabbe and Rand.

THOMAS CRONSHAY had this living in 1620 of William Boswell for his turn: he was ejected April 28, 1644, by the earl of Manchester, for observing the order of the church, dissuading his parishioners from assisting in the rebellion, and saying, "the parliament are laymen, and have no power to order religion or church government." He at that time had a wife and ten children, the youngest not above three years old, but was turned to begging. In 1718 the Rev. **SAMUEL SHUCKFORTH** had this church united to Shelton. He was

minister of Seething and the two Mundhams, all of which he resigned in 1746, being then doctor of divinity and prebend of Canterbury. He wrote, "The Sacred and Profane History of the World, from the Creation of the World to the Declension of the Kingdom of Judah and Israel"; the first volume, in 8vo., was published in London, 1728.—Act for inclosure, 1814.

HEMPNALL (or *Hemenall*). Ten miles. St. Margaret. P. 1014.—The church has a square tower and one bell, and there is clock: here is an inscription to the memory of French. In 1615, October 13, Elizabeth Gray, aged above 100 years, was buried here. Here are Sir Ralph's, or Curple's, and Hamenhale manors.—Inclosure act, 1817.

MOULTON St. MICHAEL (or *Great Moulton*). Thirteen miles. St. Michael. P. 417.—The Rev. Richard Drake, LL.B., rector here, gave all he had to be divided among his poor parishioners of Moulton and Griston: Moulton has town lands of his gift in 1526. There was a chapel of our Lady in the church, and an altar in it dedicated to her also, by which stood her image with a light burning before it. In 1504, Walter Taylor left a legacy for a new bell; and in 1674 a license passed to lessen the great bell. This church has a steeple and five bells; and inscriptions to the memory of Roope, Wilson, Needham, Machett, and Wickham—the latter descended from William of Wykeham.

JOHN MOULTON, a native of this place, was a white or Carmelite friar of Norwich monastery. He was an excellent preacher, and published, in 1400, ninety sermons: according to Pitts, he was pious, learned, and eloquent.

Moulton All Saints, or Little Moulton. The church was in use till 1570, and was then demolished; the site is still called All Saints churchyard.

Died at Bury, in December, 1788, in his sixty-third year, Mr. **WILLIAM SCOTT**, late of Moulton. Although in affluent circumstances, his appearance was that of a common mendicant; he was seldom seen in the streets without a basket on his arm, which he found very convenient for the purpose of picking up, and even filching, turnips, pieces of iron, wood, &c. His antipathy to the female sex was very conspicuous in his conversation and manners. He had estates at Moulton, Tacolnestone, and Carlton.

He regularly earned four-pence a day at spinning, in the summer, and two-pence in the winter. His property, which amounted to 1300*l.* in the funds, and his estates, valued at 800*l.*, he left to the children of his brother, Robert Scott, a blacksmith, at Fornsett, to which place he was carried for interment.—For a further account of this wretched man, see *Gent's. Mag.* for December, 1788.

The Rev. GEORGE BURGESS, B. A., vicar of Halvergate and Moulton, in 1820, was the author of “Reflections on the Nature and Tendency of the present Spirit of the Times, in a letter to the Freeholders of the County of Norfolk.”

MOURNINGTHORPE. Ten miles. St. John the Baptist. P. 160.—The church, which had a guild in it, in honour of its patron saint, has a round steeple, and inscriptions to the memory of the Roopes, of Hammond, Garneys, the Howes, Wormhall, and Gostling; it has been recently repaired by the present rector, the Rev. C. N. Wodehouse. Here are Mourningthorpe, Hoo Hall, Blomfield's, and Seaman's manors. In 1352, there was a chapel, called Mourningthorpe Chapel. Boyland Hall, in this parish, the seat of the Honourable Captain Irby, R. N., was formerly moated, having a drawbridge, &c., but it has been much altered and improved by the present owner. Here is a painting of Henry VIII., with Edward VI. on his right-hand, and queen Mary at his left, with some verses on it in *ancient spelling*; and a fine portrait of Mary Queen of Scots.

In 1722, the Rev. WILLIAM SMITH, rector here, translated from the French, the Dialogues concerning Eloquence, written by archbishop Fenelon.

The Rev. THOMAS HOWES, rector of Mourningthorpe, in this county, and of Thorndon, in Suffolk, was the author of “Critical Observations on Books, Ancient and Modern.” “The learned and accurate author,” (of the above work), as Dr. Twining, in his translation of Aristotle, calls this gentleman, “was the only son of the Rev. Thomas Howes, rector of Thorndon, in Suffolk, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Colman,* of Hardingham, in Norfolk,

* Mr. Potter, the translator of *Æschylus*, and prebendary of Norwich, married the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Colman; and he told the writer of this, that Mr. P. often tried to be on intimate terms of acquaintance with Mr. Howes, but he never would. The fact was, that Mr. Potter was once staying with Mr. Howes, in Norwich, and Mr. Howes, when he left home on Sunday, desired Mr. Potter to take what wine he

whose son sold the advowson of that rectory to the master and fellows of Clare-hall. He was the grandson of John Howse, of Mourningthorpe, who was high-sheriff for the county of Norfolk, in 1718; and who then, to prevent a misnomer in the sheriff's writ, changed his name from Howse to Howes. He was born in the year 1729,* and sent at an early age to Clare-hall, where he took the degree of B.A., in 1746. He afterwards went into the artillery service, but soon quitted it, and took curacies in London, where he continued till the death of his father in 1771, when he was instituted to the family living of Thorndon, and also to Mourningthorpe, which was in the gift of the crown, both of which livings his father had possessed from about the year 1723. In 1776, he published his first number of "Observations on Books," which, at different intervals, he continued to print, till the year before his death, and is now completed in four volumes, octavo, but printed for sundry booksellers, and in an intricate and irregular manner. In the year 1784, he was appointed to preach by bishop Bagot at his primary visitation, at which he opposed most ably the heretical opinions of Dr. Priestley, Gibbon, and other modern gnostics. This sermon was published at the request of the clergy present, not however in a distinct form, but introduced at the beginning of the third volume of his *Critical Observations*. This led him into a controversy with Dr. Priestley, in which he displayed great learning, and an intimate acquaintance with the writings of the fathers, and finally came off completely victorious. He died at Norwich, in September, 1814, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and was buried at Thorndon. Mr. Howes was intimate with the late Dr. Parr, when he resided at Norwich. Dr. Parr calls him, in his preface to *Bellendenus*, "the *Delian diver*." Mr. Howes went to visit Dr. Parr after he was seventy years of age, in his old one-horse chair; but the doctor, at Hatton, got a party of violent whigs to meet Mr. Howes, which the latter much complained of as an insult.

SHELTON. Thirteen miles. St. Mary. P. 236.—In Domesday-book written Sceltuna. This is an ancient town,

liked; but Mr. Potter, to get into his favour, sent out and bought a pint of wine, and pretended he did not wish to drink any: but Mr. Howes found this out, and never forgot it.—See an account of Mr. Potter, under the article *Scarning*.

* Probably at Mourningthorpe, says another correspondent.

being known in the Confessor's time as belonging to bishop Stigand, but in the Conqueror's time the manor was divided into three parts; the head or principal manor was afterwards called Overhall, and belonged to Roger Bigot; it was a league long and half a league broad: sir Ralph Shelton was lord in 1345. In 1348 Edward III. granted him his letters patent, signifying that he was in the king's own company in the battle of Cressy, and there received the order of knighthood, the king pardoning him the contempt and penalty which he had incurred for not taking that order upon him before; when his majesty issued his proclamation, that all those who had forty pounds a year in land should take that order upon them. The other manor is Netherhall, and the third part belonged to the manor of Forncet. The church was built by sir Ralph Shelton, knt.,—whose rebus, *Raf. with an escallops shell and a tun*, is often expressed in the window,—and has a square tower with one bell. In the chancel are buried several of the Sheltons; and in which is a fine cenotaph to the memory of sir Robert Houghton, knt., to whom the demesne and the park were sold by the Sheltons: he is represented in his robes, with the effigies of his lady, his son, and his son's wife, kneeling on the top of the monument. He was sergeant at law and one of the justices of the King's Bench. Sir Robert was born at Gunthorpe, in Norfolk, 1548: he died in 1623, and was buried in the church of St. Dunstan in the West, London. In the windows of the chancel are various emblazonments of coat armour; and in the church inscriptions to the memory of Pearce, &c.—Here was an ancient mansion, built by Ralph Shelton as a manor-house, in a square form, embattled, having a turret at each corner, and a gate place at the entrance moated; in the windows and ceilings were many coats of the quarterings of Shelton; many coats of arms were also in the chapel in Shelton Hall, where the several lodging rooms were called after the names of those families whose arms were placed in them. There was formerly a manuscript kept at the hall, which contained a drawing of the house, and the arms of such families as the Sheltons had intermarried with.

The Rev. BROOK RAND was a native of Shelton, and was educated at the public school, Norwich. His father, Samuel Rand, was rector of Hardwick and Shelton. Brook

Rand, who was admitted of Bennet's college in 1714, was a very industrious antiquary, and collected a list of the incumbents in each parish of the diocese of Ely, and such as are of the diocese of Norwich. He died insane, November 28, 1753, aged fifty-seven, and is buried at Leverington, of which parish he was rector.

STRATTON. Ten miles. St. Mary and St. Michael. P. 865.—*Straton*, or *Stratum*, the paved highway or street, it being the direct road which led to the neighbouring Roman burgh or fortification of *Castre*. Formerly there were three parishes, two of which, St. Mary and St. Michael, are in being; the third, St. Peter, has been dilapidated since the reign of Henry VII. Here is the manor of Stratton Hall, or Stratton St. Mary. The leet is held annually, at which the constables for Stratton St. Mary are always chosen. The customs of this manor and the manors of Sturmer, or Sturmyrn, Snape Hall, Wellholme, and Rheis—all of which are now held with this manor—are the same: viz., all lands and tenements descend to the eldest son; the fines are arbitrary; and they give no dower. The manor-house, called Stratton Hall, and the demesne, were not sold with the manors. Round the manor-house is a deep moat.

Stratton is a small but compact village, and the justices have met here so long ago as 1380, when they assembled to consult what was best to be done for the service of their king and country. St. Mary's church is a large building with a round steeple fifty-four feet high containing five bells, and a small spire on its top, against which hangs the clock bell on the outside. The steeple is much older than the church, the latter having been chiefly built by sir Roger de Burgh, knt., about 1390. At the upper part of the north aisle, where sir Robert built his own burying-place, there is a broken inscription, but nothing else remains, except two effigies, engraved on brass, of corpses looking out of their winding sheets. Sir Roger lies buried under a low raised tomb, and near him his brother Richard under a flat stone. The south porch was used for a school house. Here was also buried, before St. Mary's image, Edmund Cross, rector, who died in 1471, and gave a missal and 3*l.* 10*s.* to buy a cross, and his tenement, late Scot's, in this town, to the profit of this place. At the east end of the chancel lie the effigies of

judge Reeve and his lady, the former in his judge's robes, with long Latin inscriptions; he died in 1647, and his wife ten years afterwards. Here are also inscriptions to the memory of John Reeve, Keene, and Houghton. Elizabeth Baspool gave 1s. 6d. to be given weekly in bread to the church for ever. John Roope gave 1l. 6s. to be paid yearly out of the ale-house called the Swan, in Stratton St. Mary, which he tied for payment thereof on condition that the said premises be not rated to any tax above 13l. per annum, otherwise the gift to cease;—it is given in bread as the other. Here are also several other like bequests, particularly 2l. 10s. yearly for blue gowns to the poor. The churchyard is extensive.

The church of *Stratton St. Peter* always belonged to Fornet manor, the site is still called St. Peter's churchyard, and the plough frequently turns up human bones.

The church of *Stratton St. Michael* stands near the turnpike road; it has a square tower but no bell, though it had three, for in 1680 license passed to sell a bell under pretence of repairing the church, which had lands sufficient for the purpose. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Conwall (who built the chancel), Vynne, and Weddall. A weekly market was formerly held in Long Stratton, which was disused on account of an epidemic fever. In this place have been discovered various petrifications and coins: and in 1773 several Roman urns were found in a gravel pit at a depth of six feet below the surface, placed in a regular arrangement; they were all mutilated except one, which was preserved in the collection of sir John Berney, of Kirby Bedon: this vessel is curiously ornamented, and when found had a common plain pan, formed of red earth, laid over it. At about the distance of a furlong from the village was discovered a hearth, four yards square, which had upon it ashes and burnt earth three inches deep, and also two imperfect copper coins.

The village of Long Stratton is pleasantly situated on the great turnpike-road, from Norwich ten miles—to Scole Inn ten—Bury thirty-two—Ipswich thirty-three—Colchester fifty—and London 100 miles. It is composed of a fine long street with pleasant suburbs. Here is the residence of the Rev. Ellis Burroughs. The post-office was established in the year 1785. A corn market is still held every Tuesday.

TACOLNESTON. Nine miles. All Saints. P. 416. Commonly called Tacleston; *Villa Tacotvis*, from some ancient owner. It is written Ta Colnestuna, in Domesday-book.—Edward I. granted to John de Uvedale, a weekly market, to be held on Wednesday, at the manor of Tacolneston, and two fairs yearly. The manor-house was in 1771, the seat of Knipe Gobbet, esq., alderman and mayor of the city of Norwich, and lieutenant-colonel of the West Norfolk militia, who gave the corporation 100*l.*; and soon after that body presented him with a handsome field tent, marquee, and camp equipage, in testimony of their esteem for his conduct during a threatened invasion. This house is now occupied by a farmer.

The church was rebuilt about 1503; the tower is square, with five bells; and here are inscriptions to the memory of the family of Browne. Ten acres of land are allotted for the benefit of the poor residing in the parish, and not receiving alms, and is vested in the hands of the manor lords, rector, churchwardens, and overseers.* Here is the residence of the relict of the late Rev. John Warren, whose house was built by the late sir Robert Baldock, and commonly called Tacolneston Hall, a great part of which being decayed was pulled down, but it is still the principal residence in the parish. Here are the manors of Tacolneston or D'Ovedale, Williams, and Earl's.—Inclosure act, 1778.

JOHN TACESPHALUS, it is believed, was born here; and was elected prior of the Carmelites or White Friars in Norwich, in 1404. He was doctor in divinity, a man of great learning, remarkable piety, and a good orator. Fuller says that all his merits were obscured by an intolerant spirit, and a want of charity. Tacesphalus was also a great preacher against the Lollards; he published two books by way of comment upon the Revelations, and a collection of sermons.

TASBURGH. Eight miles. St. Mary the Virgin. P. 469. The burgh, or fortification, on the river Taus, for Dr. Gale,

* The advowson was sold to sir Robert Baldock, who, in 1683, was appointed king's sergeant; and being an active man in the time of James II., he was one of the king's counsel at the trial of the seven bishops, in which cause, having much *seat*, he was in the same year made one of the justices of the King's Bench, in the room of sir John Powell, *knt.*, who was turned out for maintaining that the bishops' petition to the king could not be a libel, because it was founded upon the king's incapacity to dispense laws. From sir R. Baldock it came to the Warrens.

in his Commentary on Antoninus's Itinerary, tells us, that this river was called *Tau*; and that the station, *ad Taum*, mentioned in the Pentingerian tables, was here: he also tells us of different coins found here, with IC .DVRO. T. Indeed, the parish church stands in the fortifications, the dimensions of which are very visible; and it was an advantageous situation to guard the pass of the river leading to Castor, being on the summit of a very high hill. The intrenchment or burgh here is square, and contains about twenty-four acres: it seems to be that encampment of the Romans, which, by the chronographical tables, published by Mark Velser, is called *ad Taum*. About this place numerous coins, fibula, and other Roman antiquities, have been found. The church has a round steeple, built in 1380, and has four bells; and here are inscriptions to the memory of Baxter, Burman, Tyrrel, Newce, and Bohun. Here are the manors of Uphall or Boyland Hunt, and Rinthorpe. At Tasburgh is the seat of William Gwynn, esq.—Inclosing act, 1813.

THARSTON. Ten miles. St. Mary the Virgin. P. 369.—The church has a square steeple and four bells; and here are inscriptions to the memory of Wood and Woolmer. The father of the late lord chancellor Thurlow was vicar of this place. Here are the manors of Tharston or St. Omer's, Narford's,* Loveney's or Tharston Hall, and Wellholmes. In 1303, John Jermy made a purchase of lands, &c., at Tharston, Wacton, and Forncet, which were held in the time of Henry III. by the sergeanty, of finding one slinger with a sling to cast stones with, in the king's army.—Inclosing act, 1802.

TIBBENHAM. Thirteen miles. All Saints, P. 553.—The church has a square tower, at each corner of which are the emblems of the four evangelists, carved on stone; it

* John Smith, esq., sold this manor in 1617, to sir Thomas Knyvett, of Ashwellthorpe, when there were three hundred and nineteen acres three roods and a half of copyhold, which paid 10*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* quit-rents, besides six capons, three hens, three geese, ten eggs, two bushels of oats, seven days' work and a half in harvest, seven days' work in winter, half a day's work in *hay scote*, and half a day's work in weeding, which were even then paid in kind. The freehold rents of ancient tenure were 2*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* per annum, twelve capons, five hens, one coomb of wheat, half a pound of pepper, &c., and one *July flower*. The freehold rents of the new purchasers of Mannumissions, were 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, one capon, and one *red rose*.

has also five large bells. The vicarage-house joins to the west part of the churchyard. Here are several inscriptions to the memory of the Hernes, Gooch, Vernon, Buxton, and Talbot: the brasses are most of them gone. Here was a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, standing by itself in the churchyard, the ruins of which may be seen. William Lynster, *alias* Bocher, in 1493, gave a messuage and lands to the parish church, ordering the churchwardens to apply the neat profit to repair and adorn the church for ever. He gave also nine acres of freehold, lying at Mill Hill and Row Bushes, for the constables to receive the rent, and with the neat yearly profit thereof, to pay the king's fifteenths for the poorer sort of people; and when there are no fifteenths, then the churchwardens are to receive it, to repair and beautify the church. There were three guilds here, the "brothers and sisters," turned into a school-house: the furniture of the guildhall remained till 1650, when the hall was ruined, for the furniture was all sold. In 1652, the town lands, the value of which went to repair the church, were let at about 28*l.* per annum. Here are the manors of Tibbenham Hall, *alias* Orrebeys, Tate's Hall, &c., cum Carleton, Abbots Dogworth Channons, or Cannons, and West Hall, Hackford, with a hall moated round, a mile south-east of the church, and Seckford.—Inclosure act, 1820.

WACTON (or *Watch-town*). Twelve miles. All Saints. P. 233.—The church of Little Wacton, called St. Mary the Virgin, was in constant use till about 1500, and then it began to be called a chapel. In 1520 it was so out of repair, that service began to be omitted, and then there was a design of rebuilding it, although it never took place; for in 1522, William Cullyng, of Wacton St. Mary, was buried there, and willed—"that when it shall please the parissheeners of the seid Wekton, to go about the halowyng of their church, yf that they will doo, geve the bishop his dener that day, then I wyll that mine executors shall soo geve the bishop his stypende, as he or they may agree." Notwithstanding all this, the church fell down, and was never repaired. It stood on the piece of glebe now called Dove-house acre, or Chapel-yard, but the foundations are ploughed over, though the rector, upon every institution, reads prayers there forenoon and afternoon, as in other

rectories. The silver cup, which belonged here, is now the only cup in Great Wacton church, as is seen by the inscription. The church of Wacton Magna has a round tower and three bells; and here are inscriptions to the memory of Sedley, the Malloms, Soley, Baker, Fley, Reyner, and Cock, to the latter, who died Oct. 17, 1717, aged 77, is the following inscription:—

“Stay, hasty traveller, whoe’er you be,
Tell if you can what is become of me:
Conscious of guilt, my soul as one afraid
Fled from that body which now here is laid.
Thoughtful in life, make that your chiefest care
What you must be, as well as what you are.
Death makes the stoutest hearts and hands to yield;
Cease to dispute, and tamely quit the field:
And when approaching makes all living fear
To be they know not what, they know not where.”

Margaret, his wife, died August 20, 1736, æt. 81. Over the door, the usual place for St. Christopher, is an ancient picture of that saint, painted on the wall, with “a terryble and fereful countenance,” according to a description of him in the Golden Legend; which legend relates that the saint, after bearing a child, which proves afterwards to be our Saviour, on his shoulders over the water, is indulged with the miracle of beholding his staff bear flowers and dates. In the uppermost corner, towards the west, are the two tables of the commandments; on the upper part of the one is Moses, and on the other Aaron; and by them Solomon’s temple at Jerusalem. At the lower corner, on the same side, is a shield, and on it the golden pot that had manna, and Aaron’s rod that budded: in the midst is a river, and the huge saint; “he was twelve cubits of length, with a grete pole in his hand, instede of a staffe, by whiche he susteyned him in the water;” and on his shoulders is our Saviour represented as a child. At the upper corner, towards the east, is Noah’s ark, to which the saint is directing his steps. Elizabeth Basspoole, widow, tied her estate in Wacton, for ever, to pay 2*l.* 12*s.* yearly, to be given weekly at church, by one shilling a week, in bread, to such poor people of the parish as constantly attend there.

DISS HUNDRED.

THIS hundred bears the name of its capital town: etymology *dice*, Saxon, signifying a standing water, lake, or ditch. It is bounded on the S. by the Waveney, which divides Norfolk from Suffolk; on the W. by the hundred of Guiltcross; on the N. by the hundred of Deepwade; and on the E. by the half hundred of Earsham, which, joining with the half hundred of Diss, forms a whole hundred.

BRISSINGHAM. Nineteen miles. St. John the Baptist. P. 702.—*Brissingham* signifies a village on broad low meadows. The manor-house stood near Brissingham wood, for the hall grounds, the swan hill, and the large moats still remaining plainly show the site; and at this seat the Verdon's lived many ages until 1328, at which time there was a poor's box standing at the great hall door, the custom of that time being to put in what every one pleased, instead of giving to the servants. Sir John Verdon seems to have been a man of great hospitality, for he left eighty dishes, seventy-five plates, forty saucers, and twelve cups, to treat his tenants at his coming over. In some memoranda of services, profits, &c., of the manor of Brissingham, it is mentioned, "that all commoners upon the commons of this town, both freeholders and copyholders, pay hens' eggs, and days' works with their plough, to the lord, except those that have liberty of faldage; and that all copyholders are obliged to have their sheep in the lord's fold from Pentecost to St. Martin." Among the numerous articles under quit rents and free rents are one hundred and twenty *alebeves*; these were general carting days, on which the tenant used to go or not, as they pleased, and had their name registered because the lord used to treat them well with provisions and ale. The Brissinghams sold this manor to sir Richard de Boyland, who was a great man in the time of Edward I., being judge itinerant in this county, and was one of the commissioners for the government of the county in the absence of the king, but

on his return was found guilty of manifest corruption in the administration of justice, and fined four thousand marks for his intolerable extortions. After this he retired hither, where he built a noble seat. His greatest work was a subterraneous walk or arch now remaining, commonly called the *conduit*, for bathing and supplying water to his moats; attached to it is a well, which continually overflows, the water is very cold, but in the extremest frost it is said never to freeze. The people who come to see this place have pulled down most of the ruins to throw into the vault, that they may hear the sound, which is very great and of long continuance.

The church being much decayed was rebuilt by sir Roger Pilkington, but he lived not to see it finished, which was done in 1527. It is said that he and his wife were buried here. It has a lofty square tower with a peal of five tunable bells. In the windows are several coats of arms; and in the chancel is an inscription to the memory of the Tilneys, husband and wife. The guilds of St. John the Baptist and St. Peter were kept here. In 1517 there was a gathering for money to repair the roof of the church. In 1549 the cross was pulled down and the materials sold; all the church plate was also sold, except enough to make a new cup, with a vestment, rochet cross cloth, and altar cloth; but in queen Mary's time they bought a new rochet and a procession book in English. In 1638 the inhabitants petitioned the bishop for license to repair and beautify the interior of this church; and in 1644 Captain Gilley was paid six shillings by the town for viewing the church to abolish *superstitious* pictures; and immediately after John Nun was paid for two days' work for taking down glass and pictures about the church, and for *filing the letters off the bells*. This church suffered much in these times, for at one period 54*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* was raised by rate to put it in order, and to replace the ornaments of which it had been despoiled. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Barker, rector of Fersfield, in 1728, gave lands, &c., lying at Brissingham, the profits of which to be expended in teaching as many poor children, whose parents are settled inhabitants of Brissingham, above eight and under ten years old, in reading, writing, spinning, and other work, and learning the church catechism, as the produce will pay for. Several other charitable donations belong to this parish.

Here once resided Mr. Harrison, a coin collector, whose collection was sold by his son to sir Simon de Ewes, of Suffolk. In his parlour stood the effigy of a man which had a speaking trumpet fixed to his mouth, and put through the wall into the yard, through which a servant unseen used to welcome the guests. On his doors were several Latin inscriptions. Here are the manors of Boyland, Middleton, Filby, the Priory, and the Rectors. The customs of the four first are these: "The fines are at the lords' will, and the copyholds descend to the eldest son; the tenants have liberty to pull and waste their copyhold houses; to sell and cut down wood and timber on the copyhold without license; and to plant and cut down all manner of wood and timber on all the commons and wastes against their own lands by the name of a free board, or outrun; and to dig clay and turf, and cut furze and bushes, on all the commons."—The common was inclosed in 1799.

HENRY DE BRISSINGHAM was a native of this place; he was the eighth Franciscan professor regent at Oxford, and the thirteenth at Cambridge. He wrote a treatise, entitled, "*Summa de Sacramentis*", and died about 1280.

BURSTON. Fifteen miles. The Virgin Mary. P. 405.—Written in Domesday-book *Berstuna*. The church is small, with a steeple having five bells; and here are inscriptions to the memory of Alpe and More. The custom of the manor is, that it descend to the eldest son, and the fine at the lord's will. Here are the manors of Brockdish Hall and Melding Hall.

DICKLEBURGH. Seventeen miles. All Saints. P. 804. Written in Domesday-book *Diccles-Burc*.—This town was anciently divided into four parts, each of which had a rector of its own, who served by turns in this church. The church is a regular building, having a nave and two aisles, with a chapel at the east end of each of them, and a square tower with five bells. The upper windows of the church have the cross swords and cross keys, emblems of St. Peter and St. Paul, the patrons of the guild formerly held here. On the north side of the chancel is a noble mural monument of various sorts of marble, with the effigy of a lady holding a book, this has a very long inscription to the memory of dame Frances

Playters. Here are also inscriptions celebrating Thomas Playters as a great traveller. On the east side of this monument is an old painting on the wall, half of which represents Christ bearing his cross, and the other half is presumed to represent our Saviour rising from his sepulchre. Here are also inscriptions to the memory of Whipple and Whitfield. The altar plate is very fine; the flagon holds about two quarts, on which is inscribed, "*A gift to the church of Dickleburgh, anno 1715;*" the cup is a very good one, and was purchased by the parish in queen Elizabeth's time, together with a neat small salver, for its cover, and on this is written, "*Dychlebourgh. T. F. W. A. Remember God.*" Here is another good salver, upon which is "*Thomas Buxton, gent., et Eliz. uxor, de Dickleburgh, Norf. 1697;*" and an offering plate of silver, with "*Ex dono Alicie Rant.*" The guildhall now stands on the west side of the churchyard, and is used as a town house. The customs of the manor are these: The eldest son is heir; the fine is at the lord's will; it gives a third dower; and the tenants cannot waste their copyhold houses, nor fell timber upon the copyhold or waste, without license. The house, called Dickleburgh Hall, is an ancient seat. The commons are Semere green, Dickleborough moor, and Pound, or High, green; and here are Earl's, or Dickleburgh, and Manclere's manors.

DISS. Twenty-two miles. The Virgin Mary. P. 2764.—This town was in the possession of the Lucys, the Fitzwalters, and the Ratcliffes. Some of the customs and privileges of the manor of Diss were, in 1636, as follow: "The fines arbitrable upon every alienation and descent; and on every death the lands descend to the eldest son, or next allied, according to the course of the common law, and are subject to such forfeitures as the common law doth direct; the copyhold tenants may fell timber without forfeiture on the copyhold lands; the lord's bailiff can take but one penny for each beast's poundage; the tenants can dig gravel, sand, turf, &c., on the waste, and make hemp pits on Diss moor and Back-street green; the tenants can plant upon the wastes against their own lands and houses, by the name of an outrun; they can also stub furze and bushes on all the wastes; the tenants can *make steps out of their doors into the street, and stairs out of their cellars*; and they can

set up buoys or props at their windows, and seats at their doors, according to custom. The lord hath a market every Friday, and a fair on St. Simon and St. Jude's day, when his bailiff takes twopence for every tilted stall, and a penny for every one untilted," &c., &c. Diss Hall is situate at Heywood Green, which, with sixteen acres three roods of land, is held by copy of court roll of this manor. Here is a good rectory-house with twelve acres of glebe. The church has a square tower with six bells, a clock, and chimes; between the nave and chancel hangs a *saint's bell*. This edifice is remarkable for its cleristery tier of windows, disposed in pairs, five of which are on each side of the nave, having a plain pilaster between every pair. The heads of the windows are rather of an unique kind, but the arch is formed of a waving line. The door of the south porch has a semicircular arch, and over it a window formed of seven arched lights. The vestry, which was on the north side of the chancel, is down: at the end of the north aisle is a chapel, formerly belonging to Corpus Christi guild, opposite is another, belonging to the brothers of St. Nicholas' guild, but upon their incorporation, about the time of Henry VI., when they built St. Nicholas' chapel, they were forsaken by them, and left to the soul priests of the parish, who sung in them till the reformation; the organ used to stand between the first of these chapels and the chancel. The roofs of the nave, chancel, and two chapels, are stained with red and white. In an upper north window of the nave is a man in a blue robe with a red mantle, kneeling on a cushion telling his beads, and saying, "*Jesu Christe Dei, miserere mei*;" and opposite him a woman in the same posture, saying, "*Mater sancta Dei ora pro . . .*," without arms or any other inscription: though these figures have been preserved the brasses are gone. In the north chapel was found an entire skeleton, and by its head was a silver chalice. Here is an inscription to the memory of Mr. William Burton, who left money, part for the especial care of his tombstone and vault, and the remainder to be for the benefit of the poor; also inscriptions to the memory of Deynes, Basworth, Sherisse,* Coggeshall,† Shuckforth, Bailie, Har-

* This man, although he was continued a justice of the peace by the antiroyalists, saved many a royalist from designed ruin, by sending them letters of warning, &c.

† He much improved the art of gauging, by inventing the rule called by his name. He came from the Coggeshalls of Essex, where his family flourished during the time of Henry I. to queen Mary.

rison, Kett, Borroughs, Cann, Carnel, and others. In 1579 the plague was at Diss, of which sixty-six persons died. John Petit died September 21, 1727: he gave ten shillings per annum for ever for an annual sermon to be preached on the anniversary of his decease, by way of exhortation to prepare for death; one shilling per annum each to the sexton and clerk, to attend the service of that day; and ten shillings per annum to the poor, to be distributed on the same day: for all which he tied his estate called the Unicorn in Diss. In 1504 Mary Cowper was buried in this church: her bequest says—"I will myne executors pay the money I promysed to the purchase of the church (Framlingham lands); *item*, to Thomas, myne son, Mil close; to ringe the yereday for me and myne husbande, so long as it shall please the said Thomas, but never the lesse I constrayne him not to do it but at his own voluntary will be it done." In 1505 John Prikke gave sixpence to repair *le fowle slothe* (foul slough) towards Roydon. At the reformation the church plate was sold to Henry earl of Sussex, 1546, at which time he gave the inhabitants a bond for twenty marks for it: they sold all but one cup of twenty-three ounces. There is now belonging to this church a chalice, a cup, two silver dishes, a small plate, a spoon, and a silver-hafted knife and fork. Beside the parish church there was also a free chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, built about the time of Henry V. by the brethren and sisters of St. Nicholas and of Corpus Christi guilds, and was at that time well furnished for the merry meetings of this fraternity. In 1575 here were kept the standard scales and weights for the market; and at that time was left here for the use of the town one caldron, one brass pot, five spits, two bowls, one ladle, two trivets, twenty salts, four platters, forty-six mease of plates, forty ditto dishes, forty ditto trenchers, nine dozen of spoons, four cups, six table cloths, &c. Mr. Robert Burroughs built an alms-house of brick near the churchyard for four poor widows. Here is a well-regulated workhouse, built about the year 1730. Diss is situate on a rising hill, having a large basin of water, of about twelve acres, on its south part, which is called the meer, the water of which is too impure for domestic uses, but it produces good fish. It was found to be eight yards in the deepest place, and sometimes the fish rise in such great numbers, as to be easily

taken ; they are chiefly roach and eels. The liberty hereof belongs to the lord of the manor of Diss ; and without his leave, no one can keep a boat, or fish, except at his own staithe, where every one can lay in bow-nets, eel-poles, &c. If the passage out of this meer be stopped up, it does great damage by overflowing the yards that lay around ; wherefore it is viewed at the leet, and if it be not clear, the tanner, to whom it always belongs to keep it so, is amerced, as is the township, if they do not keep up the rails at its mouth, for want of which, in 1635, a man, as he watered his horses, was drowned, and the town was *fined*. It is of great use in case of fire, and indeed saved the town from one which occurred in 1640. Here are the manors of Pecches, now Heywood Hall, Wattons, now Cock-street, and Diss Rectory. The chief streets are Smith or Mound, Tam or Meer, Dint, Market, and Nicholas. The hamlets are Cock-street, where the fair is kept, October 28, Walcote, Wolsey, Heywood, and Westbroke. The market is kept weekly on Friday, the chief of which consists in the linen cloth manufacture. Diss is twenty-two miles from Bury, thirty-six from Yarmouth, and is situate near the southern extremity of Norfolk. The streets are paved, wide, and clean, and altogether presents a neat and respectable appearance, having several good houses, and is a very agreeable inland town. Here is a presbyterian and quaker's meeting house.—Inclosure act, October 1814.

RALPH DE DICETO, dean of St. Paul's, who lived in the time of Henry II., and was the author of many works, is said to have been a native of this place ; but Leland doubts his being an Englishman.

WALTER OF DISS, was a native of this place ; he was a Carmelite friar at Norwich, and was buried in his monastery in 1404. He was the pope's legate *a latere*, and composed several treatises.

JOHN SKELTON. This celebrated satirist, presumed by some to have been born here, by others in Cumberland,* was certainly rector of Diss. He was a laureated poet in the reign of Henry VIII. ; and is said to have fallen into some irregularities, too natural to poets, and by no means suitable to the clerical character. He was eminently learned and

* He was the son of William Skelton and Margaret his wife, whose will was proved at Norwich, November 7, 1512.

ingenious, but licentious, even to scurrility, which occasioned his taking sanctuary in Westminster abbey, where he was treated with much respect by bishop Islip. He died in 1529, and was buried in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster. Erasmus, in an epistle to Henry VIII., styles him "Britannicarum Literarum Lumen et Decus." But it is probable that if that great and good man had read and perfectly understood his "pithy, pleasant, and profitable works," as they have been reprinted, he would have spoken of him in less honourable terms.—See more of him in Bayle, and in Davies' History of Pamphlets. Caxton, in the preface to his Virgil, "prays Mayster John Skelton to oversee and correct this sayd boke."

JOHN BRIARS, A.M., rector of Diss, and chaplain to Charles, bishop of Norwich, was the author of a sermon preached at the first meeting for establishing a charity school at Palgrave, Suffolk; a pamphlet on "The present Behaviour of Mankind inconsistent with the true Spirit of Charity, &c.;" and several Poems, without his name, inserted in various miscellanies. He removed to Diss in 1714, and kept the grammar school in what was formerly the guildhall. He was also rector of Billingsford, where he was buried, 1728.

Died at Diss, Sept. 14, 1740, aged seventy-seven, the Rev. Mr. KIDMAN. He introduced the reading of Mr. Locke in the university of Cambridge.

BENJAMIN WISEMAN, of this place, was the author of "An Essay on a Substance found in a Clay-pit, and on the Effects of the Mere of Diss upon several Substances immersed in it."—*Nicholson's Journal*, III. p. 77, 1799; see also *Phil. Trans.* 1799, abr. XVIII. p. 421.

FERSFIELD. Nineteen miles. St. Andrew the Apostle. P. 325.—This place is bounded on the E. and S. by Brisingham, on the W. by Lopham, on the N. by Kenninghall, the hundred of Diss extending to the utmost limits of the parish, and no further. The name is very differently written, but all seem to signify a fair, fee, or village. Fersfield was held by the Bigods, the Howards, &c. The customs of the manor are fines at the lords' will; the copyhold descends to the eldest son, and it gives no dower. The tenants have liberty either to erect or pull down houses on the copyhold, at their own pleasure, and to cut down

timber on the copyhold, without license, as also to plant and cut down all manner of wood and timber on all the commons and wastes against their own lands, by the name of an outrun or free board; and to dig marl or clay, and cut furze and bushes on the commons and wastes. The church had the effigy of its patron saint painted on the wall over the north door, though now whitened over. It has a square steeple and two bells, the third being split by a tempest, about 1610. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Felgate, Frere, Blomefield, Flowerdeu, Ellingham, Batch, &c. &c. Under an arch in the north wall lies the effigy of a priest in his habit, carved in stone, with the remains of four priests kneeling in their surplices by him, two on each side. Being injured very much by damp, Blomefield caused this monument to be removed, and the white-wash to be scraped out cautiously, when he discovered that the large stone on which the figure lay was green, the pillar under his head red flowered with gold, and the cushion with it flowered with silver; his feet rested on a *buck couchant ermine* (the crest of the Bois), his gown black, his cassock red, gilt all over in imitation of embroidery, and powdered with ermine; round his waist a girdle which was green, buckled with a black buckle upon his breast; from the neck to the girdle was the complete arms of the Bois which may still be seen in two of the chancel windows; the circumscription was in French, the letters, being only painted on the stone on which he lies, are all lost but these words ..KI...AVERA... At the removal of the effigy it was found to be joined in the middle, hollow, and full of burnt coals. Blomefield had it raised above a foot from the ground, and painted in its original colours, with this inscription on a plate in the wall: "WILLIAM DU BOIS, priest, founder of this chancel, patron and rector of this church, and of Garboldisham, All Saints, &c. &c." Near this monument there is a large raised coffin stone, and also two stones in the chancel robbed of their inscriptions. On the south side of St. Anne's chapel, in the south aisle, under the window in an arch in the wall, lies the effigy of a knight, armed cap a pee, cut out of one piece of oak, which in 1729 was taken out and washed very clean by Blomefield. It was hollowed out and filled, as the stone effigy, with burnt coals; the plank on which it lay was painted green, with flowers, grass, and leaves. The effigy

is exactly six feet, and proportionable in all its parts, and it represented a knight, with a sword hanging on a belt by his side; under his head was a board, having on it (when first taken up) the arms of Bois and Latimer, very perfect. The helmet of the figure and gauntlets were powdered with ermine, and every other folding of his military cassoc, which hangs down lower than the armour, was the same—the field of his own coat; the other foldings were *gules*, the field of his wife's; his feet rest on a *buick couchant*, *arg.* spotted with ermine being his crest. His armour was mail, gilt all over and on his breastplate; his perfect coat, *erm. a cross, sable*. His head rested on a pillow painted red and flowered with silver; and, lying on a cushion of green, flowered with gold, of this metal was also his spurs. Several embellishments were gilt on a cement, and let into the wood, in several places on his belt, sword, and spurs, and on the edge of the plank that he lay on, and then covered with glass; but most of these embellishments were defaced, those that remained were a man's head, *couped* at the neck, with leaves in his mouth; a spread eagle; a dog meeting a hare; a dog fighting a lion; a bull tossing a dog; and a lion *couchant*, with an eagle standing on him picking out his eyes; all of which seem to intimate that the deceased delighted chiefly in war and rural exercises. On a large embellishment that came off at the edge at his feet, was a representation of a building with arches, under which were two hands joined, holding up a book, to signify his founding this aisle; the inscription, which was to sir Robert de Bois, was on the edge. After removing the seats that stood before it, Blomefield endeavoured to restore it, with the inscription. The windows of the aisle, and in particular the east window of the chapel, were formerly beautifully adorned with paintings of the twelve apostles, the blessed Virgin, and St. Anne her mother, to whom the chapel was dedicated. She had a famous image standing in it, and a large guild kept to her honour; and for which money was left to buy candles and lights, which were to burn continually before it: from this place processions were usually made to a well or spring, about sixty yards from the north gate of the churchyard, at the foot of a hill, which is still called Tann's well, a corruption of St. Anne's well. Every window has the letters J. and H. and also an M. for John Howard and Margaret his mother.

In the time of the rebellion, the *reformers* defaced every work of art they could meet with ; many, however, of the evidences were preserved by a loyal churchwarden of the name of Piddock, who returned them at the restoration.

The following is a specimen of the loyal poetry of those days :

“ Here’s a health unto his majesty,
 Pray God confound his foes,
 And the devil take all roundheads,
 For we are none of those.
 Heigho ! for a twopenny halter,
 When you are hang’d you shall have good quarter ;
 Oh ! it would be a brave sight to see
 All the roundheads hang on a tree ;
 Oh ye rogues ! ye must all come to it.”*

This poetry was attributed to Arthur Womac, the rector, whom the puritans said offered to raise 500*l.* for the king of Scots, &c. In the time of Edward III. the great plague reached even this obscure village. At this time the parish was almost all wood ; Great Wood is said alone to have contained 400 acres. Here are the manors of Newhall and Irelands.—Common inclosed 1799.

The Rev. FRANCIS BLOMEFIELD, author of “ An Essay towards a History of Norfolk,” was rector here in 1729.

Mr. JAMES LAMBERT, senior fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, died here April the 8th, 1823, at the house of his friend Mr. Carter, and was buried in Fersfield church, of whom see an account in the *Ann. Obit.* (Index), for 1823.

FRENZE. Nineteen miles. St. Andrew the Apostle. P. 60. Written in Domesday-book Friza.—This obscure village, lying in a valley between two hills, is upon a manor, which, in the Conqueror’s time, was held by Robert Malet, lord of Eye. Herbert, on his foundation of the priory at Norwich, in 1001, settled the lordship of Frenze on the monks, towards their maintenance, with one carucate of

* The following, it is presumed, were composed as an apology for the above lines.

“ Hail, loyal poet ! thy inspired breast
 Dost keep the rhyme, though thou forget’st the rest.
 Good small drink verses, trusty, and no doubt
 They’d better been, but that the strong was out.
 The zeal I like, thou, Poet, may’st commence,
 For though there’s want of fact, there’s none of sense.
 The things he writes are true, the verses false ;
 The author’s loyal, that’s enough applause.”

land which he had granted to Odo, as freely as he held it himself. The preamble to the grant runs thus:—"What, says the prophet, shall I give to the Lord, for all the goods he has bestowed on me." The church is a small building of equal height, covered with tile, having no steeple, and the bell hangs on the outside of the roof, at the west end. There is no partition between the church and the chancel; but there is a beam fixed across the east chancel window, on which the rood was conveniently placed. From the will of Ralph Bleverhasset, who desired to be buried in the chancel of the church of St. Andrew, at Frenze, it appears that it was dedicated to that saint. The meanness of the fabric, it has been observed, was the cause of the preservation of the inscriptions, &c., as at a distance it looks like a barn. Ralph Bleverhasset was buried here in the year 1475, as were several of the family afterwards. On a stone by the south door, are the effigies of a woman in her winding sheet, "bedding her beads," with three shields under the inscription; and on a brass plate is engraved a man in his winding sheet, (see Cotman's Brasses), with these lines:—

"Pray for the sowle of your Charite,
Of Thomas Hobser, to the Trynyte."

Here are also the effigies of sir Thomas Bleverhasset, knt., who died in the thirty-third of Henry VIII. He is represented in complete armour, having a surcoat of his arms with his quarterings. Under his head lies his crest, a fox *passant*. Many arms also remain in the windows. John Bleverhasset, who died in 1704, was the last branch of this family; and at Caister, near Yarmouth, Blomefield saw an ancient canvas surrounding two rooms, painted with the matches of the Bleverhassets, their names under each coat, though several of them, in consequence of hanging against moist walls, were obliterated. Here are also inscriptions to the memory of Duke and Nixon.—Inclosure act, 1812.

GISSING. Sixteen miles. St. Mary the Virgin. P. 544. Gissing Hall was an ancient building, the seat of the Has-tynges and afterwards of the Kemps, till pulled down above a

century ago. The windows were adorned with numerous coats of arms. In 1668, John Gibbs, A.M. was presented by Charles II., but, in 1690, ejected as a nonjuror; he was an odd but harmless man: after his ejection he dwelt in the north porch chamber, and laid on the stairs that led up to the rood loft between the church and chancel, having a window at his head, so that he could lie in his narrow couch and see the altar.—He lived to be very old, and was buried at Frenze. The church has a low small round steeple with five bells, on the first and second of which is “God bless the church, and confound her foes.” There is only a cup belonging to the altar, on the cover of which is our Saviour’s head, poorly engraved. In the nave is an inscription to Robert Girling, 1667, and also others to the Kemps.* In the thirty-ninth Edward III. William Goodwin, a villain by blood, (of the lord), was a rebel; his tenement and all his goods in the lordship were seized, for falsely and maliciously saying, “that the lord received and maintained a thief, and knavishly kept four stolen sheep in his fold, by which the lord was damaged 40*l*. Alice le Ward paid the lord 1*s*. for license to marry; another paid 20*s*. that she might live out of the lordship and *marry whom she would*. Here are the manors of Gissing Hall, Dogworth’s, and Dalling. The country hereabouts is a deep clay soil. Here is the residence of the Rev. sir William Robert Kemp.

OSMUNDESTON (or *Scole*). Twenty miles. St. Andrew the Apostle. P. 468. Joins the east part of Diss, and is bounded by the Waveney on the south. Here is a celebrated inn, (the White Hart), called, by way of distinction, *Scole Inn*; the house is a large brick building adorned with imagery and carved work, in several places as large as life. It was built in 1655, by John Peck, esq. a merchant in Norwich, whose arms, impaling his wife’s, are over the porch door. The sign, which is now gone, was very large; it had a great number of large statues, with several other carved decorations, in a strange incongruous style, the

* In the chamber, near the hall door, were the arms of Glasing, Felton, and Framingham; and the pictures of two labourers thrashing wheatheaves, in allusion to the Kemps’ arms. The name Kemp is derived from the Saxon, *to kamp*, or *combat*, which, in Norfolk, is retained to this day, a football match being called *camping* or *kemping*.

work of Fairchild, and cost the enormous sum of 1057l.* Here was formerly a very large round bed, big enough to hold fifteen or twenty couple, made it is presumed in imitation of the great bed at Ware. The house was in all respects built under the idea of great business, but the road not supporting it, it fell into decay. The two inns were at one time much supported by persons frequenting the annual cock matches here. The church has a square tower and but one bell, formerly there were five. There is an inscription to the memory of Freemault, and here is the manor of Beziles or Boylands. Here is an annual fair on every Easter-Tuesday. Scole lodge is the seat of the Rev. Robert Walpole.

ROYDON. Twenty-three miles. St. Remigius.† P. 601. Written in Domesday-book, Regedona. The church is very ancient, the nave only is standing, the south aisle having long been in ruins. It had a steeple with four bells, but it being unable to bear them, the parishioners obtained a faculty, in 1680, and sold three of them. The chancel seems to have been built by the Fitzwalter's, in the reign of Henry I., from whose grave the stone coffin, now in the churchyard, was taken. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Horner, Deynes, Dawney, and Burrough. The inclosure at the south of the churchyard had a chapel, dedicated to the honour of the blessed Virgin. After the dissolution, the tithes became payable to the queen of Charles II., afterwards to the Rev. Thomas Pyle, of Lynn-Regis; by custom of the manor, the eldest son gives dower, and the fine is at the lord's will. Here are the manors of Gissing Hall,‡ Tufts, Brissingham,

* These carvings consisted of an assemblage of images, surrounded by the arms of the chief towns and families in the county. The figures, as they appeared on the north side, were, 1, Jonah coming out of the fishes mouth—2, a lion supporting the arms of Great Yarmouth—3, a Bacchus—4, the arms of Lindley—5, the arms of Hobart—6, a shepherd playing upon his pipe—7, an angel supporting the arms of Mr. Peck's wife, —8, an angel supporting the arms of Mr. Peck—9, a White Hart, with the motto "*Implentur veteris Bacchi pingvisque ferine*, An. Dom., 1655—10, the arms of the late earl of Yarmouth—11, the arms of the Duke of Norfolk—12, Neptune on a dolphin—13, a lion supporting the arms of Norwich—14, Charon carrying a repented witch to hell—15, Cerberus—16, an huntsman—17, Acteon—18, a White Hart *couchant*—19, Prudence—20, Fortitude—21, Temperance—22, Justice—23, Diana—24, Time devouring an infant—25, an astronomer, scaled on a circumference, which, by a secret device, acted as an hygrometer; this turned towards the north in fine weather, and in wet faced that quarter whence rain proceeded.

† Who flourished about the fifth century. The dedication day was kept October the first, being the day of his translation.

‡ The custom of this manor is Borough, English, that is, the copyhold falls by descent to the youngest son. The fine is arbitrary.

and Filby. Gifts to the parish are two acres of copyhold land, given before 1577; and about 1609 William Kettleburgh, gent., gave 20s. per annum to the poor, to be divided by the churchwardens where most need shall be. Mr. Robert Horner, in 1708, left Fuller Close for ever to the rector, for an annual sermon on Good-Friday; and 40s. per annum to clothe four poor widows of Roydon. Roydon hall is the seat of the right hon. John Hookham Frere, delightfully situated on an eminence which rises from the river, and commands an extensive and picturesque view.

SHELFANGER. Eighteen miles. All Saints. P. 440.—Is on the road from Diss to Winfarthing. The church has a square tower and four bells. On the font are the arms of Bosville, carved in stone, with the initial letters of A (dam) B (osvele), who was patron in 1362. Here is an inscription, &c., to the memory of Casbourne; and the arms of several eminent families decorate different parts of the edifice. Before the altar rails are three large stones, despoiled of their arms and inscriptions;—under the first lies Henry, son of sir Henry Noon, who died in 1487; under the next, Eleanor, his wife. At this place was a chapel dedicated to St. Andrew the apostle, and here are the manors of Hoe, Vicedelou,* Friers, D'Avelers, Loverds, and Shelfanger. The rector of this place has a close of three acres, called Bell-rope Close, given to find bell-ropes.

SHIMPLING. Sixteen miles. St. George. P. 179.—Bounded on the east by Dickleburgh, on the west by Burnton, on the south by Thelveton, and on the north by Gissing. The church appears to have been erected in the beginning of the thirteenth century, though the steeple is much older: this latter holds four small bells. Here was a guild-house in honour of the patron saint, St. George and the Dragon; and the arms of Shimpling are carved on the font. The brasses are gone from all the large gravestones in the chancel; several of these were laid over the rectors, as appears from the chalice and wafer upon them; the other

* The arms of Vicedelou were on a stone in the chancel, but are no longer to be seen. This *Vise de Lou*, or wolf's face, lived in the time of William the Norman, and probably assisted him in devouring the country. He had lands also in Berka, but in Shelfanger, this family, after seven descents, were succeeded by the Neoms.

stones bearing arms, are supposed to have belonged to the Shimpling and Shardebow families. The seat of the latter was in Blomefield's time called the *Place*, upon the estate of the duke of Grafton, but formerly belonged to Isaac Pennington, alderman of London, one of the regicides that sat upon the trial of Charles the I., but living to see the restoration, his estates were seized as forfeited to Charles II. who gave this to the duke of Grafton. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Lissingham and Potter. W. Dennington, of Mendham, yeoman, ordered twelve penny loaves, to be given to as many poor people, the first Sunday in every month; there being land left for this purpose. Here are three acres of town land, one piece of which is a small *pightle* abutting on the land of Robert Leman, esq.; another piece is called Susan's *pightle*, lying in Gissing, and was given by a woman of that name to repair the church porch; the other piece lies in Diss Heywood, and pays an annual rent of 5s.*

* "I have seen," says Blomefield, "An ancient deed made by John Camerarius, or Chambers, of Shimpling, for a gift to Richard de Kentwell, clerk, and Allice his wife, of three acres of land in this town, witnessed by sir Gerard de Wacheon, knight, and others, which is remarkable for its never having any seal, and being dated at Shimpling, in the churchyard, on Sunday next before Pentecost, anno, 1284. This shews us that seals, as Lambard justly observes, were not in common use at this time; and, therefore, to make a conveyance, the most solemn and public that could be, the deed was read to the parish, after service, in the churchyard, that all might know it and be witnesses if occasion required. The Saxons used no seals, only signing the mark of a cross to their instruments, to which the scribe affixed their names, by which they had a double meaning, first to denote their being Christians, and then, as such, to confirm it by the symbol of their faith. The first sealed charter we meet, is that of Edward the Confessor to Westminster abbey, which was brought with him from Normandy, where he was brought up, and for that reason it was approved of by the Norman Conqueror. Though sealing grew into common use by degrees, the king at first only using it, then some of the nobility, after that the nobles in general, who engraved on their seals their own effigies, covered with their coat armour; after this the gentlemen followed and used the arms of the family, for difference sake. But about the time of Edward III. seals became of general use, and they that had no coat armour, sealed with their own device, as flowers, birds, beasts, or whatever they chiefly delighted in, as a dog, a hare, &c.; and nothing was more common than an invention, or rebus, for their names, as a swan and a tan for Swanton, a hare for Hare, &c.; and because very few of the commonalty could write, all learning at that time being among the religious only, the person's name was usually circumscribed on his seal, so that at once they set both their name and seal, which was so sacred a thing in those days, that one man never used another's seal, without its being taken particular notice of in the instrument sealed, and for this reason all persons carried their seal about them, either on their rings, or on a roundel fastened sometimes to their purse, sometimes to their girdle; nay, oftentimes, when a man's seal was not much known, he procured some one in public office to affix his for the greater confirmation. Thus Hugh de Sealers, (or Seales), a younger son of the lord Seales, a family parson, of Harlton, in Cambridgeshire, upon his agreeing to pay the prior of Bernewell thirty shillings, for the two-third parts of the tithes corn due to the said prior, out of the several lands in his parish, because his seal was known to few, procured the archdeacon's official to put his seal of office for more ample confirmation. And when this was not done, nothing was more common than for a public notary to affix his mark, which being registered at his admission into office, it was of as public a nature as any seal could be, and of great sanction to any instrument, those officers being always sworn to the true

TIVETSHALL. Fifteen miles. St. Mary and St. Margaret. P. 679.—Was held by the Cornwallis and the Walpoles. Here are two churches, about a mile distant from each other. The mother church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin—the other is a parochial chapel: the former has a square tower with five bells, and inscriptions to the memory of Boys and Kettle—the chapel of St. Margaret acknowledges no other visitatorial power, except the bishops. It has inscriptions to the memory of Barry, Gibbs, and Stannard. The poor of St. Margaret's have paid them every Easter, 16s. 8d., and those of St. Mary's, 10s., from lands given by Jeffery Neve; the remainder of which he left to repairing the church.—Inclosure act, 1808.

THELVETON. Eighteen miles. St. Andrew the Apostle. P. 162.—Was held by the Martins, the Scales, and the Havers. The church is a small building, with a square steeple and two bells, one being sold to defray the expences of repairing the church. On the font are four shields—on the first, the emblem of the Trinity; on the second, three cups, on each a wafer, as an emblem of the Sacrament; on the third, a plain cross; and on the fourth, a cross *floree*, the supposed arms of the donor. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Havers and Englefield. Thelveton hall is the seat of Thomas Havers, esq.

HENRY STUBBES, M. A., a puritan divine of distinguished merit, and the author of several works, died in 1678. The dedication to his "First and Seventh Penitential Psalms," is dated from Theuelton, Norfolk, May 31, 1582.

THORPE (PARVA). Seventeen miles. A small village

execution of their office, and to affix no other mark than that they had registered to any instrument, so that their testimony could be as well known by their mark as by their name: for which reason they were called *public notaries*, from *nota* a mark, and public, because that mark was publicly registered. *The few of these officers among us now, only add N. P. for notary public.* Thus, also, the use of seals is now laid aside, as the distinguishing mark of one family for another, and of one branch from another." Of the use of marks, this writer adds, "they were found so beneficial, that, at the time alluded to, all merchants, of any note, had their peculiar marks, with which they marked all their wares, and bare them in shields, impaled with or instead of arms: witness the abundance of merchants' marks to be found on the houses, windows, and gravestones in all cities and great towns, as Norwich, Lynn, &c., by which the memory of their owners is still preserved; it being very obvious to all who search into the records of those places to find who used such a mark, and then, if we see it on a house, we may conclude it to have been that man's dwelling; if on a disrobed gravestone, that it was his grave: if on a church window, or any other public building, that he was a benefactor thereto; and nothing is of greater use than ancient deeds to make out their marks by, for they always sealed with them."

on the east of Scole. The church was dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and was in use in 1469: its tower, which was round, is now in ruins.

WINFARTHING. Eighteen miles. St. Mary the Virgin. P. 683.—A small village, which anciently gave name to the hundred. The church has a square tower with five bells; and here are inscriptions to the memory of Hallyet and Belville. In a chapel, at the upper end, was placed a *famous sword*, called the good sword of Winfarthing, of which Bacon, in his "*Reliques of Rome*," 1563, fol. 91, gives the following account:—"In Winfarthing there was a certeyne swerd, called the good swerd of Winfarthing; this swerd was counted so precious a relique, and of so great vertue, that there was a solemne pilgrimage used unto it, wyth large giftes and offringes, with bow makings, crouchinges, and kissinges. This swerd was visited far and near, for many and sundry purposes, but specially for things that were lost, and for horses that were eyther stolen or else rune astray: it helped also unto the shortning of a married man's life, if that the wyfe, which was weary of her husband, would set a candle before that swerd, every Sunday, for the space of a whole yeare, no Sunday excepted, for then all was vain, whatsoever was done before. I have many times heard," says the author, "when I was a child, of diverse ancient men and women, that this swerd was the swerd of a certayne theif, which took sanctuary in that churchyard, and afterwards, through the negligence of the watchman, escaped, and left his swerd behind him, which, being found and laid up in a certaine old chest, was afterwards, through the suttily of the parson and the clerk of the same parish, made a precious reliquē full of vertue, able to do much, but specially to enrich the box, and make fat the parson's pouch." This town is privileged as an ancient demesne, the tenants being excused from serving as jurors at the sessions or assizes, or anywhere else out of the manor, and from tolls in markets and fairs, upon renewing their writ every king's reign, and having it annually allowed by the sheriff of the county. This town remained in the crown till Henry II. gave it to sir William de Montecaniso, who was at the famous battle of Xantoin; he died in 1255, leaving the prodigious sum of two thousand marks: it then

descended to his son, who possessed in this parish, a large park well stocked with deer, and had liberty to keep dogs for hunting the hare, fox, and wild cat, in his wastes and forests. So late as 1604, the deer appear to have been very plentiful, as sir Basingham Gawdy, of West Harling, had annually a fee doe and buck, with the liberty of hunting them in Winfarthing great park, then the property of the earl of Arundel.—Inclosure act, 1781.

SAMUEL GAREY, LL.B., rector of this place in 1610, was author of many sermons and divinity tracts, some printed and some in M.S.: in 1618, he published "*Great Britain's Little Calendar*."—See a list of his works in *Watts' Bib. Brit.* He was also a prebendary of Norwich.

EARSHAM HUNDRED.

THIS hundred, or rather half hundred, is wholly in the liberty of the duke of Norfolk, and joins to Diss hundred on the W., Deepwade and Loddon on the N., and by the river Waveney (which divides Norfolk from Suffolk) on the S., the east end of it terminating upon the town of Bungay, in Suffolk, which island, by the winding of the river northward, juts out, as it were, into Norfolk. This hundred is about eleven miles in extent, from opposite Bungay to Billingford, and not more than four in width, and composed of as good soil as any in the county.

ALDBURGH. Fifteen miles. All Saints. P. 601. In Domesday-book, Arborough, the Old Burgh, or the Burgh of Oaks.—Fuller says—

"Denton in the dale, and Arborough in the dirt;
And if you go to Homersfield,* your purse will get the squirt."

The church tower is square, and has now six bells; and

* Homersfield, Suffolk, just by, a small village abounding in ale-houses.

here are inscriptions to the memory of Green, Cooper, Bays, and Jay. A grave post for John Hambling, who died in 1712, aged sixty-three, has the following doggerel:—

“ Friend, I am gone, and you must follow;
Perhaps to-day—perhaps to-morrow:
Your time is short, improve it well—
Prepare for heaven, and think of hell.”

Over the north door are the remains of a painting of St. Christopher, as usual, very large; and there was an image of our Lady, in the chancel, and an image of St. Catherine. Here is an estate belonging to the boys' hospital, in Norwich; also an estate of 57*l.* per annum, given by Richard Wright, of this parish, appropriated to the church and poor, by a decree in chancery made in the fourteenth of James I. The description of the penance of Thomas Pye and John Mendham, in 1428, may be read in “Fox's Acts and Monuments,” fol. 663. To this living must always be presented a fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge. Here are the manors of Holebrook (or Alburgh) Hall, and the Rectory.

BILLINGFORD. Eighteen miles. St. Leonard. P. 190. The original name of the place is Preleston, or the Town of the Battle.—In 1275, it was sold to sir Simon Burley, knight banneret, the great favourite of Edward the Black Prince, and tutor to his son, afterwards Richard II., who advanced him to many places of honour and profit. He could dispense but twenty marks a year of his own inheritance; but, by his prince's favour, attained to three hundred marks of yearly revenue. He gave sometimes two hundred and twenty liveries in a year, of scarlet. The dignities of one of the privy council, governor of several castles, &c., raised him to such an intolerable degree of pride, that at length he incurred the displeasure of the whole nation, and was beheaded on Tower-Hill, in 1368. The church had a large square tower, now down, and one bell. Here are inscriptions to the Grice, or Le Gris, family; and in the chancel windows, the arms of De la Pole, Hastings, Valence, and Grys. The font has the arms of St. Edmund, St. George, and a *chevron* and chief in one shield, all carved in stone. At this place was an hospital, with thirteen beds for the

accommodation of travellers, founded by William Beck, in the reign of Henry III. Here is Corbet's maner. At Billingford is the residence of William Pearse, esq., one of whose daughters married Henry Dymocke, esq., the champion at the coronation of George IV.—Inclosure act, 1806.

THOMAS BIRCH, B.A., curate of Redgrave, and rector of Billingford, was the author of two sermons, 1729; *vide Bib. Brit.*

The Rev. WILLIAM TINDAL, author of "The History of Evesham, &c.," held also the living of Billingford; he *died* chaplain of the Tower, London, in 1804.—For an interesting and original memoir, see *Biog. Illus. of Worcestershire*.

BROCKDISH. Twenty-two miles. St. Peter and St. Paul. P. 385.—Is the next adjoining town to Thorpe Abbot, eastward, through which the great road passes to Yarmouth, on the left hand of which stands the church on a hill. The roof of this edifice is formed of several crooked or bended limbs of trees, adapted to the shape of the tiling. This church has a square tower, part of which was rebuilt with brick in 1714, and holds five bells. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Withe, Moulton, Lawrence, Sawyer, and Tubby; and here were buried the Withes, Howards, Grices, Tendrings, Lawrences,* and Spaldings. Among the pictures of this last family, there was a child represented in its winding sheet. This child, being young, went into a garret in a remote part of the house, and the door shutting upon it, it was starved to death. The chapel at the east end of the south aisle, was built by sir Ralph Tendring, of Brockdish, knight, whose arms are in the east window. His altar monument, with a *piscina* by it, stands against the east wall, the brasses are gone. Here is also a dilapidated tomb to the memory of John Tendring, esq. In 1618 the church was wholly new paved and repaired; and in 1619 the pulpit and desk new made, and new books, &c. bought. Here are many though small benefactions to this parish, *vide Blomefield*. The parish register contains the following curious entries:—"1553, queen Mary paid for a book, called

* There is a picture of Robert Lawrence, esq., drawn in 1629, aged thirty-six—he built the hall in 1634; it stands near half a mile north-east of the church, and was placed near the old site of Brockdish hall, the seat of the Tendrings, whose arms, taken out of the old hall when this was built, were fixed in the windows—the arms of himself and his wife are carved on the wainscot of the rooms.

a Manual, 2s. 6d.—for two days making the altar and the holy water stope, and for a lock for the font....—1554, paid for the rood, 9d.—1555, paid for painting the rood loft, 1s. 2d.—for two images making, 5s.—for painting them, 16d." &c. &c. Here are the manors of Brockdish Earl and Brockdish Hall.

The REV. FRANCIS BLOMEFIELD, author of "An Essay towards an History of Norfolk," was in 1739 rector of this place.

Died April 21, 1817, in her eighty-second year, Sarah, wife of Mr. Gooch of this place, and mother of the late Mr. William Gooch, B. A. fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, who being appointed astronomer on a voyage of discoveries, was barbarously murdered in 1792, by the natives of one of the Sandwich Islands.

DENTON. Seventeen miles. Virgin Mary. P. 601.—The church stands on a high hill, having at the west end a low square brick tower, in which are three bells. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Tite and Rogerson. The east chancel window is all of painted glass, the most perfect and curious, says Blomefield, I have seen in any village church. It contains the arms of Howard, Brotherton, and Mowbray, quartered. The north porch has a stone arch and a chamber over it, with several carvings in stone of the Resurrection—The Salutation—The Last Judgment—and Our Saviour walking on the Water. Here are the manors of Hoe in Topcroft, Little Hall Manor, and West Hall or Payone's. At Denton are the houses of the Rev. George Sandby, and Gwyn Etheridge, esq.

In 1693, Sarah Bidbank gave 8s. per annum, to buy Bibles, to be given away at Easter by the churchwardens.

John Warner, of Norwich, left the value of a piece of ground, of 40l. per annum, to the poor of Denton, *vide Blomefield*, 8vo. edit. p. 397.

In 1714, MATTHEW POSTLETHWAYTE, A. M., was rector of this place, afterwards of Redenhall, and archdeacon of Norwich. He was the author of "A Sermon on the Impossibility of Protestant Subjects preserving their Liberties under Popish Princes." He was succeeded by his son John P., A. M. high master of St. Paul's school, and of Merton college, Oxford. He gave by will, 1713, to the archbishops

of Canterbury for ever, the perpetual advowson of this rectory, on condition that the archbishop should, every vacancy, collate such persons, as shall be at those times respectively fellows of Merton college, Oxford, or such as have been formerly fellows of the said college, as their graces shall judge fittest and most worth. He gave also 200*l.* for adorning the chancel at Denton. See his memoir in "*Knight's Life of Colet, Mis.*" No. VI. p. 384; and his character in "*The Memorials and Characters, with the Lives of eminent and worthy Persons,*" fol. London, 1741.

THOMAS ROGERSON, A. M., who died in 1740, being a nonjuror, resigned his living of Ampton and afterwards lived a retired life. He gave, by will, a moiety of the clear yearly rent of six acres, let at 6*l.* per annum, towards supporting a charity school in Denton;* and if there be no such, (which is not the case), to furnish every poor family with a Bible, a Whole Duty of Man, and Christian Monitor; and every poor person with a Common Prayer Book; and the rest to be distributed in bread every first Sunday in the month, after divine service, among such poor housekeepers only as constantly keep to the church, and frequently receive the Sacrament. The profits to be received and applied by the rector of Denton, for the time being, for ever.

Died in May, 1807, at this place, aged ninety, the Rev. GEORGE SANDBY, D. D., rector of this parish in 1750, and of Skepton, and chancellor of the diocese of Norwich. He was formerly of Merton college, and afterwards master of Magdalen college. With Dr. Sandby died the oral tradition of the expulsion from Merton college, Oxford, of six fellows, by James II. He was ordained by Dr. Hough, bishop of Worcester, one of the said six fellows.

EARSHAM. Fifteen miles. All Saints. P. 750. Written Eresham, in Domesday-book.—This village, which is situate on the turnpike-road from Bungay to Harleston, near the marshes, was soon after the conquest in the possession of the Norfolk family. The church stands on an old encampment: the tower is square, with a spire, and three bells. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Lamb, Barker, the Gooches, and Throkmorton. Earsham hall is the seat of sir William

* Denton takes its name from the Saxon word, *Den*, a cave or hollow between two hills, which exactly answers the present situation of the place.

Wyndham Dalling, bart.; it was built about the beginning of the last century, by John Buxton, esq., and is a spacious and handsome square mansion, situate in a pleasant park. It was purchased of the Buxton family by Colonel William Wyndham.

JOSEPH WYNDHAM, esq., F.R. and A.S.S., late of Earsham house, a highly accomplished gentleman, was born at Twickenham, August 21, 1739, in a house, since the residence of Richard Owen Cambridge, esq. He was educated at Eton, from whence he went to Christ-Church college; and after an extensive continental tour, he married the honourable Charlotte de Grey. During his residence at Rome, he studied and measured the remains of the ancient architecture, particularly the baths, numerous plans and sections of which he gave to Mr. Cameron, who had them engraved for his great work on the "Roman Baths," to which work Mr. Wyndham furnished a very considerable part of the letter-press. He drew up the greater portion of the letter-press of the second volume of the "Ionian Antiquities;" and assisted Mr. Stuart in the second volume of his "Athena." He died September 21, 1810.

MENDHAM. Twenty miles. All Saints.—The parish church stands just over the river, and so is in Suffolk; but the hamlet of Nedham, (see that article) and the adjacent part between it and the parish church, are on the Norfolk side. In 1329, a perpetual composition and agreement was made between the parishioners of the mother church of Mendham, and those of the chapel of Nedham, by which, in lieu of all reparations and dues to the parish of Mendham, they agreed to pay 18*d.* every Easter-day, towards the repairs of Mendham church, as an acknowledgment that they were members of it. Mendham church is a good building, with a square tower and five bells; and here are inscriptions to the memory of the Frestons, (of whom, sir Richard Freston, knight, has a monument in the chancel), Baxter, Godbold, Rant, Tyrrel, and Kerrich.

Mendham priory is in the village of Mendham; though it stood as the church does now, on the Suffolk side of the river, belongs to the county of Norfolk, and is situate near the banks of the Waveney; and in a delightful island stand its shattered walls. The only part of the ruins now

worthy attention, is the old chapel, adjoining the prior's lodge, which is allowed to be a very elegant piece of architecture. The entrance is by a semicircular arched door-way, on the east, fronting the court. On each side of the interior of the chapel, are twelve recesses with semicircular arches also, and, like the door-way at the entrance, rests on square capitals profusely ornamented with sculptured foliage: between the piers of columns of these arches, it is said the monks used to sit during divine service. This part of the monastery was in a good state of preservation not very many years since, and used for religious purposes by a family then resident in the priory; but, through neglect and the destructive hand of man, is now little more than a mere ruin. In 1642, many cavaliers in these parts raised a sum of money (129*l*.) for the king.

The Rev. ANTHONY FRESTON was the son of Robert Brettingham, esq. of Norwich, and nephew of Matthew Brettingham, the architect of Houghton. While yet a child he took the name of Freston, in pursuance of the will of his maternal uncle William Freston, esq. of Mendham, the latter of whose ancestors are buried in that church. Mr. Anthony Freston was entered a commoner at Christ Church college, Oxford, December, 1775; B. A. 1780; and M. A. 1788. In 1792, he was instituted to the perpetual cure of Nedham, in his own patronage; and in 1801 was presented to the rectory of Edgeworth, Gloucestershire, and afterwards made rural dean of Stonehouse. His fifth daughter was married, in 1819, to Robert Smirke, jun. R. A. He was the author of "Provisions for the more equal Maintenance of the Clergy," 1784, 12mo, anonymous; a volume of Poems, 1787, 8vo.; "A Discourse of Laws," 1799; "An Address to the People of England," 1796, 8vo, anonymous; "A Collection of Evidences for the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ," 1807; and a volume of Sermons, 1809. Mr. Freston died in his sixty-third year, December 25, 1819.

NEDHAM. Sixteen miles. St. Peter. P. 351.—Adjoins east to Brockdish on the great road, and was originally a hamlet and chapelry to Mendham. The chapel at Nedham, was, in all probability, founded by sir Thomas Nedham for his own tenants, and being so far from the mother church of Mendham, was made parochial, and hath separate

bounds, officers, &c. The steeple of the chapel rises circular, but is octangular at top, and has four bells. There are several inscriptions, but these with their brasses are gone, excepting one in the chancel to the memory of Freston, which chancel was wholly rebuilt by him in 1735. Here are the manors of Sileham, Denisons, Bourts, and Freston. To the hamlet of Nedham joins the portion of Mendham called SHOTFORD, which contains the manors of Semere and Wickendons. Here are two fine old seats, called Middleton hall and Oaken hill, in the latter of which the family of the Batemans have resided ever since the time of William Bateman, bishop of Norwich.

Medefield, or the field by the meadows, is another hamlet and parochial chapel of Mendham, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It has a square tower, a clock, and three bells. Here is an inscription to the memory of Smallpiece and the Jermys. In 1428, sir John Jermyn, knight, rebuilt the church and manor-house, he died in 1487, and was buried in the north-east corner of the chancel.*

PULHAM. Sixteen miles. St. Mary Magdalen and St. Mary the Virgin. P. 1797. Pulham signifies the village of pools, or standing waters.—The earliest account of this place says that it belonged to Waldchist, a Saxon, who forfeited all that he had to king Edmund. Here was a park of sixty acres, and a wood called Grishaw of one hundred. Here the family of the Sayers, late of Eye, resided for several hundred years. Some land is held here by *cornage*, that is, blowing a horn in the morning of the beginning of the court. The estate thus held, in Blomefield's time, was about the value of 30*l.* per annum, all in a hedge. There belongs to it liberty to keep hounds and follow the game anywhere in the manor. The service is performed at this time by one attending constantly to blow the horn before the court begins, for which the lord pays 4*d.* and gives him his dinner.—This was the service as the lord's huntsman. And there are seven acres held by being the lord's hangman. "William, son of Adam Akeman, held seven acres by divers services, all of which were remitted whenever a thief was hanged in the manor."

* In 1411, the parishioners complained to pope John XXIII., that their chapel was not well served, though the prior of Mendham was well paid his tithes; ever since the luitpropiator of Mendham nominates the parish chaplain.

Pulham market-hall is a good old house, inclosed with a high wall of brick, embattled, and was formerly the mansion-house of the Percies, a younger branch of the Northumberland family. A great part of this building was erected by William Brampton, a strenuous man on the king's side during Kett's rebellion. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is the principal or mother church; it has a square embattled tower, with pinnacles, and a porch of the florid Gothic, a spire, and six bells; the north vestry is down. On the porch is a great quantity of stone imagery, and all the building is decorated with angels' faces. On one side of the entrance an angel holds a scroll with *Ave Maris* on it; opposite is represented a bishop on his throne, a goat's face under him as the *cognizance* of Morton, the book of the holy gospel on a stand by him, on which sits a dove with its beak close to the bishop's ear. By this stand is a crest, being the trunk of a tree *raguled*, with three arms cut off, representing the holy Trinity. There are also eight angels, four with trumpets in their mouths, two playing on lutes, and two on violins. There are four large shields under the image of the Virgin Mary, that was placed in a niche, but has long since been removed. On these shields are the instruments of the passion, the emblem of the Trinity, the arms of the East Angles, and the see of Ely. Five images carved in stone, viz.—a wolf sitting, holding St. Edmund's head in its paws; a lion; a woodman sitting with one leg on his knee; and a greyhound *seiant*; the fifth is defaced. Here are also the arms of Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, and on a shield, three cardinals' caps and faces, and four other figures, expressing by their habits the four degrees, viz., a monk or regular; a parish priest or secular; a gentleman; and a peasant. In the east window of the chancel are represented the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and underneath is the blessed Virgin with the Saviour in her arms, and a lily by her as patroness of this church, and St. Peter as patron of the church *universal*; with persons playing upon violins and other musical instruments on each side; and at their feet the wise men offering their censers, &c.; with the arms of the East Angles and Ely church, and St. George and England alone. Here is an inscription to the memory of sir Simon de Walpole, (who died here in 1331, and has a Saxon inscription); also inscriptions to Lany, Sayers,

Wood, Stebbing, and Watts. In 1463, sir Thomas Howes, chaplain to sir John Fastolf, put up the effigy of his patron, in a south window, in his coat armour, gilt, and very fair. This town was famous for hats, dornecks, and coverlits, which were made in great quantities here, and by an act passed in 1551, for the advantage of the citizens of Norwich, "forbidding any one out of the city, unless in some corporate and market town, to make any of these commodities," all of these businesses living in Pulham were excepted, as those trades had been followed there for some time past. March 4th, 1818, a tremendous gale from the south-east nearly demolished the large chancel window of this church, and another on the south side with the stone-work was entirely blown out.

The chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, (commonly called Pulham market church), a chapel of ease to St. Mary the Virgin, is a good building with a large square tower, a clock, and six bells, a handsome north porch, two aisles, and a nave. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Claxton, Rede, Prentice, Rosier, the Palgraves, and Stanhawe. This chapel is uncommonly light, and is kept very neat and clean. It is a mile at least from the mother church. There was a market kept for a long time in Pulham Magdalen, (the cross yet remaineth), purchased by the church of Ely in the time of the Saxons, but now altogether decayed by reason of the vicinity of Harleston, a hamlet to Redenhall, which market is on the same day. Besides the wakes and fairs heretofore held on the days of the dedication of the church and chapel, there was one held on Wednesday in Ascension-week, this only remains, but is now kept on the Monday in Ascension-week. Here was formerly the manor of Hemenhall, and the dean and chapter of Ely have a small manor in this town, called *Winstons cum Pulham*. The celebrated William of Wykeham was, in 1357, rector of Pulham.

In 1728, WILLIAM BROOME, LL. D., the poet, and assistant in Pope's Homer, held this rectory; he died at Bath, November 16th, 1745.

REDENHALL (*cum Harleston*). Twenty miles. The Virgin Mary. P. 1641.—Redenhall takes its name from *Rada*, the Dane, who was lord in the time of Edward the Confessor, and is still the head town of the deanery, which

contains twenty-five parishes. The church was rebuilt of freestone, by Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, but the noble square tower is of much later foundation; it is embattled, and surmounted with four pinnacles with spires, and is the finest of any in the county. It was begun about 1460, and finished about 1520. Master Richard Shelton, then rector, whose rebus is marked on the south-east pinnacle. In 1616, it was split from top to bottom by a tempest, but it is now braced up. An inscription was carved on the north-west pinnacle, saying that "this pinnacle was demolished in 1680, and rebuilt in 1681." On the west door is carved a hammer and a horse-shoe. Here are eight melodious bells, with inscriptions. In 1506, Agnes Stanforth, gave "to the good roode of Redenhall, her marrying ring." Here are inscriptions to the memory of the Gawdys, Bacon, and D'Oyley; and of Rand, his wife, and daughter, with this inscription:—

"Here expect the Resurrection.

Three temples of the Holy Ghost,
Ruined by death, ly here as lost:
St. John's fell first—St. Anne's next year—
Then St. Elizabeth fell here.
Yet, a few days, and thes againe
Christ will rebuild, and in them reigne."

and here also are inscriptions to the Fenns, Frere, Dove, Walton, Kerrich, and Baylie. The roof of this church is adorned with spread eagles. Here are the manors of Redenhall, Holebrook (or Gawdy) Hall,* Coldham Hall, Merks, Hawkers, and Wortwell. The manor of Holebrook (or Gawdy) Hall, took its name from the situation of the manor-house being in a vale by the brook side: the adjacent hills still retain the name of Holebrook hills, and are on the left of the road leading from Harleston to Yarmouth. Near to Wortwell Dove, pulled down by the Gawdys, is Gawdy hall, the seat of the Rev. John Holmes.

* Built by the Gawdys. The arms of the Gawdys, richly emblazoned with stained glass, which used to appear in the windows of this house, are now in the church of Redenhall. About a century previous to 1778, the hall, manors, and estates devolved, by purchase, to the Wogans, a Pembrokehire family; but at this period the elder branch became extinct by the death of John Wogan, esq.: a handsome monument is erected to his memory, and to that of his widow, in the dormitory of Redenhall church—she died in 1788. "The Histories of Polybios," 1668, 8vo, by Christopher Watson, of St. John's college, Cambridge, has a dedication to the right worshipful Thomas Gaudy, esq.—"From my chamber, in your house, at Gaudy Hall, Norfolk."

Harleston. Here is a weekly market and two annual fairs well frequented, particularly that holden on the vigil and day of the decollation of St. John the Baptist, at which immense droves of Scotch cattle are sold. The chapel of St. John the Baptist, was repaired in 1726, at the expense of 1000*l.*, (at which time the market cross was built), and was always dependant upon its mother church at Redenhall, the rector of which serves here one part of the day every Sunday. It has the administration of both sacraments belonging to it, but not burial; it has one bell and a clock, but no tower. In 1686, the chapel being almost useless and deserted for want of fit endowment, Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, settled on the master, fellows, and scholars of Emanuel college, Cambridge, 54*l.* per annum, payable quarterly, out of the hereditary revenues of the excise, in trust, and special confidence that they will receive it, and constantly nominate a chaplain and schoolmaster, and pay it, so received, to him. The master and fellows, under their college seal, are for ever to nominate some able and competent person, in *holy orders*, to be licensed by the bishop to read prayers and teach school here, the latter in a house provided for that purpose by the inhabitants. Other benefactions are, a rent charge of 40*s.* per annum, payable out of the profits of the bullock fair held here; and the annual interest of 200*l.* given by Mr. Dove, for a schoolmaster to teach poor boys to read and write, with which an estate is purchased, in Rushall, and the profits are enjoyed by the schoolmaster. The bounds of Harleston, which at the Conqueror's survey was divided as it now continues, into two parts; thirteen acres of it held by Frodo being added to Mendham, to which it now belongs, as the other twelve acres do to the hundred of Earsham, on which the chapel and the town now stand, being the middle row only: the rest, though commonly called Harleston, being in the parish of Redenhall, to which parish this is a chapel of ease and hamlet. In 1821, the society for promoting the enlargement and building of churches and chapels, having granted 100*l.*, and 500*l.* having been raised by a voluntary subscription among the inhabitants, &c., of Redenhall, the chapel at Harleston was enlarged, by which one hundred and fifty free sittings were provided.

The Rev. WILLIAM SMITH, of Emanuel college, Cambridge, was chaplain and schoolmaster here, at the annual salary of 54*l*. He died at Homersfield, Suffolk, 1767, in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Smith communicated notes to Dr. Grey, the editor of Butler's Hudibras, and also assisted sir Thomas Hanmer in his edition of Shakespeare.

RUSHALL (or *Reeves-hall*). Seventeen miles. The Virgin Mary. P. 279.—The church has a steeple round at the bottom part and octangular at the top, with but one bell. There was a small chapel on the north side of the nave, in which was an altar, an image, and a guild held, but these have all vanished. It contains the manors of Rushall, Rushall Hall, and the Rectory, or Langley manor. Rushall Hall manor was formerly held by a person who assumed the name of Riveshall from this lordship. The priory, being so called from having anciently belonged to the priory of Buckenham, is now a farm-house.

STARSTON. Eighteen miles. St. Margaret. P. 437.—The tower of the church is square, and has five bells. Here lies Bartholomew Cotton, esq., under a sumptuous monument on the north side of the chancel; his effigy, with a ruff about his neck, is represented kneeling at a desk with his armorial bearings: and here are inscriptions to the memory of Cotton, Arrowsmith, and Bugott. In 1740, Thomas Aldous, a poor man, was buried here, aged 106. Here are the manors of Starston Hall, Bresingham, Beck-hall, Batton, and Gunshaw. Starston place, a good house, is situated near the church.

THORP ABBOTS. Seventeen miles. All Saints. P. 246. The tower of this church is round to about the midway, and octangular at top, having a clock and two bells. There was a brass near the pulpit, for an "Orate" for Rogero Harvey. The arms of the East Angles and Bury Abbey are in the windows; and an inscription to the memory of Susan Chamberlain. One mile from this village is Hoxne hall, the seat of sir Thomas Maynard Heselrigge, bart.

NORTH ERPINGHAM HUNDRED.

THIS hundred is bounded on the N. E. by the British ocean, for twelve miles; by Holt hundred on the N. W.; on the S. and W. by South Erpingham; and by Tunstead on the S. E.; being almost ten miles in extent from its southern extremity to the sea at Sheringham, and twelve miles from the coast near Mundesley to Plumstead on the W. It contains thirty-two parishes, all of which, East Beckham excepted, are in the deanery of Repps, in the archdeaconry of Norfolk: this deanery included all the churches in this hundred. In the reign of Elizabeth, it appears that every hundred had a particular place or depôt for military stores belonging to it. This hundred had then in store—400 lbs. of powder, 600 lbs. of match, 270 lbs. of lead, 30 pickaxes, 30 shod shovels, 30 bare shovels, 9 axes, 300 baskets, and 5 beetles.

ALDBOROUGH (or *Alburgh*). Fifteen miles. St. Mary. P. 268. Written in Domesday-book, Aldeburo.—It was held in the Conqueror's time by the Bigods. The church is a quarter of a mile from the green; on which is annually held a fair, on the 22nd of June, for horses, cattle, toys, &c., at one time attended by the first persons of the county.

ANTINGHAM. Fourteen miles. St. Mary. P. 222. Written Antigeham, in Domesday-book. The ancient family of De Antingham was enfeoffed of this manor, under the Bigods; the manor-house is now in the occupation of a farmer. In the same inclosure are two churches, that of St. Margaret having only a part of its tower remaining. St. Mary's church has a square embattled tower; and in this church are inscriptions to the memory of Fermour, Keeson, and Kemp, with a brass to the memory of Richard Calthorp, esq., and his children—the figure of his wife is gone—see *Cotman's Brasses*, p. 43. In the porch was the image of St. Margaret. Here is St. Bennet's manor.

AILMERTON. Eighteen miles. St. John the Baptist. P. 284. In Domesday-book, written Almertuna.—It is situated about a mile and a half to the north-west of Felbrigg park. The church has a round embattled tower; and here is an inscription in the aisle to the memory of Thomas Blofield, rector here in 1675. About half a mile north of the church are the ruins of a small building, called the Irish Beacon; so called from the materials with which it is built, being composed of a kind of iron cinder—from this is an extensive view. Here was the sepulchre light—that of All-Hallows, St. Mary and St. Nicholas, and the men's plough-light; St. John's drinking at Midsummer, Rogation drinking, and All-Hallows Thursday. There was a light in many churches, called the plough-light, maintained by old and young persons who were husbandmen before some image; and on Plough-Monday there was a feast, the expenses of which were defrayed from contributions to the parties who exhibited a plough, accompanied with dancers.

BARNINGHAM NORTHWOOD. Sixteen miles. St. Peter. P. 82. Written in Domesday-book, Berningeham.—It was in the possession of the Barninghams, the Hetherstets, and the Palgraves. In the church are inscriptions to the memory of the Palgraves. The manor-house is now occupied as a farm-house.

BARNINGHAM WINTER (or *Barningham Town*). Seventeen miles. St. Mary. P. 46.—This place makes one township with Barningham Northwood. The church is dilapidated, no part remaining but the chancel, in which are inscriptions to the memory of Barningham and Winter. The manor-house was repaired, &c., by John Harvey, esq., of Norwich: it is a venerable building of the period of Henry VIII.

BASSINGHAM. Seventeen miles. St. Mary. P. 140.—The steeple of the church is round, and built of large irregular pieces of coarse sand-stone. In the grasing-ground, near the church, is a place called the moat-yard, which is a tumulus of about half an acre, surrounded by a deep and wide ditch.—Inclosure act, 1821.

BECKHAM EAST. Nineteen miles. St. Helen. P. 46.—“The ruins of old Beckham church,” says Mr. Bartlett; “for its size, is one of the most elegant things that fancy can imagine: the walls of the chancel and body are standing, together with the south porch. Beautiful fragments of the old Gothic windows, in different states of decay, are seen peeping through the ivy which mantles in the most luxuriant manner over almost the whole of its mouldering walls; and not a dwelling interferes with its delightful loneliness.” Here is Isaac manor.

BEESTON REGIS (or *Beeston near the Sea*). Twenty miles. All Saints. P. 238. Is written in Domesday-book, *Besetuna*.—In the church are inscriptions to the memory of Deynes and Hook; the latter, a woollen-draper, was twice mayor, and a justice of the peace for King’s-Lynn: he gave 100*l.* to be laid out in land, for the poor of this place—and to Upper Rantons he gave fuel; and after spending eighty-nine years in piety and charity, died in 1723. Here are also Beeston priory and manor—the former was dedicated to St. Mary, and founded by the lady Elizabeth de Cressey, in the reign of king John, for canons of the order of St. Austin. Beeston priory is situate on the sea-shore, about five miles to the westward of Cromer: the remains of this ancient structure are extremely picturesque. A small tower and the whole of the west gable of the church are standing, but the rest of the building is in ruins. This gable, a few years since, was ornamented with a profusion of the finest ivy. Not far enough from the priory, on the right, is a house belonging to C. Cremer, esq., where, through a white gate that leads past the house, the road winds in a very romantic manner between the hills to Felbrigg heath, upon which are the remains of a beacon. The view from this spot is not altogether so extensive as from the beacon of Trimmingham, but more diversified.

CROMER. Twenty-two miles. St. Peter and St. Paul. P. 1023.—This town is not mentioned in Domesday-book, being included and accounted for under the town of Shipedana, or Shipden, the lordship of which extended into Cromer. Cromer is about one hundred and thirty miles from London, situate on the north-east of the county of Norfolk, on the

verge of the British ocean, whose encroachments have been so great, that, though the town is defended by cliffs of considerable height, upwards of twenty houses have at different times, in the memory of man, been precipitated into the tide, while the town of Shipden, with its church, dedicated to St. Peter, which lay between this place and the sea, has wholly disappeared, excepting some masses of a wall, supposed to have belonged to the church. The present church is presumed to have been erected in the reign of Henry IV. It is a very handsome pile of flint and free-stone, consisting of two aisles covered with slate: the tower, which is square with an embattled top, is one hundred and fifty-nine feet in height. The ascent to this is by a curious and excellent flight of steps, the view from which is very fine. The entrance at the west door must formerly have been extremely grand. The whole length of the building, to the extent of two hundred feet, was seen in perspective, through two arches of great magnificence. The roof, and every other part, was most profusely ornamented with carved work, of which, time and the barbarous ravages of Cromwell's troops, (who are said to have converted the church into barracks), have left but few traces: this also applies to the porch on the north side, the chancel, and a chapel. The flinting, in many parts of the building, is perhaps scarcely to be excelled anywhere for the beauty of its execution. The inside of the church is kept in good repair, and is capable of containing a great number of persons; it is also tolerably well pewed: but, excepting the double row of arches that support the roof and divide the aisles, very little of what it has been, remains. A good organ was "opened" by Mr. J. Beckwith, of Norwich, October, 1792. The windows, formerly of noble dimensions, and probably decorated with painted glass, are now in a great measure closed up by the hands of the bricklayer. One or two monuments of the Wyndham and the Ditchall families, are all that this church contains. Sir Bartholomew Reed, citizen and goldsmith, lord mayor of London, in 1602, was born here; and by his will founded a free-school, with a stipend of 10*l.* per annum, for the master, paid by the goldsmiths' company. His gold ring, weighing 9oz. 3*d*wt*s.*, was found at Girton, in Cambridgeshire; and was, in 1789, in the possession of Mr. Cole. Within the ring is this inscription:—"Orate

pro a i à Bartolomei Red Militis :” on the top is a figure of St. Bartholomew, in allusion to his name.

Cromer is principally inhabited by fishermen : it has no harbour,* yet a considerable trade is carried on, and much coal, tiles, oil-cake, porter, &c., are imported in vessels carrying from sixty to one hundred tons ; corn is also exported. These vessels lie upon the beach, and at ebb tides, carts are drawn alongside to unship their cargoes ; when empty, they anchor at a little distance from the shore, and reload by means of boats, a measure attended with much inconvenience and expense, as the carts, though drawn by four horses, owing to the steepness of the road up the cliffs, can only carry about half a ton at a time. In this manner they continue passing and repassing till the water flows up to the horses’ bellies, when they are obliged to desist till the return of the tide. The scene is here much enlivened by shipping, the trade passing and repassing from Newcastle, Sunderland, Scotland, and the Baltic, keeping up a constant change of moving objects. But such is the danger of the coast, that it is always necessary for ships, during bad weather, to keep a good offing ; and for this purpose, four or five light-houses are constantly burning between this place and Yarmouth, to prevent seamen from running into Cromer bay. Life-boats are established here to succour the distressed. The battery at Cromer occupies a very fine eminence, commanding more than a semicircle, and mounts four 18-pounders, which, during the late war, were exercised by the Cromer loyal volunteer artillery ; being also well supplied with stores, it afforded excellent protection to the shipping upon this part of the coast. Though the houses in Cromer are in general indifferent, and the rents high, tolerable accommodations are to be had for strangers who reside here during the bathing-season ; and these comforts have been much increased since the establishment of some respectable inns, viz.—the New Inn, the Hotel, and the Lion. The public rooms, a circulating library, &c., with other improvements, have contributed to make

* The harbour formerly was at the village of Shipden, which appears to have been swallowed up by the sea, about the time of Henry IV. ; for a patent to collect certain duties for the erection of a pier, was granted in the fourteenth of Richard II. At very low tides, are still to be seen large masses of wall, which sailors denominate the church rock : the sea makes rapid encroachments on the cliffs, at Cromer, as it does at Brighton. Cromer bay has the singular appellation of the Devil’s throat.

Cromer much more eligible as a watering-place, than formerly; and to this, the beautiful variegated scenery in the environs does not a little contribute. The light-house is upon an eminence, about three quarters of a mile to the east of the town, and commands an extensive sea view: the inland prospect is confined by a range of hills, forming an amphitheatre nearly round it. The tower, built of brick, is only three moderate stories high, crowned with a lantern lighted by fifteen patent lamps, each placed in a large copper reflector, three feet in diameter, and finely plated in the inside; these, placed round an upright axis, are kept in continual motion by machinery, wound up every five hours and a half, by which means a set of five reflectors are presented to the eye in a full blaze of light every minute, the axis being three minutes performing its rotation. This light-house is kept by two young women, who receive from the Trinity-house an annual salary of 50*l.*, besides perquisites, and who constantly reside upon the spot, which cannot be exceeded for perfect neatness. From the lantern, a door opens to a light iron gallery which surrounds it, and commands a sea view of many leagues. This building was first erected in the year 1719, as appears by the following inscription in St. Clement's churchyard, Ipswich:—

“ Here lies interred the body of

EDWARD BOWELL, GENT.,

Portman and twice Bailiff of this Corporation;

(He erected the Light, at Foulness, in Norfolk, 1719)

Ætat 57.”

The bathing-machines, nine in number, are commodious, and the bather is a careful and attentive man. The shore, which is a fine firm sand, not only renders the bathing agreeable, but, when the tide retires, presents such a surface for many miles, as cannot be exceeded. The sea, too, is one of those objects that appears to have the constant power of pleasing. The cliffs, in many parts, are lofty and well broken; the bases of which are for the most part composed of strong blue clay. During the winter of 1799, the cliffs near the light-house made several remarkably large shoots, one of which brought with it at least half an acre of ground, and extended a considerable way into the sea at low water mark. Heavy rains or frosts tend greatly to produce this.

effect upon a soil naturally loose; consequently, it is during the winter months that shoots are most likely to happen.* Every year the sea makes powerful advances; and even land with farm-houses have fallen a prey to the enemy.

Cromer was first frequented as a watering-place about 1785, by two or three families of retired habits, whose report of the beautifully diversified scenery of the neighbourhood, of the simple manners of the inhabitants, many of whom are now supported by fishing, and the excellent beach at low water, made others desirous of sharing these enjoyments, who, in a few years, were followed by so many as to have made it quite a fashionable place of resort; but it is not even now so numerous attended, as to occasion the inconveniences arising from an over-crowded watering-place. Its visitors are from London, Norwich, and the adjacent counties. The company is select and respectable; and, if retirement be the object, Cromer will afford this in perfection. Mr. Hoare, the banker, of Lombard-street, and some other persons of fortune, have houses at this place, to which they resort in the shooting season. Some of the houses which let lodgings,† have a good view of the sea; a house, called the Wellington inn, has some of the best private lodgings in the town—it is close to the cliff: but there are no large and splendid apartments in any of the houses. This want of accommodation is, however, amply made up by the civility of the inhabitants. Near the cliff is a subscription-room, where are the daily papers, periodicals, and a small library, to accommodate the readers of light literature. This room is pleasantly situated, and is the usual morning lounge—the subscription is half-a-crown a week, or six-pence each time. There is also a circulating library near the church. Fish are scarce at Cromer, except

* On the 15th of January, 1826, a large mass of earth was detached from a part of the hills, near Cromer, called Light-house hills, which at that place are about two hundred and fifty feet in height. It fell with great force on the beach, extending itself beyond the low-water mark, about three hundred yards from the cliff. It is calculated that it now covers upwards of twelve acres, and that it must contain not less than half a million of cubic yards, equal to as many cart loads. As the fall of this enormous body was awfully sudden and unexpected, it is fortunate no person was near it, as the officers and men on the preventive service were, in the course of their duty, obliged to pass in the night immediately where it fell. It now makes a grand and imposing appearance, and is much resorted to by the curious, several fossil bones and other curious things having been taken up. A large and rapid stream of water, immediately after its fall, issued from the bank, discharging itself down on the beach with great noise and violence.

† A register of these is kept in Cromer.

lobsters, crabs, whittings, codfish, and herrings, which are good, but small; the former are sold at nine-pence or ten-pence per pound, when dear—they are called *hanged* lobsters. Coals are dear from the difficulty of unloading them. In the fourth of Henry VI., (1426) a patent was granted for a market, now held on Saturday; and the novelty of a fair on Whit-Monday, held upon the margin of the sea, is a source of attraction to the surrounding country, whose inhabitants cover this part of the ocean, and boat after boat swarm with groups in their gayest apparel.

Cromer, notwithstanding its proximity to the ocean, is but little frequented by sea-fowls, except during the winter months, when they are driven from their haunts in the marshes, in search of food. The seagull, the wild duck, and the goose, at such times, visit these shores; the former, however, is by far the most numerous: here they remain till warm weather, when they return to their beloved marshes. At Salhouse, a coast town about ten miles to the west of Cromer, is a grand resort for the duck, the goose, the coot, the curlew, and the gull, clouds of which blacken the surface in various directions. Here the fowler, with the assistance of a good water-dog and a boat, which can always be had, may almost be certain of finding amusement, while refreshment may be procured at the Dun Cow public-house. Among the creeks of these marshes is caught the Salhouse eel, famous for a peculiar delicious flavour.

"Cromer," a descriptive poem, dedicated to Mrs. Wyndham, was written by J. S. MUNNINGS, esq., solicitor, of Gray's-Inn, who died in 1817; it is in blank verse, and is said to possess considerable merit—only one part, however, was ever published. Dr. Sayer, late of Norwich, notices Cromer in his poems.

EDMUND BARTELL, esq., in 1806, was the author of "Cromer considered as a Watering-Place, with Observations on the Picturesque Scenery of its Neighbourhood," 8vo. He is also the author of "Hints for Picturesque Improvements in Ornamental Cottages," 8vo, 1804. Of the former production, a work written also with much taste and ability, two editions are out of print—and it is hoped that a third is in preparation by the author.

ROBERT BACON, a mariner of Cromer, discovered Iceland; and is said to have taken, in the reign of Henry IV., the

prince of Scotland, James Stuart, sailing to France for education.

Cromer hall, the residence of George Windham, esq., is a respectable old house; and the sequestered walks in the wood near it, are delightful, while the plantations greatly ornament the town of Cromer. Not much more than a quarter of a mile beyond Cromer hall, on the right, is a footpath towards Felbrigg, which leads to an eminence, known by the appellation of Skeat's Hill, which commands a fine view of variegated country. Ufford's manor is in Cromer.

FELBRIGG. Eighteen miles. St. ——— P. 165.— The manor of Felbrigg being left by sir Simon Felbrigg, who had it from the Bigods, to be sold after the death of his wife Catherine, lord Thomas Scales, one of his trustees, bought the reversion of it of his executors, and afterwards sold it to John Wymondham, esq., (which John had also a lease of it from the lady Catherine) he and his wife, late lady Margery, relict of sir Edward Hastings, of Elsing, in Norfolk, daughter of sir Robert Clifford, of Bokenham castle, in the said county, lived here when sir John Felbrigg, eldest son of sir George Felbrigg, made a forcible entry in the absence of her husband, and threatened to set the house on fire, she having locked herself up in a room to keep possession, and at last dragged her out by the hair of her head and took possession himself. John Wymondham, however, having obtained the king's order to Thomas Montgomery, esq., sheriff of the county, to be put in possession, he came to an agreement, and Wymondham paying to sir John two hundred marks, he released all his right and claim to his lordship, and in the thirty-ninth Henry VI., sir John and his wife conveyed it to John Wymondham by fine. John Windham, the son and heir of the former, was retained by sir John Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk, in the beginning of the reign of Edward IV. In 1487, he was at the battle of Stoke, and there knighted by Henry VII., but in May, 1503, he (with sir James Tyrrel) were beheaded as traitors to the king, having been charged with a conspiracy in favour of Edmund de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, and was buried in the church of Austin Friars, London. Sir Thomas Windham was his son and heir. The parish church of Felbrigg, situated in the park, is a pleasing object, particu-

larly when the observer is stationed near the house, where a fine avenue of oak and beech trees grace the foreground. On the pavement of the church, near the pulpit, lies a large marble gravestone, whereon, in brass, as under an arch of canopy-work, is the portraiture of sir Simon de Felbrigg, K. G., in complete armour, treading on a lion *couchant*, with his hands erect, as praying. Between his right arm stands erect on a staff the arms of Richard II.—there is on the arms of Edward the Confessor, a *cross flory*, between five martlets, impaling France and England quarterly. King Richard is said to have accounted and esteemed the Confessor as his tutelary saint. On the upper part of each arm, near the shoulder, is the shield of St. George, *argent*, a *cross gules*; on his right side hangs a dagger, on his left a large broad sword, from a belt embossed and gilt, as his spurs are, and on his left leg the garter, all in brass. In a like arch with canopy-work curiously wrought, by his left side, is his lady in a close vest and a cloak over it, hands erect, &c.; about her head a sort of coronet, and on each side of it a large lustre of jewels, in the form of a rose, about her temples. On the summit, between the middle of the pillar of the canopy-work, are two shields, one with the arms of St. Edward, impaling quarterly France and England; the other St. Edward with the said quartering, being the arms of Richard II., impaling quarterly in the first and fourth, *argent*, a spread eagle with two heads, *sable* crowned, *Or.* in the second and third a lion *rampant*, being the arms of Anne his queen. On the middle pillar of the canopy-work are the arms of this knight, a lion *salient*, impaling a spread eagle; the arms of his lady; and below that, on each side of the pillar, is a fetter-lock, his badge; which was also used by the house of York, and by Edward IV. His supporters are not here, but are said to have been two lions, and his crest a plume of peacock's feathers, and sometimes a *garb argent*, banded ermine, in a coronet, *Or.* The family also used a lion's head erased in the bow of a fetter-lock. The inscription at the bottom "Hic jacet Simon Felbrigg, miles quandà vexillari illustrissimè, D'ni. D'ni. Regis Richardi Se'di qui obiit—die mensis—Anno D'ni, M,CCCC—et D'ne Margareta quandà consors sua natione et generosa sanguine Boama, ac olim domicella nobilissime D'ne D'ne Anne, qu'da Anglie regine que obiit, XXVII, die mensis junii. Ao. D'ni,

M,CCCCXVI, quar à l'ab; p'pitictur D'eus, Amen." It is to be observed that no date either of the day or year of sir Simon's death is here fixed. No doubt, when he laid this stone in memory of his lady, his design was to be buried by her, but he was buried in the choir of the preaching friars at Norwich. The proper colours of the arms of sir Simon Felbrigg and his lady, are, for sir Simon—*Or. a lion salient gules*,—for his lady—*azure, an eagle displayed Or.*; as it appears by two ancient panes of glass; the former was, and the latter now is, in the possession of Mr. Bartell. Here are also the brasses of sir Simon Felbrigg, of a later date; a curious one of a female with long hair, of which Blomefield makes no mention; and also one of Jane Coningsby.—See *Cotman's Brasses*. In this church are several gravestones to the Felbrigg family, and also for the Windhams. One on the south side of the altar is a monument by Nollekens, to the memory of the late William Windham. On the plynth, but supported by lions' feet, rests a cenotaph, on the top of which is placed a finely sculptured bust of this profound scholar, accomplished orator, and distinguished statesman: it is also an admirable likeness. The following inscription occupies the whole front of the cenotaph:—

"Sacred to the memory of the
RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM WINDHAM,
Of Felbrigg in this county;

Born the 14th of May, o. s. 1750;

Died the 4th of June, n. s. 1810.

He was the only son of WILLIAM WINDHAM, esq.,

By SARAH, relict of ROBERT LUKIN, esq.

He married, 1798, CECILIA, the third daughter of the late

Commodore FORREST,

Who erects this monument in grateful and
tender remembrance of him.

During a period of twenty-six years,

He distinguished himself in Parliament by his

Eloquence and Talents,

And was repeatedly called to the highest offices of the State.

His views and councils

Were directed more to raising the Glory, than
increasing the Wealth, of his Country:

He was above all things anxious

To preserve untainted the national Character,

And even those national Manners

Which long habit had associated with that Character.

NORFOLK TOUR.

AS A STATESMAN

He laboured to exalt the Courage,
To improve the Comforts,
And ennoble the profession of a Soldier.

AS AN INDIVIDUAL

He exhibited a model of those qualities which denote
the most accomplished and enlightened mind ;
Frank, generous, unassuming,
Intrepid, compassionate, and pious ;
He was so highly respected, even by those from
Whom he most differed in Opinion,
That, though
Much of his life had passed in political contention,
He was accompanied to the grave
By the sincere and unqualified regret of his
Sovereign and his Country."

Here are also inscriptions to the memory of Chamberline and Tilstone ; and to the memory of Thomas Windham, esq., with his effigy in brass, who died in 1599, with the following interrogatory lines :—

" Liv'st thou, Thomas? yes—where? with God on high.
Art thou not dead? yes, and here I lye.
I that with men on earth did live to die,
Dy'd for to live with Christ eternally."

Felbrigg hall, the residence of admiral Windham, (late Lukin) stands at the eastern extremity of a high tract of land, called Felbrigg and Sheringham heaths, and is ranked among the first situations in Norfolk, making a very pleasing morning excursion ; it is three miles from Cromer, delightfully situate in the bosom of extensive and venerable woods—the uneven surface of the park is the great source of its beauties. The house, built in the style of the period of Henry VIII., contains some excellent pictures by Rembrandt, Bergham, Vanderveldt, &c. The *dining-room* is decorated with good portraits of the Windham family. In the *drawing-room* is *A Usurer*, by Rembrandt, and the portrait of an old woman, by the same artist, supposed to be his mother, deserves particular attention. There are also some good paintings of sea engagements, one in particular by Vanderveldt, jun. ; with the effect of smoke from the vessels in the fore-ground, which is made to receive the light, is very masterly—the subject is the Engagement between the English and Van Tromp, in which sir Edward Spragg was killed. Its com-

panion, by the elder Vanderveldt, a Sea-fight, is a confused and wholly uninteresting performance. Over each of these pieces, is a Storm by Vanderveldt, jun., in his usual style of excellence. At the other end of the room are two very fine Views of the River Thames—one at Billingsgate market, the other before the alteration at London bridge. Over one of these pictures is a Landscape by Bergham; and over the other, a small but highly-coloured picture—the Finding of Achilles at the Court of Lycomedes: said to be by Rubens. From the drawing-room you proceed to the *cabinet*, where the small pictures are by much the best. Two or three Storms by Vanderveldt, jun., in his best manner. Cows stalled, by Sagtleven, Scheveling Market, and a small Landscape, by Paul Brill, are excellent; the trees of the latter are very finely touched. Some of the larger pictures are very good, particularly two views of the Cascade of Terni, by G. B. H. Busuri. The rest of the collection in this room is chiefly composed of Italian landscapes and small views of Italian ruins, in opaque colours. One of the best pictures in this house, is an Italian Sea-port in a hazy Morning, by Vernet; every part of which is truly and delicately expressed. A portrait of Rubens, and another of his wife, adorn one of the bed-chambers—whether by himself, is doubtful: that of Rubens is however very like one of him in the British Museum. The *library* is fitted up with much elegance in the pointed style, and admirably corresponds with the building of the south front. Here is a collection of prints from the best masters. The gloom thrown into the apartment by the deep projecting munnions, the painted windows, and the sombre hue of the wainscot, renders it a retirement truly adapted to study. A noble quadrangle of stables, with embattled towers at each angle, in the same style of architecture as the hall, and other improvements, were made in 1825, by the present gallant owner. Upon the skirts of the park, on a finely elevated situation, commanding a very extensive view, stands the parsonage-house, erected by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Lukin, dean of Wells, Somersetshire.

A large uncultivated tract of *brucry* land was inclosed and cultivated about the year 1781, under the direction of *Mr. Kent*, author of “Hints to Gentlemen of Landed Property.”*

* For the general utility of inclosing commons and waste lands, Mr. Kent was a strong advocate, he said—“The parish of Felbrigg consists of about 1800 acres of land;

The Windhams are a family of great antiquity, and took their name from Wymondham, a market town in this county. Alward de Wymondham was a witness to the foundation charter of William de Albini, founder of Wymondham priory, in the reign of Henry I. John de Wimundham, and Beatrix his wife, held lands in Kirby Beadon, &c., in Norfolk, in the twenty-eighth of Edward III. Sir William Wyndham, an eminent statesman, and chancellor of the Exchequer, in the reign of queen Anne, and the friend of Pope, was descended from the same family.

WILLIAM WINDHAM, esq., of Felbrigg, father of the subject of the next article, was a colonel of the Norfolk militia, and the author of a treatise for the use of that corps. He died in 1761, leaving his son a minor. Mr. Windham was an associate of the wits of his time—the friend and admirer of Garrick, whom he appointed executor to his son—and the distinguished patron of all manly exercises. He was also the author of some printed “Observations on Smollett’s Translation of Don Quixote. See *Coze’s Life of Stillingfleet*.

WILLIAM WINDHAM. This distinguished statesman was born in 1750, in Golden-Square, London, and not at Felbrigg as has been mentioned. At seven years old he was placed at Eton, where he was the envy of the school for the quickness of his progress in study, as well as its acknowledged leader and champion in all athletic sports and youthful frolics. The late Dr. Barnard, then provost, used to remark, that Fox and Windham were the last boys he had ever flogged; their offence was that of stealing off together to see a play acted at Windsor. On leaving Eton, in 1766, he was placed in the university of Glasgow, under Dr. Anderson. He was afterwards removed to Oxford, in September, 1767, and entered a gentleman commoner of University college, sir Robert Chambers being his tutor. While at Oxford, he took so little interest in public affairs, that it was a standing joke of one of his contemporaries, that “Windham would never know who was prime minister;” and he actually, at the age of twenty, refused being named

and, till the year 1771, remained time out of mind, in the following state—400 acres of inclosed, 100 of woodland, 400 of common field, and 400 of common or heath. By authentic registers, at different periods, it appeared, that the number of souls had never been known to exceed 124, which was the number in 1748; in 1777, they were only 121; and in 1807, they amounted to 181.” This rapid increase Mr. Kent attributed chiefly to the recent improvements of inclosure and plantations. He also remarked—“that the parish of Weybourn, consisting of about the same quantity of uninclosed common and common field, as Felbrigg did, had not increased its population.”

as secretary to his father's friend lord Townshend, who had been appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland.* In 1773, he joined lord Mulgrave, intending to accompany him on a voyage of discovery towards the North Pole, but he was attacked by an illness so severe as to oblige his friend to land him on the coast of Norway. His earliest essay, as a public speaker, was on the 28th January, 1778, occasioned by a call made for a subscription, in aid of government, towards carrying on the American war. The meeting was held at the Swan Inn, in Norwich: in this essay he was the advocate of conciliation. Some time before this event, Mr. Windham had become an officer in the western battalion of the Norfolk militia, during which time he quelled a mutiny which had broken out in this corps, by seizing the leader, and silencing two of the populace by blows, amidst a shower of stones from the rabble. He was a member of the Literary club, and the friend of Burke and Dr. Johnson, the latter of whom remembered him in the codicil of his will, by the bequest of a book. In 1783, Mr. Windham accepted the office of chief secretary to the earl of Northington, then appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, and afterwards made his first speech in parliament, on the 9th of February, 1785, early in the second session after his election for the city of Norwich. Mr. Windham, like his friend Burke, was no party man; he will therefore from the ultra whig or tory find little favour: and it is no matter of surprise that he gained from these persons the appellation of a "turn-coat." He differed with Mr. Fox in his ideas on parliamentary reform—he opposed Mr. Pitt's shop-tax, and the measure brought forward by ministers of fortifying the dockyards of Portsmouth and Plymouth; but fell in the ranks of what were termed the *alarmists*, on witnessing the excesses of the French revolution; and supported, with earl Fitzwilliam, the duke of Portland, &c., the conduct of ministers for redressing these aggressions. At this period he distinguished himself in Norfolk, by eloquently recommending the plan of a voluntary subscription, to be applied to the defence of the country; qualifying his opposition to a similar measure with regard to America, by the striking differences of the circumstances—he also opposed lord Erskine's bill for the prevention of cruelty to

* He took his master's degree in 1783, and that of LL. D. in 1793; and after leaving Oxford, passed some time on the continent.

animals—and, standing up for the privileges of the House of Commons, he agreed on the vote for sending sir Francis Burdett to the Tower. On his going down to Norwich, in July, 1794, to be re-elected, in consequence of his acceptance of the office of secretary at war, he met a rough reception from the populace, who considered themselves as suffering from the war-taxes. On his being chaired in the evening, a stone was thrown at him, but he avoided the blow, jumped down from his chair, and, seizing the culprit, delivered him over to the hands of an officer. It is not a little singular, that two public characters of this county, have suffered from the supposition that they made use of expressions which were uttered by other persons—one of these is now living; but Mr. Windham, we may mention, incurred much obloquy from his being presumed to say, “perish commerce—let the constitution live:” this sentence was afterwards owned by Mr. Hardinge.

As secretary at war, he visited the duke of York in Flanders; and resigned his situation on the union with Ireland. “When the proposition,” said he, “for the union was first brought forward, I had strong objections to the measure; and I was only reconciled to it upon the idea that all disabilities attaching on the Catholics of Ireland were to be removed, and that the whole population would be united in interests and affection. Believing this to be case, and finding that impediments were started to this measure, much stronger than I was prepared to apprehend, I relinquished the administration, because I thought the measure indispensable to the safety of the empire.” In 1802, after losing his seat for Norwich, which he had represented for eighteen years, he lost his election also for Norfolk, and took his seat for the borough of St. Mawes. He became an advocate for the scheme of general arming; and, deprecating the volunteer *system*, brought forth plans for a general training act, unconnected with this plan. Finding his ideas not attended to, he raised a company of volunteers at Felbrigg, of which he became colonel. In 1805, he pronounced his opinion of the Catholic claims, but took but little part in the proceedings against lord Melville. He was unfavourable to printing the debates of the houses; and, in becoming the soldiers’ friend, held out a period and a recompense for services, after a certain time. But we must conclude, however abruptly. During the exertions he made to save the

books of his friend Mr. North, from fire, he received a wound on his hip, which eventually caused his death. Before the decision of operating upon him was acted upon, Mr. Windham took pains to inform himself concerning some cases of persons who had died under operations, or from the effects of them; and in order to spare Mrs. Windham the terror, which a knowledge of the event could not fail to excite in a mind of extraordinary tenderness, he conveyed her to Beaconsfield, on a visit to her friend Mrs. Burke, with whom he left her on a plea of business. On Sunday, he attended at the Charter-house, and received the sacrament at the hands of Dr. Fisher, and spent his time till the hour of operating, in preparing for the worst. For a few days after this had taken place, appearances were not unfavourable; but a symptomatic fever coming on, he soon after breathed his last, having just completed his sixtieth year. For further particulars, see a very interesting memoir in "*Speeches in Parliament of the late Right Honourable W. Windham, with some Account of his Life, by T. Amyot, Esq., his Secretary.*"

GIMMINGHAM. Seventeen miles. All Saints. P. 300. The church has an embattled square tower, and here are inscriptions to the memory of Berney, Drath, and Browning. To the manor-house belonged, formerly, a very large hall, supported by several pillars, and the custom and rule was, that no tenant, socman, &c., should go beyond that pillar which was appointed for their station and degree. Of this hall but slight vestiges of its former state remain: it is now converted into a farm-house, and carries a date as far back as John-of-Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster," who was a great contributor to Cromer church.

GRESHAM. Eighteen miles. All Saints. P. 351.—Written Gersham in Domesday-book. Was at one time held by the son of the celebrated Geoffry Chaucer. The church has a round tower; and here are inscriptions to the memory of Smith, &c. But little remains of the castle of Gresham, which had a moat, and a round tower at each corner, thirty-six feet in diameter; and though commonly called the mansion of sir Thomas Gresham, it does not appear that he ever resided in this castle, which was certainly

the manor-house, and the same which sir Edmund Bacon obtained a patent for to embattle, in the reign of Edward II.

GUNTON. Sixteen miles. St. Andrew. P. 59. Writton in Domesday-book, Gunetune.—The church was rebuilt by sir William Morden Harbord, bart., who became heir to the estate in 1742. It has a handsome portico of the Doric order: and here are inscriptions to the memory of the Berneys, Codon, &c.; one, to the former of which, mentions Robert Berney, and Susannah his wife, who had *twenty-one children*.

Gunton hall, the modern seat of Edward Harbord, lord Suffield, is delightfully situated on an eminence within five miles of the town of Aylsham, and four miles north-west of North Walsham, surrounded by extensive and judiciously planned plantations. The house, though not large, is in every respect elegant; and the offices, erected by the late lord Suffield, under the direction of Wyatt, are said to be superior to any in the kingdom. The plantations are remarkable for the quantity of hares and pheasants. Lord Suffield is the author of "Observations on the Game Laws;" and other pamphlets.

HANWORTH. Fourteen miles. St. Bartholomew. P. 250. The church has a square tower, and a steeple containing a peal of five or six bells. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Bitterrying, Doughty, &c.; the latter of whom, "William Doughty, after eleven years' travel into the Barbadoes, &c., safely arrived at this his native town; and when he had with great joy seen all his friends and neighbours, took his leave, and returned to the universal place, the earth, where all must rest till the sound of the trumpet—at the age of forty-two." Hanworth hall, the seat of P. W. Mayow, esq., is an excellent modern house, situate in a small but very pleasant park, well wooded, and laid out with taste; a farm-house, and the parish-church which stands on an eminence, both in the park, are very good objects as seen from the road.

KNAPTON. Sixteen miles. St. Peter and St. Paul.

* An agreement, by sir Matthew Gunton, has affixed to it his seal, about the size of a crown piece, and made of rye dough.

P. 312. Written in Domesday-book, Ranapaton.—The roof of both church and chancel is of Irish oak. On the wood-work, under the roof of the chancel, is an "Orate" for John Smith; also for William Smith, who, in 1506, gave for that time the enormous sum of forty marks to the building of the church. On the principals of the roof are the carvings of saints and angels. Here were the guilds of St. Peter, All Saints, and of our Lady and the Plough; the lights of Westgate, the maids' light, and St. Nicholas'.

September, 1802. Interred in one vault, in the parish-church of Stradbroke, the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, of Knapton, *both in the twenty-fifth year of their age*—different complaints caused their death within forty-eight hours of each other. They lived esteemed, and died lamented; leaving two children too young to be thoroughly sensible of their loss.

MATLASK. Sixteen miles. St. Peter. P. 184. Written in Domesday-book, Matengeles and Matelesc.—Here is the house of Dennis Gunton, esq.

METTON. Seventeen miles. St. Andrew. P. 101. In Domesday-book it is written Melune.—The church has a square embattled tower; and contains an "Orate" for Robert Doughty. Here is Broome Hall manor.

MUNDESLEY. Nineteen miles. All Saints. P. 333. Written in Domesday-book, Muleslac.—This lordship belonged to the socage, or great lordship of the earls Warren, of Gimmingham, and came from them to the dukes of Lancaster, and so to king Henry IV. as duke of Lancaster, and continues in the crown to this day, as part of that dutchy, as may be seen in Gimmingham: wreck of the sea and all royal fishes between Mundesley and Loodyard belonged to it. The church has no steeple, but in the church-yard are three bells in a frame. The father of archbishop Tenison was ejected from this living in 1640, for his loyalty to Charles I. This place supplies North Walsham and all the neighbouring country with coals, timber, &c., which are imported, and corn exported, without the convenience of a haven, in the same manner as at Cromer. "The ride from Cromer to Mundesley," says Mr. Bartell, "will present the

traveller with some pleasing scenes. The road runs almost entirely along the coast, taking in its course the villages of Overstrand, Syderstrand, and Trimmingham. Upon the top of the hill at Syderstrand, a beautiful bird's-eye view is caught of the vale below. This amphitheatre (for it is bounded by lofty hills in every direction, except towards the north, where the sea breaks in with a noble sweep) is richly interspersed with corn-fields, cottages, and farm-houses, and presents a scene where pastoral simplicity, the beautiful, and the sublime, are all united in one elegant whole." Few who pay a visit to Cromer, omit seeing this prospect, which is perhaps the most extensive in the county of Norfolk. There are bathing-machines and a warm bath, and it is tolerably well attended in the bathing-season. The beach is similar to that at Cromer, the tide, at low water, leaving a fine firm sand. The prospect upon the beach, to the southward, differs in appearance from Cromer, by the land at Happisburgh jutting into the sea, and forming a promontory, which, with the church and the two light-houses, has a good effect. From Mundesley, a path-way leads along the edge of the cliff to Bacton—from the heights, about half a mile beyond Mundesley, the retrospect is very pleasing. This watering-place has, within a few years, been much improved through the spirited exertions of Mr. Wheatley, the vice-admiral of the coast, who has built a handsome house on the cliff, which is a great ornament to the place. There is also a good signal-station for the preventive-service, in which the mortar, for the preservation of shipwrecked seamen, with its carriage, &c., is constantly kept in a state of readiness—the life-boat is at Mr. Wheatley's. Perhaps there is no part of the coast where the sea gains so rapidly upon the land, as at Mundesley; every winter making large inroads upon it. The church, from this point, puts on an appearance of more consequence than it is in itself entitled to, by assuming the form of an extensive pile of ruins. April 30, 1810, a very rare and curious fish, called the *opak* or king-fish, (*Chatodoo* of Linnæus) was found on this beach.

REPPS (NORTH and SOUTH). Eighteen miles. St. Mary and St. James. P. 1185.—The church of North Repps is a handsome building, with a very lofty square tower.

WILLIAM RUGG, *alias* Repps, bishop of Norwich, in the reign of Henry VIII., was born in the village of North Repps. He was bred in Gonville-hall, Cambridge, where he commenced D. D., and was afterwards made abbot of St. Bennet in the Holme. He was one of those Cambridge divines who took abundance of pains that Henry VIII. should have such judgment from the university about his divorce from queen Catharine, as he desired, which at last he effected, and as a reward for his labour, the king made him bishop of Norwich, after the death of Dr. Nix. He was chosen by the monks, May 31, 1536, and confirmed by the archbishop on the 28th of June following: but he did not long enjoy the benefits of his see, as his predecessors had done; for, soon after he was made bishop, he was obliged to change all his lands and manors of the see, for the revenues of his abbey of St. Bennet in the Holme, *for ever*, under a pretence, indeed, of increasing the possessions of his bishopric, though they really came far short of them. He was a stiff Roman catholic; and having had some discourse with Bilney and Latimer, about their protestant principles, did not spare to misrepresent them, which moved Mr. Spencer, the friend of the two former, to write a treatise, which he entitled "A Trialogue between Thomas Bilney, Hugh Latimer, and William Repps," to shew the just complaint they had against him. But the greatest interest of his zeal for the popish doctrines and church, which we meet with, was this—when one John Peke, of East Stonham, Suffolk, was burnt at Ipswich. Dr. Reading declared, "that to as many as should cast in a stick into the fire for the burning of this heretic, the bishop of Norwich had granted, by him, forty days of pardon, whereupon sir John Audley, knight, Barne Curson, esq., and many others of estimation, being there present, did rise from their seats, and with their swords did cut down boughs, and threw them into the fire, which example the multitude followed." He resigned his bishopric, January, 1549, and died September, 1550.

The cottage at North Repps, or, as it is sometimes called, the *Hermitage*, is the property of R. H. Gurney, esq. The house is flinted, and, with the porch, is thatched, and fitted up with the greatest neatness and simplicity, with stained glass in the upper part of the arches of the windows. The parlour, decorated with marine plants, shells, prints, &c.,

commands a good view of the sea. On an eminence, called *Toll's Hill*, not far from this house, is a very fine echo. This spot, literally speaking, is only a small portion of a range of hills running towards Syderstrand; by descending into the vallies, the hills are brought to fold over each other, and the land between them and the sea which forms the second distance, being interspersed with cottages, and a few trees, (the latter scarce near the sea) render this situation very picturesque.

South Repps. On a hill, about a mile through this village, are the ruins of an old beacon, which commands a noble prospect both of sea and land; and from hence is certainly one of the most extensive views in the county. South Repps is about a mile distant from the retired village of Thorpe, and near five from Cromer. The church is a beautiful and commanding object, situate upon an elevated spot, on the left as you enter the village. Not far from it is the parsonage house, besides some other good houses.*

OVERSTRAND (or *Oxtrand*). Nineteen miles. St. Martin. P. 154. Written in Domesday-book, Othestranda.—In the thirty-fourth Henry III., (1250) a duel, or combat of trial, was fought on account of this lordship, on the behalf of Agnes de Reymes. The church has a square embattled tower, and in the chancel are inscriptions to the memory of Warde, Reymes, &c. The old church was swallowed up by the sea, as in the last year of Richard II. John Reymes alienated half an acre of land for a churchyard to bury the dead, and in the first year of Henry IV. a patent was granted to build the parish church thereon, and which at present is partly in ruins. This ruin and the sea, as seen from North Repps road, are striking objects.

PLUMSTEAD. Sixteen miles. St. Michael. P. 159.—Here is Lose Hall.

ROUGHTON. Seventeen miles. St. ———. P. 337.—The church has a round embattled tower, and here is the

* The following doggerel *memoranda* of the approximity of these places, are often in the mouths of the common people:—

"Glimmingham and Trimmingham, Knapton and Trunch,
Northerepps and Southerepps, lie all in a bunch!"

manor of Hales Hall. A remarkable contract seems to have been made here in the reign of Edward II., between Cecilia, the widow of sir Robert de Ufford, and the abbot of Coxford, reciting—"That whereas, the abbot and convent held the water-mill of Thorpe Market, with the pond, pool, and causeway, situate in Thorpe, and in Roughton; and had, by the grant of her ancestors, free augmentation of water upon her land at Roughton, by certain bounds on the west head of the pool and causeway, to mend the bank, paying 7s. per annum: and there being then a controversy between her and the prior, for the *herbage* growing on the pool and the causeway, and the fishing of the pool, *she for the soul's health of sir Robert, her late husband*, releases to the prior and his successors, all her right to the same, saving for herself and tenants; a free way over the causeway, and liberty to make a bar to prohibit carts going—but *the prior's cart to go freely*: and if the water in the pool should rise higher than it ought, her miller to have liberty to let the water out; and if her cattle went within the boundary, they were not to be impounded, but drove away."

RUNTON. Twenty miles. The Trinity. P. 417. Written in Domesday-book, Runetuna.—Here are the manors of Felbrigg and Beeston Priory.

SHERRINGHAM. Twenty miles. All Saints. P. 694. Written Silingeham in Domesday-book.—The town is divided into Upper and Lower Sherringham—the latter called also Sherringham Hithe, as lying by the sea-shore; the houses in the former being nearly a mile from it, whilst those of the latter are so near the beach, as frequently to suffer by the impetuosity of the tides.

Lower Sherringham is situate on a part of the cliff which is but a few yards from the beach, and the cliff gradually rises on each side to upwards of one hundred feet. The sea gains on the land here considerably; and it is not uncommon to see large pieces of arable land carried away with corn growing, between seed-time and harvest, so near do the people plough to the edge of a cliff, which strikes a stranger with horror to look down it. There is a very considerable fishery from this place, of cod, skate, and whittings,

but especially crabs and lobsters, with which this place and Cromer chiefly supply the London market, by vessels which take the fish from the boats while at sea. There was a very good inn at Lower Sherringham, much resorted to in summer for the sake of eating lobsters. The dining-room stood so near the edge of the cliff, that at high water no land could be seen; and from whence a stranger could not but be delighted with the awful but pleasing prospect of the unbounded ocean, peopled with fishermen, or variegated with fleets of colliers. This inn fell a sacrifice to an extraordinary high tide, brought in by a gale of wind from the north-west, on the morning of the 22nd of October, 1800; the inhabitants were in some measure prepared for it, and stripped off their furniture with all possible expedition. A new house has since been erected in a different situation.

Upper Sherringham is adorned with extensive woods, and the novel appearance of plantations near the sea. The church is a regular pile, and has inscriptions to the memory of Marlow, Heath, and Fenn.

In the lower town or hithe, was a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, part of which is still standing. Thomas Thompson, bailiff of Great Yarmouth, gave 20s. per annum, for two sermons to be preached here. So miserable are both Sherringhams in themselves, that they at first sight can hardly be imagined to contain any thing worthy notice, until we pass the house of Cooke Flower, esq., which is situate in beautifully picturesque scenery. Sherringham bower is the seat of Mrs. Upcher. At Sherringham died, aged 109, Mary Mill.

SUFFIELD. Thirteen miles. St. Margaret. P. 238.—Written in Domesday-book, Sutselle. The church has a square tower; and here are inscriptions to the memory of Symond, Theobald, &c.

SUSTEAD. Seventeen miles. St. Peter and St. Paul. P. 134.—The church has a round tower: it is a small building, and in a very picturesque situation. A little brook takes its course through this parish, and meandering through the park at Hanworth, at length empties itself into the Bure, near Lammas. Upon the banks of this little stream, the water of which barely covers its gravelly bottom

and abounding with trout, is the site of a large extensive building, said to be the seat of the Dammes. What remains most perfect of the foundation, seems to have belonged to a square building with large buttresses, surrounded by a moat; and the rivulet is embanked with a stone wall on one side, for full seventy-five yards from this building. The name of the manor is Sustead, late Damme's. Some few inscriptions on brass, in the church, are now all that remains to tell of this family.

SIDESTRAND, (or *Syderstrand*). Eighteen miles. St. Michael. P. 146. Written in Domesday-book, Sistrand.—The town takes its name as seated on the strand or shore of the sea.

THORPE-MARKET. Fifteen miles. St. Margaret. P. 182. Written in Domesday-book, Torp.—The church, built at the expense of lord Suffield, attracts notice from the simplicity and elegance of its construction, by Wood, the architect. It consists of only a single aisle, and is composed of flint and free stone. At each of the four angles is a turret; and each side is terminated by a gable, surmounted by a stone cross. The inside has a corresponding neatness, and the windows are ornamented with modern painted glass. Here are three family monuments taken from the old church, and an elegant one has been raised to the memory of Robert and William Mordon, brothers to the late lord Suffield—this monument was executed by C. Rynart. The chancel is divided from the body of the church by a light Gothic wainscot screen, and an equal portion of the west end by a similar one. The upper parts of each are decorated with modern glass paintings: the subjects of those at the chancel end are—in the centre, the Dove sent forth from the Ark; and on each side, Moses and Aaron. In the centre of the corresponding screen are the king's-arms, well painted upon copper; and on each side, those of his lordship's family, in painted glass. The pulpit is placed against the north wall, and is entered from a staircase in the vestry. On each side is a door, over which are painted the symbolical figures of St. Mark and St. Luke, in bas-relief. "The greatest defect," says Mr. Bartell, "in the internal arrangement of the building, appears to be in the disposal of the coloured glass in the windows, which, instead of being concentrated in such a manner as to throw

that devotional gloom into the church, which produces such an effect upon the mind, (and which appears to Mr. Bartell to have been the original intention of stained or painted glass) is scattered over the whole window in small pieces, greens, purples, reds, and yellows, regularly intermixed, giving to the whole an appearance of too much gaiety, independent of the unpleasant manner, in which, when the sun is bright, the different colours of the glass are reflected over the church, and upon the persons of the congregation." As in all human efforts there will be some defects, so it happens that Thorpe church is not entirely free; but what few there are, are so well counterbalanced by its beauties, which are numerous, that, as a whole, it cannot fail to be in a high degree worthy the attention of the observer. In the church are inscriptions to the memory of Rant, (M. D.) Gresham, &c.; and here is Coxford Priory manor. The little village of Thorpe, where the church is situate, is one of the most pleasing features of lord Suffield's estate; every cottage is surrounded by a profusion of fine wood, and the forms of the dwellings are good.

THURGARTON. Sixteen miles. All Saints. P. 248.—The church is partly in ruins.

TRIMMINGHAM. Seventeen miles. St. ———. P. 147. It is pretended, that in this church there was a famous relic—the head of St. John the Baptist, to which pilgrims came with great offerings. In one of the will-books of Norwich, is that of Alice Cooke, of Horstead—"Item: I wyll have a man to go a pilgrimage to St. John hys hede, of Trymmyngham." On a hill, about a mile through Trimmingham, is a signal station placed upon the site of an ancient beacon, which commands a noble prospect of sea and land.*

* The overflowing of the sea makes every year a powerful impression upon the scene; for what in one year stands as a bold point, projecting into the sea, in the next gives place, and is, perhaps, hollowed into a spacious bay. At Trimmingham, where one of these bays was formed to a very considerable extent, not indeed by the action of the sea, but by a subterraneous body of water, supposed to be collected by the choking up of a spring, two farm-houses, with their yards and out-buildings, besides several acres of land, fell a prey to the unsuspected enemy. One of these houses stood several weeks after the first had fallen, and was considered in a state of safety, till a crack in the land beyond it was discovered. Upon this separated part was a stack of hay, the removal of which was attended with singular good fortune, for the wheels of the waggon containing the last load, had scarcely cleared the separated part, when the whole of it gave way.

TRUNCH. Sixteen miles. St. Botolph. P. 441. Written in Domesday-book, Trunchet.—In the fifteenth of Edward I., (1287) earl Warren claimed a market on Saturday, in this manor. The church has a tower with four bells. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Thexton, Cantell, Worts, &c.

The Rev. HENRY STEBBING, D. D., succeeded his father as preacher to the honourable society of Gray's-Inn; he was chaplain in ordinary to his majesty, rector of Gimmingham and Trunch, fellow of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, and moderator of the public school in that university, 1742. He was the author of two volumes of sermons; and died in the seventieth year of his age, 1787, at his house in Gray's-Inn.

SOUTH ERPINGHAM HUNDRED.

THIS hundred is bounded on the E. by that of Tunstead; on the W. by the hundreds of Holt and Eynsford; on the S. by Taverham hundred; and on the N. by that of North Erpingham. It is about eleven miles in length from Stratton Strawless to West Beckham, and ten in breadth from Swanton Abbot to Booton. The fee of it remained in the crown till 1226, and then Henry III. granted it to Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, at which time it appears that the hundred-court was held at Cawston park-gate, for William de Calthorpe and Nicholas de Reppes, who had a dispute of right, both appeared and left it to six of their neighbours, who knew the truth of the facts, there to determine it. This speedy course of justice was accordingly done in favour of William. This hundred constitutes the deanery of Ingworth, in the archdeaconry of Norwich.

ALBY (or the *Old Dwelling*). Fourteen miles. St. Ethelbert. P. 303.—The church has a square tower. A letter from Nicholas Brewster, rector here, to Henry Scobell, secretary to Cromwell, for an augmentation to his living, is printed in *Peck's Desiderata Curiosa*, vol. II. lib. 13, fol. 22.

AYLSHAM. Eleven miles. St. Michael. P. 1853. Written in Domesday-book, *Elesham*; that is, the pasture by the water.—In the time of the Conqueror, the manor extended into Tuttington: it had in the whole no less than eighteen carucates. The woods here were then large enough to maintain four hundred swine; there were twenty villains and eighty-eight borderers or tenants that paid poultry and other provisions for the lord's board or table, &c. Aylsham is a pleasant town, one hundred and twenty-one miles from London, situate on the south side of the Bure, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth, for barges of several tons burthen. During the reigns of Edward II. and III., Aylsham was the chief town in this part of the kingdom for the linen manufacture, in ancient writings denominated Aylsham webs, cloth of Aylsham, &c. In succeeding ages, this branch was superseded by the woollen manufacture; and in the reign of James I., the people here were principally employed in knitting worsted stockings, breeches, and waistcoat pieces; but since the introduction of frame-knitting, this trade has also been lost. This town, formerly governed by a bailiff, had a weekly market on Saturday, now changed to Tuesday: the fairs were held on the 23rd of March, the last Tuesday in September, and on the 6th of October.

The church was built by John-of-Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, (the court of which dutchy was once held in this town) and is a regular pile, having a nave, two aisles, two transepts, and a chancel thereto adjoining; a square tower, an organ, clock, and ten bells, with a small spire. There is an old charnel-house at the end of the chancel. The south transept chapel is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was fitted up new in 1489: on the south window there remains a neat painting of the salutation—this window was made of stone and glass, in 1516, at the cost of Joan, wife of Robert Bell, citizen of Norwich. The north transept was called St. Peter's chapel, and a saint's guild was kept in it in 1490. The south chancel aisle was St. Thomas' chapel. The font has over it an architectural elevation of some consequence, with basso-relievos of the four emblems of the evangelists, the instruments of the passion, and the arms of Gaunt, with other armorial insignia. Here are inscriptions to the memory of the Howards, of whom, Richard, sheriff of Norwich, in 1488, built the church-porch; also to the me-

mory of Thomas Wymer—he is represented in his winding-sheet. He adorned the church, and caused the screens to be beautifully painted with saints, martyrs, and confessors, as was the roof: the remaining inscription shews us that this work was done in 1507, at the charges of this Thomas Wymer, Joan and Agnes his wives, John Jannys, and others, whose names are now lost. This John and Agnes were father and mother to Robert Jannys, grocer, sheriff in 1509, and mayor of Norwich in 1517 and 1524, who, out of affection to the place of his birth, founded a free-school here, and endowed it with 10*l.* per annum clear, paid from the city of Norwich: he lies buried in the church of St. George's Colegate, Norwich—his picture is in the Guildhall, to which he was a great benefactor. Here is the mutilated monument of bishop Jeggon, who died at this place: see a sketch of his life under the article *Coltishall*. Near bishop Jeggon's monument is a small one to the memory of his second son, whose quaint eulogy is followed by the following, as quaint, inscription:—

"See, here's noe Pyramis—here is noe costly peece
That boasts of Memphis, or all skilful Greece!
He wrongs thy better part, mistakes thy worth,
That thinks carv'd statues can set thee forth:
False mettals need the artist's help; to add
Aught to the purer gold would shewe him madd:
And stately structures, in vain on thee were spent—
Thou, to thyself, art the best monument."

Here are also inscriptions to the memory of Warkhouse, Doughty, Norgate, Reppingall, de Bayfield, Scott, &c.

The free-school stands not far from the churchyard. It was first founded by Robert Jannys, mayor of Norwich, in 1517, and endowed with 10*l.* a year, paid by the treasurer of the Great hospital of Norwich, of which the mayor, &c., of the city, are governors, it being due quarterly, and the manor of Pakenham, in Shropshire, is tied for it.

Archbishop Parker* founded two fellowships in *Corpus Christi*, commonly called Bennett's college, in Cambridge, and appropriated them to this and Wymondham school. One of the scholars must be born in Aylsham—but it is sufficient for the other to be educated at the free-school

* These were to be called Canterbury scholars; and to have 12*d.* a week for their commons; their chamberer, barber, larderer, and other necessaries free, &c.

there; and he must be sent up to the college by the nomination of the mayor and court of Norwich—the other to be admitted by the college without any such nomination.

In 1506, John Boller, priest, was buried in St. Thomas' chapel, in this church, by his father, and ordered thirty marble stones of the length and breadth of those covering his father's, to cover his grave with. He gave to the church a pair of organs, and willed that they should serve both the choir and Lady mass; and that they should be set in the same key with the great organs in the church; and the principal pipe to be five quarters of a yard long, of good metal, and sweet harmony; and shall stand on that side the choir next our Lady's chapel, to serve both.

Near the porch of the church, and in a recess in the churchyard, in a piece of lawn inclosed with iron rails, planted with roses, hearts'-ease, &c., is the grave of Repton, the landscape gardener; and on a gravestone attached to the church wall, and ornamented with an arch of the florid Gothic, is the following inscription:—

“The tomb of HUMPHREY REPTON, who died, March 24, 1818.

Not like the Egyptian tyrants—consecrate,
Unmixt with others, shall my dust remain:
But mould'ring, blended, melting into earth,
Mine shall give form and colour to the rose;
And while its vivid blossoms cheer mankind,
Its perfum'd odour shall ascend to heaven.”

The effect of this novel tribute to the dead, has a very pleasing effect; and the churchyard commands an extensive view over a pleasant country.

On the front of Aylsham bridewell, rebuilt in 1787, upon a wall-plate of oak or chesnut, the following legend is embossed:—

“GOD SAVE : OURE : SUPPREM : KYNG HENRY . THE HYGT .
PRAY : FOR : THE GOOD PROSPERYTE : AND ASSTATE : OF
ROBERD MARSHAM : AND : JONE : HIS : WYFE; THE : WICKE :
THIS : HOWSE ; THEY : CAWSID : TO : BE : MADE : TO : THE :
HONOR : OF : THE TOWNE . BE THIR QWYCK LYFE FINES .
1543 .”

This is noticed in Blomefield, but not correctly copied; it is in one line, of thirty-seven feet ten inches in length; and over the entrance door is still preserved a flat Gothic arch, in wood, (of the style prevalent at that time, and first

used in the reign of Henry VIII.) three feet eleven inches in length, and has the following legend:—

"THIS . HOWSE . WAS MADE . IN . THE YER : OF . OUR .
LORDE . 1543 : "

And on the shields of the spandrels of the arch, the initials R. M. and J. B.—the letters are painted white on a brown ground, and are in good preservation by the projection of the superincumbent floor.*—See the figure in *Gents' Mag.* Jan. 1795.

In March, 1805, an earthen pot, containing five hundred pieces of ancient silver coin, was ploughed up in a field near Aylsham, chiefly groats of Henry VII., pennies of the Edwards, and two gold angels of Henry VI. In July, 1808, the great barrow at Stow heath, near Aylsham, was opened, the diameter of which was thirty yards, and about four yards high. After digging through some sand, they discovered an urn, which was cut through the middle by a spade, but it was so soft as only to be taken up in small fragments. This urn was placed with its mouth upwards, and resting upon a square tile, but contained only a few dry bones: its form was curious, and probably intended as an expedient to protect the bones from the water which soaked through the barrow. At three or four feet, but at the same distance from the centre, (from the urn) was found another of a broad flat shape, with the mouth upwards, containing a small quantity of burnt ashes, and bedded on flints. This great barrow is surrounded by several of smaller size, of about twenty yards diameter. Stow heath is about two miles east of Aylsham. Between these two places is Tuttington common, which contains a few barrows of twenty yards, and two of only twelve yards diameter, every one of which, besides those at Stow heath, were opened, but nothing found except a few burnt bones collected together: and not far from them, a quantity of ashes—these were all placed on the natural surface of the common. It is curious to observe, that one of the barrows is actually the boundary mark of the three parishes of Aylsham, Burgh, and Tuttington.

* The writer of the above, under the signature of W. W., imagines Robert Marsham to have been of the family of Marshams, of Stratton Strawless, from whom the present lord Romney is a descendant, although he finds no mention of him, or Joan his wife, to accord with the date in Blomefield's account of the Marsham family—he was probably a son of John, who died in 1515, called in evidences, *Senior of Stratton*.

In the reign of queen Mary, Thomas Hudson, Aylsham, glover, was committed by *Commissary Berry*, vicar of Aylsham, a most bloody persecutor, who was so severe with his parishioners, that he made two hundred of them creep on their knees to the cross, on Whit-Sunday; besides other punishments for suspicion only of favouring the reformed religion, as practised in good king Edward the VI's days.

Aylsham is a very neat market-town, and several gentlemen have been induced to reside here from the beauty of the country around it. There is a market on Tuesday for corn, which was at one time delivered either at Cromer or Coltishall; but an act of parliament was obtained, entitled, "An act for making and extending the river Bure, commonly called the North river, by and from Coltishall to Aylsham bridge:" and although this act was procured in 1773, it was not till October, 1779, that the river was made completely navigable. A survey and estimate had been made previous to application to parliament, and the amount computed at 4006*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.* The act permitted the borrowing of 5000*l.*; but by unskilful management in the original surveyor, the commissioners found in October, 1777, 3600*l.* had been expended, and the work not likely to be completed. Their difficulties seemed increased by the new estimate of Mr. John Smith, a person employed for this purpose; for he made it appear, that, to complete the design, a further sum of 2951*l.* would be required, which, together with 450*l.* of the donations unpaid, would exceed the sum allowed to be raised by the act, 1101*l.* To apply again to parliament for leave to borrow this additional sum, would be attended with a heavy expense; and without such leave, no one would deem the security safe to lend upon. The lenders then agreed to give up 25*l.* per cent. of the sums lent by them, as a free gift, with this proviso—that if ever the profits should enable the navigation to pay off the principal borrowed, they should receive that 25*l.* per cent. with interest, before it became a free navigation. On Feb. 25, 1778, the aforesaid John Smith agreed to complete the work for the sum mentioned in his estimate; and in March, 1779, Mr. John Green, of Wroxham, joined him in the undertaking: but another difficulty occurred in August, from a deficiency of 100*l.*, which, though subscribed to be lent, was not paid in, and so bad was the credit of the un-

dertaking at this time, that the whole would again have been stopped, had not eight of the commissioners, then present, generously advanced 20*l.* each; and thus the river was made navigable for boats of thirteen tons burthen, carrying nine chaldrons of coals, and drawing two feet four or five inches water, and finally completed in October, 1779. Here are the manors of Sextons, Bolwick, and the Vicarage. Blomefield says, "Aylsham is the most agreeable and pleasant part of Norfolk, and much frequented by persons coming to the spa, a spring about half a mile distant southwest from the town, the water of which, tasting very strong of a mineral, was deemed serviceable in asthma." The resort to this chalybeate is now but trifling.

Mr. JONATHAN WRENCH, who built the vicarage-house of Aylsham, published "A short View of the principal Duties of the Christian Religion." London, 1700, price 3*d.*; dedicated to the parishioners of Aylsham.

HUMPHREY REPTON, the landscape gardener, was a native of Bury St. Edmund's, (*and not, as has been supposed by some, of Norfolk*), and born in 1752. At the age of twenty-three, he resided in this town, attracted here, perhaps, in consequence of the marriage of an only sister to Mr. Adey, a respectable solicitor of Aylsham. Having remained, during the space of eight years, in this county, it was his good fortune to become acquainted with the late Mr. Windham, with whom he had frequent intercourse, and who, on his being appointed to an official situation, he followed to Ireland, but soon after returned with his patron to England, with a young and increasing family, and a profession to seek. He eventually adopted that line of business in which he afterwards so much excelled. Mr. Repton was forty years of age before he attained any considerable notice: he is now remembered as the author of "Improvement in Lands," "Cape Scenery at Cobham-hall, Woburn," "White's Lodge, Richmond Gardens," "Ashbridge," "Beau Desert," "Wingerworth," "Streatham," &c., &c. Mr. Repton, besides his splendid work, "Fragments on the Theory and Practise of Landscape Gardening, including some Remarks on Gothic and Grecian Architecture," wrote "An Account of the Hundred of North Erpingham," &c.—For a list of his works, see *Ann. Obit.* for 1819. But we must not omit mentioning his "Variety," because the late Miss Seward, in her letters, has eulogized it as being "very superior to the much-

talked of Spectator!!" Mr. Repton drew many designs for ladies' "Souvenirs," &c. He died in 1818. His son, a pupil of Mr. Nash, now practises as an able and accomplished architect; and is the author of some interesting communications printed in the *Archæological Trans.*

BACONSTHORPE. Nineteen miles. St. Mary the Virgin. P. 246.—This village is simply called Thorpe in Domesday-book; but it took the name of Bacon to distinguish it from other Thorpes in this county. It was for a long period in the possession of the Bacons, yet the church does not contain one monument to their memory: from this family it came to the Heydons. Sir Henry Heydon, knight, was steward to the mother of Edward IV. In 1497, he exchanged his manor of Drayton Hall and Dillington for Witchingham manor. He built the hall or manor-house at Baconsthorpe, except the tower: he also built the church at Salthouse, and a noble house at West Wickham, in Kent. In 1692, the parsonage was destroyed by lightning. Thomas Newman, gent., in 1698, gave by his will 5*l.* per annum, to the poor for ever, to be distributed every Easter-Monday; for the payment of which he charged a parcel of land called the *Twenty acres*. Sir Christopher Heydon, about 1551, is said to have entertained thirty master shepherds of his own flocks, at a Christmas dinner, at Baconsthorpe. In the year 1739, half of the church steeple fell down, and demolished a part of the church—there were at this time five bells. On the first of April, 1754, Baconsthorpe parsonage-house, with the barn, stable, &c., was destroyed by fire. It continued in a very ruinous state till 1770; after which it was repaired by the rector and the inhabitants, at a considerable expense, particularly of Mr. Rush, of Catton, of 160*l.*, two of the bells being sold in aid of this purpose. A contributor to "*A History and Antiquities of the County of Norfolk*," published in 1781, says "that this church was thoroughly repaired and beautified under the direction, and chiefly at the expense, of the Rev. William Hewit, rector of Baconsthorpe and Bodham, who completed it on the eighth of August, 1779." Mr. Hewit contributed most of the article "*Baconsthorpe*" to the work above alluded to.* In

* The gentleman gives in his description of this place, a very high character of the skill and industry of his parish, in which he says, "there is no public-house; and all the families, save one, profess the established religion."

this church are inscriptions to the memory of Heydon, Lomax, &c. Baconsthorpe hall was the seat of the Rev. Zerushaddai Girdlestone.

BACONSTHORPE, or simply, John Bacon, surnamed the *Resolute Doctor*, one of the most learned men of his time, was a native of this place, and born about the end of the thirteenth century—his father was sir Thomas Bacon, knt. In his youth he was a monk in the convent of Blakeney, in this county, from whence he removed to Oxford and Paris, and returned to England in 1329, with a great reputation for learning—he died in 1346. See a list of his works in Leland, Bale, and Pitts.

CHRISTOPHER HEYDON, son of sir William Heydon, who died in 1593, was educated at Cambridge. He was high steward of the cathedral church of Norwich, and in 1596, was knighted at the sacking of Cadiz. He published “A Defence of Judicial Astrology,” 4to, printed in Cambridge, in 1603; “a work,” as Wood observes, “of no common reading, and carried on with no mean arguments.” He resided as much at Saxlingham as at Baconsthorpe; and in the chancel of the church of the former place, buried his first lady, Mirabel, daughter and co-heiress of sir Thomas Rivet, knt., a merchant of London—see *Saxlingham*. SIR JOHN, his heir, was, according to Wood, as great a scholar as a soldier, especially in mathematical learning. He is said to have published a treatise, explaining the several hieroglyphical figures about the monument erected to his lady above mentioned.

BANNINGHAM. Twelve miles. St. ———. P. 256.—The tower of the church is square, with three bells; and here are inscriptions to the memory of Cremer, Carter, &c. Here also is the manor of Banningham, *alias* Crakeford’s.

Samuel Wanley, rector of Banningham, tied his land, called Ellis’s, for 5*l.*, and bequeathed it to ten poor widows, at every feast of St. Thomas, for ever; and charged his trustees to make his commodious and pleasant dwelling, with its appurtenances, the parsonage-house. He died July 31, 1722, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. In the chancel, at the end of some poetry to his wife, is this pithy distich:—

“SAMUEL WANLEY,

By the inscription on the wall,
To church and poor was liberal.”

LITTLE BARNINGHAM (*Berningham or Bernesworth Goodale, or Berningham Stafford*). St. Andrew. Fifteen miles. P. 223.—The church has a square tower with two bells. Under the communion table lies a stone, altar-wise, viz. the ends to the south and north, on which a brass plate is thus inscribed:—"Here ys Edmundys grave—Jesu his soulle haue." In the nave, in a pew erected by a shepherd, is a skeleton carved in wood, fixed at the south-west corner, and a few doggerel rhymes tacked to it, carved on the pew. In 1812, sir Henry de Seagrave, Hugh Tirrel, and twenty-five others, came armed to the manor-house, and pricked the mother of William de Berningham with swords, and cut her with knives, to force her to tell them of her jewels, money, and plate, and break open her chests, &c., for which they were all indicted, but *produced* the king's pardon. Inclosure act, 1821.

BECKHAM (WEST). Eighteen miles. All Saints. P. 154. It stands in a neck of land, surrounded on all parts except the south, with the hundreds of Holt and North Erpingham, of which last it was formerly a part, and belonged to the see of Norwich, in the time of the Confessor. The tower of the church was round at the bottom, and octangular at the top.

BELAUGH. Eight miles. St. Peter. P. 133. Written in Domesday-book, Belaga; the dwelling-place at the water. It stands close by the Bure; and, notwithstanding the church is placed on a hill, there is every reason to suppose that the site was at one time covered with water, as may yet be seen by the shelves and eminences. The parsonage-house stands between the river and the churchyard. The hill on which the church stands, is so steep towards the river, or west part, that human bones lie uncovered by the earth falling from them, occasioned by the decay of the church wall. The church tower is square, with four pinnacles, and three bells. The font, the whole of which is circular, was probably executed about the reign of king John or Henry III. The part that holds the water is supported by a large column in the centre, and four smaller, from the latter of which springs a circular arch.—See *Specimens of Fonts in different Churches*, by J. A. Repton, esq., in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvi. p. 335. In a north chancel window, St. Michael is repre-

sented holding a sceptre, sword, and a pair of scales, a man is in one scale, and a bible in the other—under him, a multitude—and over them, “Michael Archangele cœli, veni in auxilium populi.” Here are inscriptions to the memory of Feelde, Paynel, Leman, Utting, &c. John, son of Ybri de Belhagh, had an estate here in the reign of Henry II.

The Rev. RICHARD LANCASTER ADKIN, D.D., of Bennett's college, Cambridge, rector of this place, and of Scot-tow, and perpetual curate of St. Andrew's, Norwich, was the author of a sermon on the “Fast,” 1782; the “Sabbath,” 1786; and on “The Dependence and Duty of Man,” a thanksgiving sermon, preached at Norwich, Dec. 5, 1805, 8vo, 1806. He died at Windsor, October, 1806.

BLICKLING. Thirteen miles. St. Andrew. P. 359. Written in Domesday-book, Bliclinga.—It being a convenient distance from Norwich, the bishops held the demesne in their own hands, and had a palace or country seat, with a fine park adjoining to it. The church is a small building, very near the house, in an agreeable situation, containing many inscriptions to the memory of the families who have possessed this manor, with some few monuments, and a handsome tomb of the Cleves and Boleynes. Here is a small effigy or two in stone, with the remains of colouring on slabs of timber—and brasses for sir Nicholas Dagworth, 1401; Robert Felthorpe and family, 1454; and the wife of sir Thomas Asteley, (in which Blomesfield has mistaken the date, which should be M. V^o XII.); and one for Anne Boleyne, whose unfortunate niece became queen of England, which exhibits the first example of a necklace. See *Cotman's Brasses*. The font is a hexagon in shape, and Mr. Repton conjectures is in the style adopted from the reign of Henry VI. to that of Henry VIII. The principal part supported by lions; under which, as to support it, are cherubs' heads. The shaft is richly ornamented with sitting lions and oak leaves—it stands upon a plynth. The window over the communion-table is about to be fitted up with stained glass; and here are inscriptions to the memory of Caarbone, the Hobarts, Appleyard, Hargrave, &c. In a vault, under the north aisle, are deposited nineteen of the relations and ancestors of the late earl of Buckinghamshire, among whom are his father, mother, &c. The coffins are placed in up-

right positions, and most of them covered with black or crimson velvet. The late lady Buckinghamshire was interred in a vault in the chancel, but upon the death of her husband, her remains were taken up and conveyed to the mausoleum.

Blickling became the property of sir Thomas de Erpingham, in 1431; and sir Thomas sold it to sir John Fastolff, knt., who, about 1452, sold it to sir Geoffrey Boleyn, knt., lord mayor of the city of London in 1457, who made it his country seat. He built the chapel of St. Thomas at the end of the north aisle of Blickling church, and adorned the windows with beautiful painted glass. From him it descended to the eldest son of his second brother, sir Thomas Boleyn, father of the unfortunate viscount Rochford, brother to the no less unfortunate Anne Boleyn—from the Boleynes it became the Cleves, by one of whom it was sold to the Hobarts. The purchaser of which was HENRY HOBART, who studied the law in Lincoln's-Inn, and became very early a man of note in his profession. He was afterwards steward of the city of Norwich; burgess in parliament for Yarmouth; serjeant-at-law; attorney-general; and lastly, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas—he died in 1625. The reports of several law cases, decided by him, have been published since his death. *It was his son John* who rebuilt Blickling hall, immediately after his father's death, and the chapel in it consecrated in 1628. His second wife was the daughter of John Egerton, lord Ellesmere. Her chaplain, Dr. Collings, published her life, and that of her sister, the lady Courteen, 8vo, 1669, under the title of *Par Nobile*, with a dedication which contained the following lines:—

“ You, in devotions, who were wont to go
To Walsingham, henceforward learn to know
The way to Chapel field; there you may see
The place where once this saint abode—where she
So long wrought miracles of love, far more
Than your dull college that was there before:
Thence, weeping, pass to Blickling vault, and there
Pay your devotions to her sepulchre.
When this is done, go you and do likewise;
Acknowledge Christ the only sacrifice
For sin. Take heav'n upon the gift of grace—
Then work as she. Thus you may see the place
Where she abides; and a saint Frances find
(Can you believ't?) that was not of your mind.”

Upon the failure of the line of his cousin, sir Thomas Hobart became possessed of the estate at Plumstead, which, with his own estate by entail, descended to his nephew, John Hobart, one of those, who, being remarkably diligent in opposing the court, forcibly held the speaker in the chair, while the house published a protestation, for which he was rewarded by the long parliament. Charles II., in a progress, visited the son (sir John Hobart) of this man, and knighted his grandson, who was then about thirteen years old, on which Stephenson, in his poems, says—

“Paston and Hobart did bring up the meat,
Who, the next day, at their own houses treat:
Paston to Oxned, did his sovereign bring,
And, like Arannah, offered as a king.
Blickling two monarchs* and two queens has seen;
One king† fetched thence—another‡ brought a queen.
Great Townsend of the treats, brought up the rear,
And doubly was my lord lieutenant§ there.”

Blickling hall, the seat of the dowager lady Suffield, is a perfect and interesting specimen of architectural taste in the reign of James I., but it was not finished until the reign of Charles I. The following account of this building, by persons connected with it, is amusing.—

“Torre del Pazzo, (for such we now find by authentic records to be the ancient name of the building lately discovered at Blickling), was erected by William I., of the Norman line; and as a residence for an Italian of remarkable wit and humour, who used by his sallies to enliven the dull and gloomy disposition of his barbarous court. He gave him also divers manors in the pleasant vale that leads from Aylsham to Yarmouth. The king then married him to a maid of honour, a young lady of great spirit and facetiousness, (maids of honour are still the same) who brought him a numerous issue; sold all his manors, and broke his heart. His indigent children were squandered in different parts of Europe; and from them are descended all the Harlequins, Pierrots, Columbines, &c., who so much contribute to the diversion and improvement of the present age. Torre del Pazzo, which was the name he gave his habitation, signifies in Italian, the Fool's or Madman's Tower.

BUCKINGHAM.”

* Henry VIII. and Charles II.

† Henry VIII. married Anne Boleyn from this house, and is said to have come here personally for that purpose.

‡ Charles II. brought his queen with him.

§ Lord lieutenant of the county, and of his own house.

“The alterations in the eating-room go on. Gothic it was, and more Gothic will it be, in spite of all the remonstrances of modern improvers and lovers of Grecian architecture. The ceiling is to be painted with the loves of Cupid and Psyche. Cupid is to hover exactly over the centre of the table, to indicate to the *maitre-d'hôtel*, the exact position of the venison pasty. I have determined what is to be done with the hall, which you ought to approve, and, indeed, must approve. Some tributary sorrow should however be paid to the nine worthies—but Hector has lost his spear, and his nose; David, his harp; Godfrey of Boulogne, his ears; Alexander the Great, his highest shoulder, and part of Joshua's belly is fallen in. As the ceiling is to be raised, eight of them must have gone; and Hector is at all events determined to leave his niche. You will forgive my replacing them with eight worthies of my own times, whose figures are not as yet essentially mutilated, viz.—Dr. Shebbeare, Mr. Wilkes, Dr. Hill, Mr. Glover, Mr. Deputy Hodges, Mr. Whitfield, Justice Fielding, and Mr. Foote: and, as Anne Boleyn was born at Blickling, it will not be improper to purchase her father Henry, the eighth figure, (which, by order, is no longer to be exhibited in the Tower), who will fill with credit the space occupied by the falling Hector.

Nov. 1765.

BUCKINGHAM.”

Vide Suffolk Letters, vol. 11. p. 240 and 305.

Present state.—The ground-plan is quadrangular, with two open courts in the centre, having a square turret at each angle of the building, terminated by a vane: the clock-tower over the entrance is of more modern erection, but contributes to the importance of the building. The entrance from the court in front, formed by the offices and stables, is over a bridge of two arches: crossing a moat on either side of the bridge, upon a pedestal, is represented a bull bearing a shield. The general view of the noble pile from this court, the bridge, the moat, the turrets, the curiously-formed gables, all serve to give a very good idea of the grandeur and regularity of the buildings of former days. The principal feature in the front is an admirable example of the characteristic ornament used at that period. On the ancient oak door is the date, “ANO DO 1620:” this is within an arch, in the spandrels of which are figures of Victory. The key-stone bears a grotesque figure; and over the entablature, supported by two Doric columns, on pedestals, is a rich compartment, bearing the arms and quarterings of sir Henry Hobart, bart., surmounted by the helmet and ancient crest: the mantling is very rich—bulls holding blank shields are at each extremity. The upper story contains a large window of twelve divisions, formed by stone

mullions. Ionic pilasters, on pedestals, support the upper frieze, ornamented with birds, their wings extended; the whole crowned with a balustrade, and the figures of Truth and Justice, gracefully executed. After crossing the bridge, we enter the hall, which measures forty-two feet by thirty-three, and is thirty-three feet in height, opening to the great staircase of oak, the newels of which are crowned with the heraldic symbols of the Hobarts. This staircase is ornamented with several small figures, carved in wood—*vide Letter*, p. 186. It branches off to the right and left, and conducts to a grand gallery of communication, containing full-length statues of Anne Boleyn and queen Elizabeth. The hall leads to the antechamber, twenty-two feet square; and in this room are portraits of sir John Hobart, sir Henry Hobart, sir Robert Rich, sir William Leman, general Cope, and sir John Maynard. The portrait of sir John Hobart is exceedingly fine; and that of sir Henry is striking, as it brings to our memory his unfortunate death, occasioned by a duel with Mr. Le Neve, upon Cawston heath: a square monumental stone marks the spot where the event took place.* The portrait of sir Robert Rich is singular, from a black patch over one of his eyes. In the *dining-parlour* is a chimney-piece bearing the Hobart arms, with seventeen quarterings, with this motto:—"QUA SUPRA, ANNO DO 1627." The *study* is a delightful apartment, furnished with a selection of the best authors, and ornamented with very fine drawings—its dimensions are fifty feet by twenty-one. In this room hangs a good full-length of sir John Maynard, by Lely. In the *organ-room* is a curiously-carved chimney-piece, bearing the arms of Fastolf within the garter: it was formerly the arch of a window at Caistor hall, in this county. From this room you again enter the hall, and proceed upstairs to the *tapestry-room*. In the *old dining-room*, on each side of the fireplace, are full-length portraits of George III. and his queen, by sir Joshua Reynolds; also portraits of lord Townshend, sir Charles Brighthead, the countess of Suffolk, (a whole-length also, from which the portrait was engraved for the "Suffolk Letters") the earl of Leicester, and sir Robert Walpole; and, as a curiosity, here is pre-

* Sir Henry Hobart, gentleman of the horse to William III., attended him at the battle of the Boyne; disappointment in his not being elected a member of parliament, was the cause of his rencontre with Mr. Le Neve.

served the chair of state used by his majesty James II., when at Dublin. It was given to a lord Buckinghamshire, when at Clanbrassel, in 1792. From this chamber we pass through two dressing-rooms, one of them adorned with prints. The *new drawing-room* is a noble apartment, measuring forty-two feet by twenty-five, and is twenty-two feet high—from the centre of the ceiling is suspended a beautiful glass chandelier. At one end is a large equestrian portrait in tapestry, of the Czar Peter, (very spirited and fine), a present from Catherine II., empress of Russia, to John, second earl of Buckinghamshire, who was ambassador, &c., to that court from 1762 to 1765—at the other, a very fine painting of George II. on horseback, by Jervis: the horse by Wootton—on each side the elegant chimney-piece, are whole-length portraits of lord and lady Buckinghamshire, by Gainsborough. It is this room, we believe, that is hung with a material of Norwich manufacture, of a drab stripe on white ground: the chair seats, &c., are *en suite*. The *state bed chamber* is thirty-three feet by twenty-one, and the cornice and mouldings on the ceiling are richly ornamented with gilding. The state bed stands within an alcove, supported by four fluted columns of white and gold. At the head of the bed is embroidered the royal arms: the coverlet, worked with coats of arms, is of Norwich manufacture. Under a beautiful mirror, stands a marble table in a gilt frame; and over the chimney-piece is a fine portrait of lord chief justice Hobart, in his robes, said to be by Cornelius Jansen; but which, Mr. Bartell thinks, with the portrait before mentioned, carries every appearance of being by Holbein. The *library* is not inferior to the other apartments in its decorations, which are suitable to the antiquity of the mansion. It measures one hundred and twenty-seven feet in length, and twenty-one feet wide: the ceiling is divided into countless compartments, the principal of which contain figures emblematical of the five senses, and drolleries and oddities in low-relief, covered with ruthless white-wash. This library contains ten thousand volumes. "This library," says Mr. Dibdin, "was formed by Mattaire, for sir Richard Ellys, of Nocton, in Lincolnshire, bart., to whom he dedicated his *Anacreon* of 1725;" (see a letter in Latin by him, in *Lib. Comp.*, vol. v. p. 623). "At the mention of this interesting room, which is under the care of the Rev. Mr. Churchill,

librarian, and chaplain to the dowager lady Suffield, a descendant of the Hobart family," Mr. Dibdin continues, "I cannot refrain from indulging in one minute's delightful recollection of the morning, passed within its precincts, when in company with Atticus and Marcus, and Petronius; we revelled and rioted midst strange Greek MSS. and quaint-printed *tomes*; a morning followed up by a hospitable carousal at the Tusculum of Mr. Churchill—succeeded by a night, when we slept within the sound of the roaring surges of Cromer." Mr. Dibdin adds, that "in that most curious and magnificent old library, at Blickling, there are two copies, imperfect, (a perfect copy is unknown), of the Coverdale Bible, one of which begins with fol. iii. of the *Old Testament*, having the remainder apparently perfect; and with fol. ii. to fol. cij. of the *New Testament*. In the other copy, all the introductory pieces are wanting.—A copy of the Sedan New Testament: this diminutive volume is uncut, having every other leaf upon large paper.*—A fine impression of Baskerville's Common Prayer, with a MS. remark.—Fust and Schoiffer's Bible, 1462, put forth at Mentz: this was Marchand's, and usually found on vellum.—A fair and clean copy of Oswen of Worcester's Grafton Prayer Book; (in noticing of which, Mr. Dibdin finds in MS. the following memorandum:—'Look at the marriage service, about paying down money').—A good sound copy of lord Berner's Froissart, by Pynson and Middleton.—A large paper copy of Hearne's works, with the exception of the *Itinerary*, which is very scarce, on large paper.—The two latter volumes of Prynne's Records.—A fine copy, incomplete, of De Bry's Voyages.—A large paper, uncut, of Cicero, by Olivet of Paris, 1740.—Sir Lid. Degore; and a few leaves of Wynkin de Warde." See *Lib. Comp.* Also, probably, the second copy in this country of Horæ Beat Virg. sec Rom: Cur. Gr. printed by Aldus, 1497. Octo-Decimo.—Vide *Althorpiana*.

The offices in front, of corresponding style, are of more modern erection than the original building; the west front of the mansion was rebuilt by the earl of Buckinghamshire, in 1769. Over the door is the following inscription:—"Mary-Anne, Countess of Buckingham, daughter of sir

* This copy I have seen; the alternate *large paper* leaves are occasioned by the superfluous magnitude of the sheet being thrown into the margins. In folding, therefore, alternate folds are much projecting.—*MS. note.*

Robert Drury, bart., bequeathed her jewels towards the expense of erecting this front. Anno Domini M,DCC,LXIX." This part of the edifice, not exactly corresponding with the old, has been judiciously concealed by thick foliage. About a mile from the house is a stone mausoleum, built in the form of a pyramid, upon a base of forty-five feet, in which are the remains of the late lord Buckinghamshire, and his two wives: its situation is happily chosen in this solitude. The park and gardens comprehend about one thousand acres, and surround the house on three sides. The park is nearly divided by a wood of old forest trees, consisting of about one hundred and eighty acres—on one side is a two-mile race course; the lower part is abundantly decorated with large old timber trees; the upper part is diversified with various plantations, and contains several buildings. The conduit and statues, which formerly adorned the platform of the gardens at Oxnead hall, are preserved here. Here is one of the finest pieces of water in the kingdom; its form is that of a crescent, extending about a mile in its greatest length, and about four hundred yards in breadth. What renders this lake so uncommonly beautiful, is the noble accompaniment of wood. The hills rise from the very edge, in various forms; in some places they are steep and bold—in others, they hang in waving lawns, and are so crowned and spread with wood, that the whole scene is environed with a dark shade, finely contrasted with the extreme brightness of the water. Woods of majestic oak and beech dip in the very water, while others gently retire from it, and only shade the distant hills: sometimes they open in large breaks, and let in the view of others darker than themselves, or rise so boldly from the water's edge, as to exclude every other view. About the centre of the water, on the right of it, is a projecting hill, richly covered with beech; their stems are free from leaves, but their heads unite, and form so deep a gloom, that not a ray of the sun can find admittance, while it illuminates the water, on which we look both ways. This partial view of the lake, for the branches of the beech hang over the water and form an horizon for the scene, is strikingly beautiful. In this part of the domain is erected a temple and banquetting room; to which is attached a tower, commanding an extensive prospect, and terminates the view very agreeably. From this tower, Woolterton house is seen to the best possible advantage: from it

also the horses start at the annual races held in the park, and which finish with a dinner, ball, and supper, given at Blickling house. The pleasure garden, about a mile in circumference, is surrounded on three sides by a terrace, commanding a pleasing though confined landscape, of which the adjacent town of Aylsham forms a principal feature. The greenhouse is spacious and elegant; and the orange trees and other exotics particularly thriving.

Here is Dagworth manor.

Dr. JOHN COLLINGS, author of *Par Nobile*, was an eminent nonconformist divine, and the author of many other works, as may be seen in the various Biographical Dictionaries. He was born at Boxstead, in Essex, in 1623, and particularly excelled as a textuarist and critic; and died at Norwich, (under which article his biography belongs), January 17, 1690.

JOHN GRAILE, M. A., of *Corpus Christi*, in 1674, was presented to the rectory of Blickling. This learned and pious pastor published, during his life, three sermons delivered at Norwich cathedral; a fourth at Blickling, 8vo, London, 1685; &c. An inscription for him in the chancel of Blickling church, says he died in 1732, aged eighty-two. A copy of his sermon on "Vigorous Longevity" he ordered to be given to each of his bearers the clergy, his brethren, "wishing them not only to attain that blessing, but much better improve it than he had done;"* which, though modestly dictated, few will be able to do, for he was a very charitable good man. In each of the copies were these two lines, of his own hand writing:—

"Eternam Barathri mortem peccata merentur,
Vita tamen meritis sis mihi Christe tuis."

JOHN MORLEY, farming-bailiff to the honourable William Asheton Harbord, was the author of "Directions for preparing an excellent Compost for Manure," 8vo, 1811.

BOOTON. Eleven miles. St. Michael. P. 204.—The tower of the church is square, and has four bells. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Fellowes, Fentone, &c. Booton hall is the residence of S. Bircham, esq. Inclosure act, 1811.

* This sermon was preached at Hevingham, September, 1720, and printed in the same year, being the Sunday after the funeral of the Rev. William Haylett, rector of Hevingham.

BRAMPTON. Nine miles. St. Peter. P. 145.—The church steeple is octangular upwards, and circular at bottom, with pinnacles, and two bells; and here are inscriptions to the memory of the Bramptons and the Goddards, who held this town; also to Beever, &c. Blomefield has no doubt that this is a town of Roman origin, and took its name from the bodies that were so frequently burned here according to the Roman custom. He totally dissents from those who suppose Brampton to have been a Roman garrison, as there are no remains of a camp, or any thing of that kind: nor was it the custom of the Romans to have their burial-places in stations and camps, though, near these burial-places, there was a fixed habitation or town for the convenient reception of those who attended the rites of their friends. Accordingly, the town of Burgh is only divided from this by the river Bure. In 1667, sir Thomas Brown published an account of some urns found in a large arable field, lying between Buxton and Brampton, but in Brampton parish, and very near to Oxnead park, where Blomefield also discovered several in his time; he observes, “that the number of bones dug up, plainly shew that it was a noted burial-place.” “Dr. Browne says ‘that none were found above three-quarters of a yard in the ground;’ but I could not find one a foot deep, being all so *fleetly* covered with earth, that they are all injured, and cracked by the plough going over them. The doctor’s observation from the urns, that the country hath not been all woodland, is very right; but that the earth hath little varied its surface by being constantly ploughed, doth not appear so to me, for I cannot imagine but it hath sunk in its surface, at least a foot, since these urns were deposited there.” After making several other observations upon the sizes and colours of the Roman urns, he remarks, “that coins are always rare in burial-places, otherwise than in the urns, though so very common in the Roman camps.” Blomefield saw a fair piece of pure gold, that was found here, in the hands of a Mr. Munnings, a grocer of Norwich, with this on the obverse:—

D. N. CONSTANTIVS MAX. AVGVSTVS.

And on its reverse—

GLORIA REI PVBLICÆ TES. VOT. XXX. MVLT. XXXX.

Some persons digging at a little distance from where they found the urns, struck upon the following work. It was square, (about two yards and a quarter on each side); the wall or outward part a foot thick, red, and looked like brick, but was solid, and without mortar or cement, being of one whole piece, so that it seemed to be made and burnt in the place it stood in. In this were thirty-two holes, of about an inch and a half diameter, and two above a quarter of a circle, in the east and west sides. Upon two of the holes on the east side, were placed two pots with their mouths downwards; by these holes the work appeared hollow below, and in that was contained about a barrel of water, soaked in from the earth. The upper part being broke and opened, they found a floor about two feet below; and then, digging onward, three floors successively, under one another, at a foot and a half distance, the stones being of a slaty, and not bricky, substance. In the partitions some pots were found, but broken by the workmens' hard blows in breaking the stones; and in the last partition but one, a large pot, with a very narrow mouth and short ears, of the capacity of fourteen pints: it lay in an inclining posture, close by, and somewhat under, a kind of arch in the solid wall. By the care of the person who employed the workmen, it was taken up whole, almost full of water, clean and without smell, which being poured out, there still remained in the pot a great lump of a heavy crusty substance. This work, one would think to be a family sepulchre; and that the urn below contained the ashes of some eminent person, brought into that lump by the water contained in it; and the urns, fixed into the holes, were childrens' ashes—their positions shewing that there was no more to be put into them. The spaces between were left high enough to be filled with the family urns. This burial-place partly extends into Oxnead park, and partly into Buxton parish, in which many urns have been found; and sir Robert Paston, digging in his park, met with many pieces of urns, &c., and a coin of the emperor Volusianus, with this—"Imperatorī Cæsari Caio Vibio Volusiano Augusto;" the emperor's head having a radiated crown—on the reverse is a human figure with his arms extended; at his right foot, an altar with *Pietas* inscribed.

Brampton, at the Norman conquest, belonged to Harold;

and being seized by the Conqueror, was given to William de Warren. It afterwards came to the ancestors of the Fitzwalters, and was held always at one fee of them by the family, who took their surname from the town. They held it for many ages, and were a singular example of the continuance of an estate in one family, for a period of at least five hundred years, namely, from the reign of William Rufus to the year 1663.

GUYBON GODDARD, esq., who was brought up to the law, and was also a great antiquarian, died in 1671, and was buried here. Blomefield acknowledges he was much indebted to his collections, which fell into the hands of Peter le Neve, norroy.

BURGH. Ten miles. St. Mary the Virgin. P. 228.—Otherwise called *Aylsham Burgh*; for this was an ancient burgh, or fixed habitation, in the time of the Romans, as the many urns, &c., found at Brampton, the next adjoining village, intimate. The church tower is square, with one bell. Here were two guilds of our Lady and St. James: and there is a brass to the memory of John Buxton, 1698, (see *Cotman's Brasses*); and inscriptions to the memory of Hardy, Burr, &c. Inclosure act, 1814.

BUXTON. Nine miles. St. Andrew. P. 504.—In the time of Richard I., there were two hamlets belonging to this town, Kinesthorpe and Dudwic; the last of which gave name to a very ancient family that had a good estate there in 1198. On the top of Gallow-hill, which has long been levelled, (and now called Gallow-hill close), stood the gallows, as this manor had the liberty of executing all its criminals within itself; and also of all other criminals taken in it, though they did not belong to it, according to the law of *infangthef* and *outfangthef*. The church has a square tower and five bells; and here are inscriptions to the memory of Bedingfield, Manning, Bulwer, &c. The vicars of Buxton were nominated by the bishops of Norwich. In 1455, they presented John Gresham, (otherwise called sir John Pyketoo), who, in his lifetime, settled great part of their present town lands on this parish for ever. The north aisle was much beautified, if not totally rebuilt, by him; and in one of the windows was his effigy, in his priest's habit, a

shaven crown, the wafer on his breast, his hands elevated, kneeling on a cushion, the church behind him, and this on a scroll, over his head:—

“Orate pro anima Johannis Pycto, Vicarii,” &c.

He died in 1498, his will being proved on the sixteenth of June, in that year, and was buried in the chancel, before the steps of the high altar. About 1480, John Hawes, who, by will proved in 1503, ordered “a pylgryme to vysyte the holy place of Sent Jamys, at Compostyllum, in Spayne; and his manor in Buxton, ycleped Lovyt-shaugh, to be sold by his executors for alms.” In the time of James I. the inhabitants of Buxton purchased, of William Baspool, twelve acres of land, in four pieces, for which several sums of money were given by Roger Docking.—In 1641, an enquiry was set on foot to see if these lands and gifts were unem-
ployed. The girls’ hospital in Norwich, has an estate here. Thomas Bulwer, gent., of this parish, gave 500*l.*, with which an estate of 25*l.* per annum, was purchased in Aylsham, and was vested in feoffees, who are to pay the annual clear profits to the vicar for the time being, who is to preach a sermon every Sunday morning in Buxton church, from a text taken out of the gospel for the day, and be not excused preaching a sermon every afternoon as vicar of the church; by which means, according to the intention of the donor, this church has two sermons and double service every Sunday. He gave 200*l.* to Buxton poor; a neat sounding-board to the pulpit; and a set of pulpit clothes, of purple, with gold fringe and tassels, on which is embroidered, in gold letters, “Ex dono Thomæ Bulwer generosi, 1694.” Over the body of this gentlemen, who died in August, 1694, in his eighty-second year, is inserted—

“Here lies the case of a soul, whose mind
Was framed to benefit mankind;
A charity not out of breath
By length of life, nor yet of death.
Thou, BUXTON, had the largest Dol,
To Church, Priest, Poor, Body and Soule;
If thou a pillar dost not rear,
Let th’ other six towns *twitch thine ear.*
If thou forget this stone shall be
A monitor t’ posterity.”

At Buxton is a large water-mill, planned and executed by Mr. William Pepper, and well worthy the attention of

strangers. In levelling a barrow on Buxton common, the workmen found, at nine or ten feet from the surface, a few bones, and near them a large urn, in the shape of a bell, with its mouth downwards, covering a small heap of bones, apparently burnt; and, in digging to the west, they discovered three small urns, of a figure approaching to the common raisin jar; they were placed in a row, and near them ten or twelve of the same sort, all with their mouths downwards. Under these, which were in a cluster, was a stratum of earth, from its reddish colour, probably burnt, covering an oval cavity, of about four feet by five, which was filled with a considerable quantity of charcoal: and here was also found part of a lamp. See *Archæol.* VOL. XIII. p. 404, for a letter read November 8, 1798. In Buxton are the manors of Buxton Levishaugh, and Buxton-burgh. Inclosure act, 1809.

BENJAMIN GRIFFIN, vicar of Buxton and Oxnead, died May 8, 1691, aged thirty-seven, leaving a wife and three children, in mean circumstances, one of whom, named BENJAMIN, who was educated at North Walsham, and bound apprentice to a plumber and glazier, in Norwich, but afterwards commencing player, made no mean figure on the English stage. He published, besides other things, "Injured Virtue, or The Virgin Martyr, a tragedy, as it was acted at the playhouse at Richmond, by his grace the duke of Southampton and Cleveland's servants, in 1715, by Benjamin Griffin." He is also known as the author of "The Key to What d'ye Call it," "Love in a Sack," &c. There is a mezzotinto print of him with Jonson, in the characters of Tribulation and Annanias, in the play of the "Alchymist," from a painting of Peter Van Bleeck, 1738, but which was not published till 1743. Benjamin Griffin was not the *Captain* Griffin mentioned in Cibber's life. Griffin died in 1740, in his sixtieth year, with the character of an honest friendly man.

CALTHORPE. Thirteen miles. Virgin Mary, or Margaret. P. 184.—This town lies north of the Bure. In the will of Sibil Calthorpe, wife of sir William Calthorpe, which was proved October 6, 1421, we find she gives "a black vestment of baldekin, with orfrees of red velvet, with the arms of Wythe, with a missale, a cup, and a patten" to

the church of Beston, by Smallburgh, where she was buried. On the gravestones are inscriptions to the memory of Lombe, Scottowe, Springhall, and Drake. Here are the manors of Hook Hall, or Dame Kate's, and Kybald Hall. Inclosure act, 1821.

Rev. WILLIAM RAYNER, vicar of Calthorpe, formerly of Caius college, Cambridge, and B. A., 1765, was the translator of Hierocles and Theophrastus. He died in 1800, at Norwich, aged sixty. It is believed he was also curate of Worlingworth, Suffolk, and published a sermon in 1767, 4to.

CAWSTON. Eleven miles. St. Agnes. P. 929. Written in Domesday-book, Caustituna.—Lies about two miles to the north of Haveringland. This manor was, in the time of the Conqueror, a member of the dutchy of Lancaster, but was made exempt from it, by John of Gaunt, in taken whereof, a brazen gauntlet,* or hand, is still carried before the lord of the manor, or his steward, whenever they hold a court. In 1263, John de Burgh obtained a charter from Henry III. for a weekly market, every Tuesday, and a fair on St. Remigius's day, October 1st, and morrow. And Edward I., granted a fair, which is kept here on St. Agnes' day, January 21st, and morrow, it being the dedication day of the church: and there is a sheep show, which we have traced as far back as 1725, at the Woodrow house, on August the 14th. Formerly the churchwardens were obliged to pay an annual sum to make a crown for the principal image of St. Agnes, standing on the north side of the altar, at the east end of the chancel, and to adorn it. The lord of Leeches manor here, originally had an iron-bearded arrow carried before him, he has now a mace, with a bearded arrow at the top. The church is a noble pile, of freestone, and the fine square tower contains six bells. Here is a nave, two aisles, two transept chapels, a north-chancel chapel, a north vestry, and a south porch. The whole of this fabric, the north aisle excepted, was built by Michael de la Pole, and Catherine his wife. The chapel in the north transept has the image of St. Edmund in its east window, by which it seems to have been dedicated to that king. In the church are inscriptions to the memory of Barker, Lombe, Lynstead, Harward, Sparham, Atheret,

* The rebus of John of Gaunt.

Denne, Dewing, Rumpe, Goodman, and Gurnay. There are two old gravestones on the south side of the church-yard, near the cross aisle, one with the effigy of a man, the other of a woman, of very ancient sculpture, in relievo, the supposed founders of the south chapel, but these tombs appear to be older than the building. In sinking a cellar at Cawston, in the year 1728, a brass coin of the empress Faustina was dug up here. Adam de Skakelthorp, rector here, died in 1370. He was a great and wealthy person, and gave legacies to many of his friends; he also gave *his organs* to Hickling priory. He ordered, "that the day after his death he should be carried in his coffin into Cawston chancel, and there set on two stools, and be covered with a green worsted cloth, and then two wax tapers, each weighing two pounds and a half, to be placed in two iron candlesticks, one at his head and one at his feet." Here are the manors of Caston, Meys, or Sterlings, and a hamlet called Alvington.

Rev. THOMAS BOWMAN, formerly vicar of Martham and Cawston, died June 15, 1792. He was a zealous Calvinist, and published a vindication of that system, in one vol. 8vo. and a farther defence of it in some letters in the London Magazines.

RICHARD BAKER, D.D., rector of Cawston, was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1762, and afterwards became a member of that society, by which he was presented, in 1762, to this living. He was the author of "The Harmony or Agreement of the holy Evangelists," 1783-7, "The Psalms of David Evangelized," 1811, and some sermons.

COLBY. Ten miles. St. Giles. P. 267.—The church has a handsome porch; the tower is square, and had three bells, the two largest of which were sold by a faculty granted for that purpose in 1749, and then the north aisle was pulled down, and the lead sold to repair the church. On the north side of the chancel is a large altar-monument, without arms or inscriptions. There are three inscriptions on old brasses, and over these the effigy of a man, out of whose mouth, on three labels, are the following:—

Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit

Et in novissimo die de terra surrecturus sum

Et in carne mea videbo Deum salvatorem meum.

Here are also inscriptions to the memory of Walsh, Snelling, &c., the latter of whom bequeathed 1*l.* to be distributed every Christmas-day, among the aged ; and 1*l.* 10*s.* on every Easter-day, to clothe four poor children of the same parish, and tied two closes of his land, in the Northfield of Colby, to secure the payment of these legacies.—Obijt October 21, 1723, aged seventy-three. In 1643, Mr. Thomas Reeve was ejected from this rectory, under circumstances of peculiar severity, for refusing the covenant. This place produced THOMAS DE COLBY, D. D., who entered into the monastery of White Friars, at Norwich. He was an excellent scholar, and for his great knowledge he was promoted by Richard II. to the see of Lismore and Waterford, in Ireland. He visited several foreign countries, and published many treatises, dying in 1406.—He was buried in his own cathedral. See *Pitts* and *Bayle*.—Inclosure act, 1818.

COLTISHALL. Seven miles. St. John the Baptist. P. 685. Written in Domesday-book, Coketeshala. Henry III., by letters patent, dated 1231, granted "to all men, women, boys, and girls born, or to be born, in his village of Coltishall, that they should be free from all villainage of body and blood, they and their families, in all parts of England; and that they should not be forced to serve any offices for any one unless they liked it, and that all frays, or transgressions of bloodshed, bargains, and all quarrels and suits concerning the town of Coltishall, should be determined, twice every year, before the king's officers at the leets there; and the natives of Coltishall shall be free from toll, by water and by land, in all fairs and markets throughout England, and from all stallage, paunage, and picage, being the king's tenants, and, as such, they were to pay to him and his successors 20*s.*, to the aid of making his eldest son a knight, whenever it happened so that the king's officers demanded it in the village, and if not there demanded it was not to be paid; and they were in like manner to pay 20*s.* for scutage, as often as it was raised on the new acquired royal demesnes, of which this town was part, and were to pay 6*s.* every Michaelmas for the fee of those demesnes." This patent is very remarkable, for the *Atlas*, p. 271, says, "Cowshill, a village on the banks of the Bure, to which Henry III. granted this privilege, among others, that

a servant that remained here a year, should go out free ;” of which, says Blomesfield, there is not a word of truth, for servants are not mentioned in the charter, which was confirmed by Henry IV. in the ninth year of his reign, with this clause added, ‘that if there were any privileges in their former charter, that neither they nor their ancestors had made use of, yet they and their successors might at any time use them, without any molestation from any of the king’s justices, sheriffs, bailiffs, or other officers whatever.’ This is dated at Westminster, December 21, 1407 ; and Henry VI., with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, in his first parliament, held at Westminster, in the third year of his reign, by letters patent, dated October 5, confirmed the said charters : and, afterwards, conveyed all his rights in this town, to his college, (King’s, Cambridge), to which this village now belongs. This manumission, or charter, of freedom to the natives of this village, was a very great favour and privilege in those days ; there were few then *born* freemen, half of most villages were either customary tenants, and so bound to perform all their customary services to their lords, or else villains—who had so absolute a power, that they could grant them their wives and children, born or ever hereafter to be born of them, together with all their household goods, cattle, and chattels whatever, to whomsoever they pleased—they could not live out of the precincts of the manor, without their lord’s leave, nor marry their children to another lord’s tenant, without their own lord’s license—but this grant at once manumised all the natives of Coltishall, and their posterity, male and female ; and that in so ample a manner, that, contrary to other freemen, (who were obliged to do suit at court, and serve the offices of the manor, as collectorships, reeveships, &c.), they were not to be put into any offices, but they and their posterity should remain free.” There was a church here long before the conquest, but the present building, which has a handsome porch, was dedicated in 1284. The tower is square, with six bells ; the steeple is sixty-seven feet high. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Perkins and Postyl, the latter family is very ancient in this town, and mentioned as far back as 1474—also to Lubbock, Pope, Brassey, Bregge, Varden, Horne, Palmer, and Chapman ; the latter of whom gave to this parish, for ever, the yearly sum of 10*l.* to a schoolmaster,

that ten poor lads of the same parish may be taught freely reading English, writing, and arithmetic. He also gave 20*l.* to be distributed among such poor people as followed him to his grave. He intended to have founded a school here, but died in 1791. After his death there was a school-house here, built by subscription, in which the master now dwells and keeps school. There were formerly in the windows of this church, the arms of St. George, Seckford, Felbrigge, Clare, Le Gros, Warren, Clare, and those of France and England. In 1658, King's college gave this and Horstead, to GRINDAL SHEAF, S. T. P., canon of Windsor, and fellow of King's college, Cambridge, who wrote "*Vindiciæ Senectutis, or a Plea of Old Age*," London, 1639, 8vo.—See *Wood's Fasti*. At Coltishall is the residence of the Rev. Dr. Ward. The navigation of the river Bure, from Coltishall to Aylsham, for boats of thirteen tons burthen, was completed in October, 1803, at the expence of 600*l.*

Mr. J. S. BENDY, surgeon, died at his father's house, at Coltishall, in his twenty-eighth year, in August, 1790. His early death was occasioned by an obstinate complaint in his thigh. The above young gentleman, with his father, were the persons who recommended a method, to the gentlemen of the faculty who attended his late majesty in his illness, which, from a happy experience, had recovered many, and for which they had a letter of thanks from the right honourable lord Sydney, then secretary of state.

BARTLET GURNEY, esq., of Norwich, died at his villa, at Coltishall, in his forty-seventh year. He was born at the present 35, Tooley street, and grew up an only son amidst six sisters, and was educated at Wandsworth. On his father's death, he became a partner in the bank of Richard, Bartlett, and Joseph Gurney, and married, in 1780, for his first wife, the daughter of Abel Chapman, of Whitby, who died in 1798. He resided at this time at Wroxham, and contributed to the water frolics there. He visited Paris at the beginning of the French revolution, attached himself to the whig party, and was proposed as a member for Norwich, in opposition, though without his consent, to Mr. Windham, in 1796, but was unsuccessful. About this time he began the planting his estate at Northrepps, (see p. 167), where he usually passed the shooting season. In 1799, he became a member of the Society of Antiquarians, and he

attended, more frequently than any other place of worship, the octagon chapel, Norwich, to the support of which he had been long a subscriber. In February, 1800, he married, for his second wife, Mary, the second daughter of William Cockell, esq., of Attleburgh, who survived him. He died of an anasarctous disease, on the 24th of February, 1803; and was interred, on the 3rd of March, at Norwich, in the burial ground contiguous to the quakers' meeting, in the Gildencroft. "His virtues were as worthy of his station, as his station of his virtues."—*Gents' Mag.* 1803. June 2nd, 1818, died, aged one hundred, Mr. W. Warrant, of Coltishall.

CORPUSTY. Sixteen miles. St. Peter. P. 451.—The church has a square tower, with one bell. There was a north chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. On a small freestone by the altar is an inscription, to the memory of Edmund Pooley.

ERPINGHAM. Fourteen miles. St. Mary. P. 349.—The church has a tall square tower, and four bells. On the summit of the former, were the effigies of four confessors, in their habits, carved in freestone; three now remain, but the fourth, which stood at the south-west corner, was struck down about a century since, in a violent tempest, which occurred during divine service, and killed one of the congregation. This tower is adorned with many shields, carved in stone: on one, is a flowerpot, with lilies, the emblem of the Virgin, and the arms of Holme abbey, as patron of one turn, and St. George and Erpingham arms, as patron of the other turn. The emblem of the Trinity, a *cross florée*, a wreath or chaplet. Boleyn quartered with Ormond, divers initial letters for the names of saints, M. for Maria, W. T. &c. and the several letters of Erpyngham. The church and tower were begun in sir Thomas Erpingham's time, but was roofed by sir William Philip lord Bardolph, and his lady. Here are inscriptions to the memory of the Erpinghams, and a brass of sir John Erpingham—vide *Cotman's Brasses*. * Sir John

* Having several times had occasion to refer to this work, perhaps our feeble voices may be allowed to bear testimony to the antiquarian research, and the correctness of drawing, which pervade this publication; a work highly interesting to the antiquary and the man of taste; as throwing much light on the early history of this country; and bearing an equal degree of artistical merit with the "*Antiquities of Norfolk*" and "*Normandy*," by the same artist.

de Erpingham, his son, lies buried under a large stone at the east end of the south aisle; the arms are lost, but his effigy in armour remains, as standing on a lion—at each corner of the stone is the emblem of one of the evangelists. The Erpinghams were lords of the manor from 1200.* Sir Thomas Erpingham accompanied John, duke of Lancaster into Spain, in 1399; he was chamberlain of the household, &c. and one of those lords who voted that Richard II. should be put into safe custody; he was a great favourer of the Lollards, and as such hated by bishop Spencer, who obliged him to build the beautiful Erpingham gate, near the free school, of Norwich, as a penance, but the king obliged them to shake hands afterwards, when they became mutual friends. He much befriended the city of Norwich, and resorted much to his city house of St. Martin at the palace: he made the fine window in the Austin Friars' church, and was a benefactor to the cathedral. His only son, or, according to others, his brother, sir Robert, was a friar, in the house of Friars Preachers, in Norwich. He was constantly in all the wars of Henry IV. and V., particularly at Agincourt. In the year 1400, Henry IV., in recompence for his services, gave him a messuage, called the new Inn, near Paul's wharf, in the city of London, for his city residence; (this had lately been that of sir John Beauchamp, and before that of John de Montague, by whom it was forfeited to the king), and was loaded with preferment by his master. Of him, a tale is related in "Heywood's Gynaikion," similar to that of the little Hunchback, who it may be remembered being killed, was stuck upright, as if alive, to the terror of several persons, who each in turn struck at him, and thought they had been his murderer. See the tale of the Knight and the Friar, in Colman's "Broad Grins." In south Erpingham, are the manors of south Erpingham, or Gerberge's. Inclosure act, 1818.

GREAT HAUTBOYS (commonly called *Hobbies*). Eight miles. St. Mary the Virgin. P. 102.—The church, has

* Froissart, describes a duel which was fought before the king at Montreseau, between an English knight, attached to the duke of Ireland, called sir Thomas Hapargen, (Erpingham,) and sir John de Barres. This duel had made a great noise throughout France and other countries, it was to be fought with five courses of the lance on horse-back, five thrusts with swords, and the same number of strokes with daggers and battle axes; and should their armour fall, they were to be supplied anew, until it were perfect.

a round tower, in it is an *orate* for Richard Hall, and his wife. In this church was a famous image of St. Teobald, commonly called *St. Tebbald of Hobbies*, and in 1507, in the will of Agnes Parker, of Keswick, is this item, "I owe a pilgrimage to Canterbury, another to St Tebbald, of Hobbies, and another to St. Albert, of Cringleford." Here was also a chauntry, founded and endowed by John Parham; and the hospital of St. Mary, commonly called God's house, at the head of Hautbois causeway, founded for the reception of travellers and poor people, about 1235, by sir Peter de Alto Bosco. This house was licensed by pope Alexander IV. to have a chapel bell, and proper chaplain. In 1312, sir Robert Bainard resided here, and built the manor-house, called Hautbois castle, he having a license to embattle it like a castle. In September, 1805, a finely preserved Saxon font was discovered in this church, by J. A. Repton, esq., which is etched by Mr. Cotman, for his "*Antiquities of Norfolk and Suffolk*." Here are also many curious remains of ancient sculpture, obscured by repeated coats of dirt and white.

LITTLE HAUTBOIS. Eight miles. St. Mary the Virgin. P.—. Is in the liberty of the dutchy of Lancaster, and is written in Domesday-book, *Hobuisse*.—In the church was kept a guild of St. Catherine, it was in use in 1631, but is now totally dilapidated; it stood by the road side, it was not very small, and the ruins were easily traced.

HEVINGHAM. Nine miles. St. Botolph. P. 744.—Or the village by the low meadows. Written in Domesday-book *Hevincham*.—In 1250, Walter de Suffield, bishop of Norwich, obtained a charter of free warren in all his demesnes here, and in Marsham, into which village, this manor extended; and it was he who made it one of the country seats of the bishops, by building a palace, making a park, and rendering every thing convenient; it being a suitable distance from Norwich. In the church is a sexagon font, erected in the style prevalent from the reign of Edward II. to Richard II., and contains some mutilated figures, surmounted by arches of the florid Gothic.—See *Archæol.* VOL. XVI. p. 336. In the chancel are inscriptions to the memory of Hobart, Thetford, Thorne, Deynes, Leigh, Scam-

bler, and Heylett. The latter was rector of this parish for forty-one years, and died aged ninety-two, on whom a funeral sermon was preached.—See article Blickling. Here are the manors of Ripton Hall, alias, Cats cum Criketots, Keritoft, or Crytoft manor. Inclosure act, 1800.

EDMUND PORTER, S. T. P., chaplain to the lord keeper Coventry, was rector of this place, also vicar of Ubbeston, in Suffolk, and installed prebendary of Norwich, in 1627. He was born at Worcester, and bred in St. John's, Cambridge, where he became fellow. He was the author of "Christofagia, or, the Mystery of eating the Flesh and drinking the Blood of Christ," and "God Incarnate."

HEYDON. (or *High down*, the plain on the hill). Fourteen miles. St. Peter and St. Paul. P. 333.—Had a weekly market, which was kept on the market green, on the south side of the church. In 1581, there was a most perfect extent of the manor of Stinton Hall, (the original name of Heydon), and other adjacent villages, which was made by John Goodwin, which is in a fine folio MSS., in the possession of the lord of the manor, with an acrostic, in verses at its beginning—*vide Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk*. In 1581, Henry Dynne, of Heydon, esq., built Heydon hall. The church is a good regular building, with a handsome square tower, and three bells. The font was erected probably about the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries; it is of a circular form, standing upon circular neckings, of ovolos and cavetoes, of the style which prevailed from the time of king John to Edward III.—See *Archæol.* VOL. XVI. p. 336. The windows, which are much defaced, were formerly adorned with the figures of many saints, confessors, martyrs, &c.; and in the north window was a representation of some young profligates, condemned to the infernal regions, from which issued, in scrolls, twelve moral sentences and a lamentation. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Heydon, Kempe, Colfer, Batchelor, the Earls, and Gallant. Heydon hall, in the style of Henry VIII., is the seat of William Earl Lytton Bulwer, esq.

ERASMUS EARLE, of the family of Earle, who once held this place; one of the most able lawyers of his time, was baptized in 1590, sent early to Norwich school, and afterwards admitted of Lincoln's inn. He was, with Thurloe,

made secretary for the English at the treaty of Uxbridge, and, after serving many offices in Norwich city, was chosen member during the long parliament. He was appointed sergeant to Oliver, and afterwards to his son Richard; and, receiving the king's pardon on the restoration, he filled the same office under the monarchy. He purchased the manors of Sall Cawston, and Heydon. He died in 1667. His son was, in 1654, sheriff of Norfolk, at which time his expenses, at the Norwich assizes only, were 423*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

INGWORTH. Thirteen miles. St. Lawrence. P. 161. Written in Domesday-book, Inghewarda.—The tower of the church is round, and has two bells. The date of this church is not mentioned, but, from the style of an arch within it, &c., we may conclude it was built about the reign of William Rufus—part of the upper part of the tower is more modern. Here is a modern Gothic screen, taken from Aylsham church. The font is octagon, with quatre foils in the centre of the shaft.—See *Archæol.* VOL. XVI. p. 336. In 1510, Richard Mey, of Aylsham, gave to the church of Ingworth a meadow, lying in Blickling, on the south-west part of the church of Ingworth, abutting on Ingworth common north, on this condition, —“That the chirch reevys shall find the shaftle, that is to say, to them that come in procession to the aforesaid chirch of Yngworth, on the Monday on the Rogacion-dayes sufficiently. Also, I will that he that shall make the sermon that daye, shall have of the said meadow, iiij*d.*, to pray for my sole and my wyvys.”—Inclosure act, 1818.

IRMINGLAND. Thirteen miles. St. Andrew. P. 16. Written in Domesday-book Erminclanda.—There are no remains of the church left, the site being ploughed up. Irmingland hall was a stately pile of building, of the period of Henry VIII., (it is now converted into several spacious tenements), and was, at several times, the residence of Oliver Cromwell. Here are the manors of Hastings Hall, Whitefoots Hall, and Hastings cum Whitefoots: the latter manor was, in 1450, vested in John Bettes, sen. In 1539, Robert Bettes, of Irmingland, was admitted a member of the fraternity of St. George, in the tower of London, to increase the science of shooting with long bows, and hand

guns, throughout England, Ireland, Wales, Calais, and the marshes, by sir Christopher Norris, knight, master of the ordinance, &c.

ITTERINGHAM. Fourteen miles. Virgin Mary. P. 334. The church, first dedicated to St. Agnes, and afterwards rededicated to the Virgin Mary, has a square tower with three bells—there has been a chapel on the north side. In the chancel, by the altar, are two hands supporting an heart, on a label over it, "O Bone Jesu esto mihi Jesu." and here are inscriptions to the memory of Lomnor, Robins, and Jefferies. Here is Binter manor.—Inclosure act, 1819.

LAMMAS. Ten miles. St. Andrews. P. 284. With Little Hautbois. Lammas la Mers, or the marsh, so called from its situation, the churchyard being washed by the Bure.—It was parted from Buxton very early, and becoming a separate manor, a church was consequently erected on it. Lammas was first granted by Ralf de Belfago, or Beaufoe, to Osborn, who is said to have founded the church, and to have given the advowson to Holm abbey, which gift was confirmed by Henry II. in 1117, and pope Lucius. In the church was formerly the image of the patron saint, standing in the tabernacle of the chancel, in the east wall on the north side of the altar, which was the station or place of the principal image in every church: under which the officiating priest always stood,—the rubric of the communion service enjoining the priest to stand at the north side of the table. Here was a guild, &c. The church has a low square embattled tower, with four bells. In a north window is painted the last judgment,—the blessed standing under the judgment-seat, on the right hand, with this over their heads, "Venite benedicti Patris mei," over the wicked, on the left hand, "Qui faciunt ista non percipiunt regna celestia. Ite maledicti in ignem æternum." In other panes of the window is represented the blessed Virgin feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, giving drink to the thirsty, and entertaining the stranger; and these sentences:—

First pane. The hungry man says—For hunger gredy.

The Virgin answers— The to fede lo me nogh* redy.

* Now ready.

Second. The naked call out— For cold I qual. †
The Virgin answers— Doo on a cloth thee warme withall.

Third. The thirsty says— For thirst I cleve.
The Virgin says-- Have drink for the Lord ye leve. ‡

Fourth. The stranger cries— Hostel I crave. §
She replies— Come wery in and you shall have.

In the north window is a painting of a priest in his habit, kneeling, and this inscription, "Pray for the sowl of sir Adam Wylkynson, prest." Here are brasses to Dawys and Bayspool, and inscriptions to the memory of Eyre, Harstone, Sparrow, Scales, &c.—Inclosure act, 1809.

In April, 1819, died at the age of one hundred, Mr. T. Goodings, carpenter, of Lammaas.

MANNINGTON. Thirteen miles. ——— P. 16.
Written Manictuna in Domesday-book.—This was at one time in the possession of William Lumner, whose son William built the hall, embattled castle-way, according to a license obtained of the king, on the battlements of which were several small guns. The parish church is a small pile, built by the earl of Pembroke, the arms of the family of de Valentia being carved in stone over the door: it has no steeple or bell. On a stone, with a brass plate, by the south side of the altar, is this inscription to the memory of the wife of Thomas Lougher, who died in 1631:—

"ANAGUAMMA.

Katherine Lougher,
A lower taken higher.

Here lies a lover of the Deitye,
Embalmed with odours of her pietye.
'Here lies she? nay—this lower did aspire,
Here lye her ashes—she is taken higher.'

MÆRENS, POSUIT, T. L."

The following communication, (from the *Phil. Trans.* for January, 1718, p. 766), was read by Peter le Neve, esq., norroy. "On Tuesday, July 23, 1717, in the day-time, to the astonishment of those who were present, first one single oak, with the roots and ground about it, was seen to subside and sink into the earth; and not long after,

† Call out.

‡ Live.

§ Lodging and entertainment.

at about forty yards distance, two other oaks that were contiguous, sunk after the same manner into a much larger pit, being about thirty-three feet diameter, whereas the former is not fully eighteen. When the first tree sunk, it was observed that the water boiled up in the hole; but, on the sinking of the greater pit, that water drained off into it from the former, which now continues dry. The depth thereof, to the firm bottom, is nine feet three inches, and the tree that stands upright in it, is three feet eight inches in girth, and its trunk about eighteen feet long. The other two trees are something smaller. The soil on which they grew is gravelly, and under that a quicksand, over clay, upon which there are springs which fill large ponds, adjoining Mannington hall, about a quarter of a mile distant. The nature of the soil seems to afford us a reasonable conjecture of the cause of this odd accident. The springs running over the clay, at the bottom of a bed of very minute sand, such as quicksands usually are, may reasonably be supposed in many ages to have washed away the sand, and thereby excavated a kind of subterraneous lake, over which those trees grew; and the force of the winds on the leaves and branches, agitating their roots, may well have loosened the sand under them, and occasioned it to fall in more frequently than elsewhere, by which means, in length of time, the thin bed of gravel being only left, it became unable to support its own weight and that of the trees, and so broke in."

MARSHAM. Nine miles. All Saints. P. 624. Or the village in the Marsh, (commonly called *Massam*,) lies south of Aylsham.—Was in the possession of the families of Boleyn, Thetford, Hobart, Freeman, Paston, and Aston; the Marshams also took their name from this place. There were two guilds held in the church, and it was very full of images, with lights burning before them. The tower is square, with four bells. On the font are carved the seven sacraments of the Romish church, four saints, four confessors, and St. George and the dragon. On the north aisle window is St. Margaret represented standing on a dragon; in the south aisle windows are the Apostles with the creed, in labels from their mouths; and in the north chancel window is represented the Virgin, with

"AVE GRA DNS TEGUM."

P

In the north aisle window, are three fine effigies with labels:

- 1 Sanctus Kenelmus Rex.
- 2 ——— Edmundus.
- 3 ——— Edwardus.

Besides these, are portraiture of many saints and confessors. The upper, or clerestory windows, are very perfect. Here are tombstones and brasses, for Norton, Attchill, Belknap, Bysschap, Oates, Grix, Norris, Jeckel, &c. John Swan, gave by will 20s. a year to the poor, his wife 30s. anno. 1666, to be paid every Easter-Monday, out of certain lands in the parish.—Inclosure act, 1790.

OULTON. Thirteen miles. St. Peter and St. Paul. P. 882. Written in Domesday-book Oulsteina.—The church has a tower with three bells, and here are inscriptions to the Bells.* The north chapel is dedicated to St. James. There is a fine spring at this place, called the Spa—at one time much frequented. Here is Saxlingham, Oulton Hall, and Leeches manor.

OXNEAD. Nineteen miles. St. Michael. P. 58.—Written in Domesday-book Oxenedes. Was in the possession of the families of the Hauteyns, Sall, Clopton, and Paston. In 1423, it came to the Pastons, of whom there is a long and curious account in Blomefield, particularly of William Paston, commonly called the "good judge," who died in London, 1448. Clement Paston, called by Henry VIII. his champion, by the Protector Somerset, his soldier, by Queen Mary, her seaman, and by Queen Elizabeth, her father; in his will, "desires his body to be laid in the earth, in the chancel of the parish church of Oxnead; his funeral not to be costly, nor over sumptuous, but decent and christian-like, according to his degree and calling; a fair and convenient tomb to be made over his body, and his, and his wife's arms to be engraven thereon. He bequeaths 20s. to repair Oxnead church; and his executors to build the

* "Here laye Edmund Bell and Katherine his wife,
Who thirty six years did live man and wife,
They had three sons, and daughters three,
Farewell, our friends all, in Heav'n we hope to see. 1636."

"Here lie Kattren the wyfe of Edmund Bell,
For her virtues many thousands she did excell,
And now with God, in Heav'n, she dwell. 17 Sept. 1617."

steeple higher, and in decent order; and to buy and fix up one new bell, larger, and of a greater sound than those already there, to make a ring. To the prisoners in Norwich, and the castle, and the guild-hall, 28*l.*; to each lazar house there, 40*s.*; to Alice his wife, her living at Oxnead, for life; mentions the queen's chamber, and to enable her to keep hospitality there for life, leaves Buxton park mill tithes, with 200*l.* worth of plate, his gold chain, of 20oz., his jewels, rings, chain, bracelets, and 1000*l.* in money, with the lease of his house in Aldermanbury, London," &c. &c.— See *Blomfield*. For an interesting account of the domestic habits of the Pastons, see *Fenn's* letters. The church has a square tower, with one bell. The chancel is paved with black and white marble, and at the east end against the north wall, on a marble tomb, lies the effigy of a man in armour, at his feet a pelican; by him is represented his wife, kneeling, with the following lines:—

“ You that behold this stately marble tomb,
And long to know who here entombed lies,
Here rests the corps, and shall till day of doom,
Of Clement Paston, fortunate and wise;
Fourth son to old air William Paston, knight,
Who dwells with God in sphere of chrystal bright,

Of Brutus' race, princes he served four,
In peace and war as fortune did command,
Sometimes by sea, and sometimes on the shore,
The French and Scot he often did withstand;
A peer of France, in spite of all his betters,
He took in fight, and brought him home in fetters.

Oxnead he built, in which he lived long,
With great renown for feeding of the poor,
To friends a friend, of foes he took no wrong,
Twice forty years he lived, and somewhat more:
And at the last, by doom of high behest,
His soul in heaven, his body here doth rest.”

Obit 18th Feb. 1597.

On the aforesaid north wall is a neat monument of black and white marble, with the bust of a lady, to the memory of Lady Catherine Bertie; besides this, there are inscriptions to the memory of the Pastons, and Lambert. The hospital at Oxnead is furnished with the following: “wages

for six alms men, 10s. per week, three-hundred faggot wood, three-thousand flaggs for their fire, to be brought home to them, and six frize gowns, being about forty-two yards in the whole." Oxnead hall, a brick mansion, with terraces, fountains, &c., was built in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Clement Paston, the fourth son of sir William Paston, knight; it afterwards became the constant seat and residence of his family. Upon carefully tracing out the foundation, some years ago, and collecting various information from the old inhabitants, who are now no longer living, Mr. Rep-ton, attempted (in *Britton's Architectural Antiquities*,) to restore, in idea, Oxnead to its original state. The plan and general design of the building was very much like that of Irmingham hall, near Saxthorpe, in this county; but in the present example, there were no pediments over the windows. This house, with the two terraces, must have had a very magnificent appearance; the principal front faced the south, whilst the building on the western side contained offices. The centre was appropriated to the hall and chapel, and on the eastern side were the ball room, gallery, and apartments for the family. At the end was a lofty building, with sash windows, called the banqueting room, built by the first earl of Yarmouth, to receive king Charles II., and his attendants, in 1676. This room had an open gallery, and was lighted by small oval windows. The fountain and statues which stood on the platform, are still to be seen in Blickling park; the platform was ornamented by flower beds, &c., and on the west side were espaliers of fruit trees. Behind the old hall and church were very extensive woods, with a magnificent avenue facing the centre of the house. Some of the old inhabitants say, that under the banqueting room was a vaulted apartment, which they called the "fris-keting rooms," probably from the Italian "*frescati*," a cool grotto. The once magnificent seat at Oxnead is now almost taken down, except one wing, which probably formed part of the offices. The foundations of the house, are yet sufficiently perfect to see it was once in the form of an H, and was delightfully situated on the top of three terraces, still in being, and command a pleasing view of the river Bure. In 1761, Charles II., his queen, the dukes of York, Monmouth, and Bucks, with many other nobles, rode to

Oxnead, on Friday, Sept. 29th, and lodged at sir Robert Paston's * there. Here is Kevings manor.

REV. JOHN HILDEGARD, LL.D., commissary to the arch-deacon of Norfolk, and rector of Cawston, author of a funeral sermon on the right honourable Robert, earl and viscount of Yarmouth, baron of Paston, lord lieutenant of Norfolk, (*vide note*), who was buried at Oxnead, 1683:—this sermon was printed at London, in 4to.

SAXTHORPE. Fifteen miles. St. Andrew. P. 342.—Was held by the families of William de Valentia, Hastings, Gray of Ruthin, Verney, Heyden, Cotton, Thetford, Scambler, Hobart, the earl of Bridgewater, Heyden, and Elvin. Aymer de Valentia, in the reign of Henry III., built a large house, or hall here, called Mekil or Mickle hall, or the Great hall. The church has a square tower with four bells, and was built about 1490, by the lord of the manor; the initial letter of his name, P., with a crown over it, may be observed carved on the seats; the crown over it denoting St. Peter to be his patron. John Vaughen, vicar, gave 300*l.* to the city of Norwich, to be put out, free from interest, to poor young tradesmen; and 260*l.* to the boy's hospital in Norwich, on certain conditions. In 1708, WILLIAM SUTTON, A.M., published a sermon, preached in Norwich cathedral, on queen Anne's accession; also a charity sermon preached there in 1721. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Deye, Page, Sutton, &c. St. Dunstan's chapel in Saxthorpe, was founded by Aymer de Valence; before this foundation he had license in 1313, to have service daily performed in an oratory within his own house. The chapel is now a ruin, the site of which is in a close called Chapel Close. Richer de Saxthorpe, when he became a crossed devotee to the Holy Land, agreed that Robert, the tanner, son of Richard Bacon, of Thorpe, should marry his daughter Maud, and have his rents and estates here; paying

* Sir Robert Paston, knight and baronet, the eldest son of sir William, was born at Oxnead, May 29, 1631, educated at Westminster school, and at Trinity college, Cambridge; he was a person of good learning and travelled in foreign parts, where he collected many curiosities. On August 9th, 1674, he was beset in the night by some villains, who shot five bullets through his coach, one of which, went through his body, but without killing him. He was a Burgess in parliament for Castle-Rising, viscount, and earl of Yarmouth, &c. He built the free school of North Walsham, founded by his ancestor; and gave a rich service of communion plate to the church of Oxnead, and died March 8th, 1683.

Richer six marks to perform his journey if he went in person, or to any one that he should procure to go and perform his vow for him; and to keep him and his wife honourably, and according to their degree, for life. Here is Creepings, or Laund half manor.

SCOTTOW. Ten miles. All Saints. P. 434.—Written in Domesday-book, Scotthou, the lot or portion on the hill. Was held by the families of de Ringisfield, de Scothowe, de Reedham, de Beaufoe, Peverel Bittering, Framlingham, Durrant, &c. The church has a square embattled tower. In 1469, William Hynde, buried by the font, gave a mass book of 10*l.* value, and a pair of gilt candlesticks of five marks value, and founded a priest to sing for him. Here are inscriptions to the family of Stubbe, Hynde, Blake, Brougham, Robinson, and the Durrant; the latter descended from the Durrants of Derbyshire. Scottow hall is the seat of sir Thomas Durrant, bart. Here are the manors of Scottow, Fenhall, Aubries, Stubbs, and Gurneys, or Berneys.

SKEYTON. Eleven miles. All Saints. P. 324. Written in Domesday-book, Scedgetuna.—The church has a square tower, with three bells—the least of which was given in 1506, by Peter Howys, of Yarmouth. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Bulloc, Spendlone, and Robert King. The latter was formerly servant to William, earl of Yarmouth, and was buried here in May, 1727, in the one hundred and third year of his age. He had an entire set of new teeth, about ten years before his death. Here are the manors of Skeyton, and Whitwell Hall, or Gambons.—Inclosure act, 1814.

The Rev. PHILIP FRANCIS, A. B., the translator of Horace, &c., was rector here in 1744. He died at Bath, 1773.

STRATTON STRAWLESS. Seven miles. St. Margaret. P. 187. Or *Stratum*, the street, or way that leads to the Roman settlement at Brampton.—Stratton Strawless was held * from the time of Edward I., by the family of Marsham, of whom Robert was, in 1560, rector of this parish.

* In sir Edward Cleeve's time, the lord and tenants recovered their right to all the trees belonging to them, growing on the wastes, by proving, that they immemorially had liberty to plant on the waste, and to take down and convert all such trees to their pleasure.

It is to be remarked, that this Robert was instituted to the rectory when he was not in orders, and only in the sixteenth year of his age; for in the nineteenth Institution book, a dispensation is entered at length, confirmed by the queen, under the great seal; by which, Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, dispensed with Robert Marsham, of Stratton Strawless, scholar, (*ob laudabilia ejus studia quibus conjicitur te esse eruditum*), to hold the parish church of Stratton Strawless, on condition that he always goes in the clergyman's habit, stays at Cambridge in pursuing his studies, and takes priests' orders as soon as he can. The church tower is square, and a very large one, but not carried to that height as at first designed, by a third part: it was built in 1422, the old steeple being decayed: it has six bells. The church contains a number of monuments and inscriptions, and some curious stained glass; there were two guilds in it before the reformation, one was kept in the church, to the honour of St. Margaret; the other, in the south aisle chapel, to the Virgin Mary. Here were also images of the several saints, with lights burning before them in service time. The principal image was that of St. Margaret; and always, as such, stood in the east chancel wall, on the north side of the altar, so that the officiating priest stood directly under it. The nave is an ancient building, and in an arch under the north wall, carved in Derbyshire marble, is an effigy, cross-legged, in mail armour; supposed by Weever to have been a Bardolph, but by Blomefield to be sir Ralph de Stratton, the last of that name who was lord and patron here. At the east end of the chancel is a monument, in no very good style, having the arms of Marsham, and the cumbent figure of Thomas Marsham, in his shroud, leaning on a pillow, lying on an altar-tomb of black marble; on the top are two angels blowing trumpets; one holds a chaplet with the crest and arms of Marsham. Under this is a charnel-house window, with human skulls as seen through the bars, with this motto: "TROPHÆ MORTIS." There is also a large monument, in black and white marble, in the Marshams' chapel, (an altar-tomb), on which are four effigies, facing the church: first Henry, in a gown, kneeling on a cushion, with a book before him, and his hands erect, as are those of the second figure, Ann Themilthorpe his wife; the third is Henry their son; and the fourth is Mar-

garet, their infant daughter, in swaddling clothes. He died in 1692. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Codenham and Lemon. Mr. Thomas Bulwer, of Buxton, who married a Marsham, gave the interest of 100*l.* for the poor; with 75*l.* of it land in Marsham was purchased, and the rest remains in money. Stratton hall is the seat of Robert Marsham, esq.

ROBERT MARSHAM, esq., F.R.S., spent many years of his long life at this place, his seat, which he particularly attended to in planting; he was also a very considerable naturalist. He died September 4, 1797, at the age of ninety, and was the author of "*Indications of Spring, on the growth of Trees*," printed in the *Phil. Trans.* VOL. LI.; and "*On the Usefulness of washing and rubbing the Stems of Trees*." *Ibid.* VOL. LXVII.

SWANTON ABBOT. Eleven miles. St. Michael. P. 424. Written in Domesday-book, Suanetunam.—The church has an embattled square tower, and the font is a Gothic one of a sexagon shape. Stephen Multon, rector in 1477, was buried in the chancel of this church; his effigy is in brass. He died in 1477. Swanton Abbots is the seat of William Blake, esq.—Inclosure act, 1809.

THWAYTE. Fourteen miles. All Saints, P. 146.—The church has a round tower. Here are the manors of Skepton Hall and Somerton Hall.

TUTTINGTON. Fourteen miles. P. 228.—Was held by the families of Thirkelby, Hastings, Bigot, Felbrigg, Windham, Tasburgh, and Spelman. In 1214, there was a chapel here dedicated to St. Botolph at Meton-be, in this parish, to which the earls' fair, held on that day, belonged. The church, which had a small round tower, fell into great decay, but in 1749 was repaired. Here are inscriptions to the memory of the Elwins.—Inclosure act, 1814.

WICKMERE. Fourteen miles. St. ———. P. 285. Was held by the families of Bigot, de Wickmere, and de Erpingham. In the church are inscriptions to the memory of the Spelmans, Gunton, Greenway, &c.; and here are the manors of Erpingham, Calthorpe, alias Uphall, or Dame Kates.

WOLTERTON. Fourteen miles. St. Margaret. P. 37. The ancient family of Walpole, now seated here, derives its name from Walpole St. Peter, in this county, where its progenitors were settled even before the Norman conquest. The title of earl of Orford, which had been granted to the celebrated sir Robert Walpole, in 1742, became extinct in 1797, on the death of Horace, lord Orford, a nobleman distinguished for his refined taste, politeness, and ingenuity. The title was then revived in the person of Horatio, lord Walpole, of Wolterton, who was created earl of Orford, in 1806.

Wolterton. The seat of the earl of Orford was purchased by lord Walpole soon after his marriage; at that time it consisted of a small mansion, with landed property of not more than 600*l.* per annum, which he afterwards considerably increased by purchase. The house being burnt down during his embassy, he built the present seat in 1736, which is styled in "*Walpole's Anecdotes*," one of the best houses of the size in England. It was built after the designs of Ripley. The date is given in the following inscription, placed over the door of the eastern entrance:—

" Horatius Walpole
Has Edes
A. S. MDCCXXVII.
Inchoavit.
A. S. MDCCXLI
perfecti."

Like most of Ripley's houses, Wolterton is built with a basement story and offices beneath, and consequently appears much less considerable in size and extent of accommodation than in fact it is. It is nearly a square pile, three sides of which have views on the park and pleasure grounds; and to the fourth, eastward, is appended a large quadrangle, comprising the spacious kitchen offices, towards the north; a handsome domestic chapel to the south, and communicating by an arched gate-house to the east, with the stables and the kitchen gardens. The building is of brick, with chimneys, cornices, and dressings of the doors and windows in Portland stone, and is of so solid and durable a character, that the lapse of nearly a century has produced no apparent ill effect on its condition or appearance. The great hall on the north side was approached by a lofty flight of stone

steps, which, as ill suited to the climate and habits of England, were removed by the late earl, and a commodious entrance, twenty feet square, made in the basement story beneath. The great staircase, which fills the centre of the building, and is lighted from above, is in a rich and massive style of architecture, and extending down to the basement, serves as the approach from the present entrance to the principal apartments. To the left, on entering, are the steward's offices and parlour, opening to the east hall; to the right, the anti-room and breakfast parlour, used as the late earl's private apartments. Towards the south, in the centre of the house, is the library, panelled in mahogany, thirty-two feet by twenty-four, containing a large collection of the ancient editions, in various departments of literature, with much that is valuable of a more modern date. On the east side is the old dining-room, on the west the old drawing-room, each twenty-five feet by twenty, which have been, till lately, the customary living-rooms of the family.

On the Principal Floor.—In the centre of the north front is the Great Hall, twenty-nine feet by twenty-four feet six inches, and twenty feet high. On the west side are portraits of Horatio, first lord Walpole, of Wolterton—of his son, Horatio, second lord Walpole, of Wolterton, and fourth lord Walpole, of Walpole, in whom the title of earl of Orford was revived in 1806, and of Horatio, late and sixth earl of his family, his son and heir in parliamentary robes, by *Lane*. Opposite, a large Hunting Subject, by *Wootton*, with portraits of sir Robert Walpole, with sir Charles Turner and general Churchill, and of his favourite hunters and hounds. In front of the door, sir Robert Walpole in his robes, as Chancellor of the Exchequer—General Churchill in uniform, and Mr. Charles Churchill, his son, who, by lady Mary, his wife, youngest daughter of sir Robert Walpole, was maternal grandfather of Horatio, present and seventh lord Orford. Disposed in different parts of the hall are some beautiful vases in antique marbles and alabasters, as also objects of sculpture, among which is a bust, in bronze, of Napoleon Bonaparte, from the collection of Mons. Denon, and highly appreciated by him. A Cupid and Psyche, of natural size, in statuary, by *Finelli*, a work of great beauty and perfection; also a Venus, the size of life, by the same artist, in the manner of the Venus de Medicis.

On the left of the hall is the private family suite of the earl and countess, containing some interesting cabinet pictures, and a striking portrait, in full length, of Oliver Cromwell in armour. On the right is the principal Dining-room, with a fine portrait over the fire-place, of Caroline, queen of George II., in her robes, by *Amisani*, presented by her majesty to Mr. Walpole, on his completing Wolterton, with other presentation portraits of the family of George II.; and in full length, in the panels, portraits of Charles I. in armour, and of George I., in his coronation robes, and George II. in half armour. Portraits

also of Rachel lady Walpole, grandmother of the present earl, daughter of William, third duke of Devonshire, and of Harriet, daughter of general Churchill, wife of sir Everard Fawkner, with her son, a child, (the late Mr. Fawkner, father of the present countess of Orford). A pair of fine *Canalettis*—one a View of St. Mark's Cathedral, and the other a General View of the City of Venice. On a marble table of large dimensions, is a noble bust of sir Robert Walpole, by *Rysbrack*, with the star of the order of the garter on his robe. Lord Orford has recently placed here the celebrated Landscape, by *Rubens*, well known under the name of "The Rainbow," late in the collection of Mr Watson Taylor, generally considered as the *chef d'œuvre* of this great master, in the department of landscape. In advance of the hall, towards the southern suite of apartments, is the great staircase, where, on a pedestal of Egyptian porphyry, is a Colossal bust of Napoleon Bonaparte, the only existing copy of Canova's original portrait-model, on which was formed the ideal head of the statue in the Place Vendome. Beyond, is the saloon, occupying the centre of the south front, 35ft. 6in. by 25ft. 6in., and 20ft. high, finished in the rich and highly decorated style of that period (1741). Between the windows, are two fine tables of oriental alabaster, of large dimensions, with many beautiful objects in sculpture and in Dresden porcelain. Over the massy marble chimney-piece, is a beautiful Portrait of Louis XV., in his youth, in half armour, with the royal mantle presented by his majesty to Mr. Walpole, when ambassador at Paris. There are many pictures here of considerable merit, among which is a fine *Rembrandt*, the subject, a Jew Convert—*Andrea Sabbatini*. A Sacred Legendary Subject. A *Canaletti* and a *Weenix*, both of great excellence. An early picture, by *Opie*, of Children with a Dog. Cardinal Fleury, by *Rigaud*, given by himself to Mr. Walpole. An Original Head of Pope, by *Richardson*, and a fine Landscape, by *Koninck*. A View in Holland, large size.

IN THE DRAWING-ROOM, to the left of the saloon, is a noble chimney-piece, in *verd antique*, with sculpture and statuary, surmounted by a portrait of Louis XIV. in armour, by *Jervas*. The principal pictures in this room are—A Portrait of the Duchess D'Ossuna, by *Velasquez*, late in the possession of lord Radstock. Lady Fawkner, by *Liotard*. An Assumption, by ———. A Dutch Wedding, with numerous Figures, by an unknown master, of great perfection and beauty of finish. A Landscape, with Cattle—*Castiglione*. A fine Sea Piece, by *Ruydaal*. Portrait of a Queen of Arragon, by *Empoli*. An exquisitely finished Picture of Flowers, with the Head of our Saviour in the centre, in Chiaro Oscuro—*J. David de Heem*. A Cabinet Picture of *Berghem*, in his finest manner. A Christ bearing his Cross, the Virgin kneeling by him, in full size, by *Murillo*, brought by the present earl of Orford from Italy, one of the noblest and most effective productions of this great master.

On the right of the saloon, the state bed room, and beyond it the Venetian dressing room, the former at present used as a family dining room, both hung with fine Gobelin tapestry; over the chimney-piece of the former, is a portrait of Charles II.; Viscount Townshend, the brother in law of sir Robert Walpole, in the robes of the garter; and of the lat-

ter sir Robert Walpole, in privy councillor's robes. The bed chamber floor above, is approached by the great staircase, and contains ample and commodious suites of bed chambers and dressing rooms, finished in the massy and rich style of the period in which this house was built.

The park is of considerable extent, and lately much enlarged on the north side; the timber both of beech and oak, principally planted by the first lord Walpole, and alluded to by him in a very interesting letter published in his life, by Coxe, from the Walpole papers, (140 volumes folio in M. S. preserved at Wolterton,) are now of noble dimensions. On the north side of the house, stands the dilapidated parish church, with its tower round below and octangular at top: it forms a picturesque ruin embedded in lofty hollies; on the south side is a bold terrace with a parapet surmounted by urns; and a garden in corresponding character is now forming under the direction of Mr. Gilpin: from this the ground slopes to the edge of the lake, a bold and handsome expanse of water, richly clothed on each side with wood; and combined as it is in the distance with the fine mass of Blickling woods, forms, when viewed from the south side of the house, as rich and striking a piece of park scenery, as any thing we have in this county.

EYNSFORD HUNDRED.

So called from some ford over the river Eyn, which was (as is said) at Reephata. It is bounded on the N. by the hundred of Holt; on the S. by the hundred of Mitford; on the S. E. and N. E. by the hundreds of Taverham and South Erpingham; and on the W. by the hundred of Landitch. The river Wensum that rises at West Rudham, and passes by Fakenham, enters this hundred near Guist; runs S. to Bintry, Elmham, and Billingford, where there is a bridge of one arch (repaired by the county) over it, and where the river runs very broad; thence in a S. E. direction it divides Belough from Elsing, passes by Lyng and Lenwade bridge, and enters the hundred of Taverham at Attlebridge, joining the Yare about a mile below Norwich. The winding of this river from Lyng, where it is broadest, is through the villages of Morton, Ringland, and Costessey, on the one side; and the town of Attlebridge, Taverham, and Helleston, on the other. This hundred extends N. to Thurning, and from

Thurning to Ringland S., a distance of about twelve miles. Bintry bounds it on the W., and Sall on the E., a distance of seven miles. Near Lenwade bridge a stream falls in that rises between Corpusty and Wood Dalling, and passes by Heydon, Sall, Reephram, and Witchingham.

ALDERFORD. Eight miles. St. John the Baptist. P. 45. The church has a square tower, with three bells.

BAWDESWELL. Twelve miles. All Saints. P. 590. Was held by the families of Montchenays, Valence, Hastings, Greys, Somerset, Cordet, Winwood, Pitfield, and Lombe. The church has a square brick tower, with five bells; it was for many years in ruins, but repaired about 1778. In the church was a chapel of our Lady, and here is an inscription to the memory of Eglington. Bawdeswell is the residence of Mrs. Lloyd.—Inclosure act, 1803.

BELAUGH (*Bylaugh* or *Belega*). Thirteen miles. Virgin Mary. P. 93.—Was held by the families of Mordaunt, Corbet, and Bendish. The Church has a nave, and a chancel, with one bell; and here are inscriptions to the memory of Bendish and Corbet. At the old village called Beck, was an hospital, founded by William de Beck, for poor travellers, who were to be entertained one night;—there were thirteen beds for this purpose. On the site of this hospital the Cokes built a good seat, as appears from their arms over the church porch.

BILLINGFORD. Fourteen miles. St.——. P. 248. The church, consisting of a north and south aisle, has a square tower, raised on an octangular elevation; it has two bells. This village is in the great road to Lynn. The river from Fakenham passes it, near the sixteen-mile stone, over which is a bridge, built and repaired at the expence of the county. Here were the guilds of St. Mary and the Trinity, to one of these the church was probably dedicated.

BINTRY. Eighteen miles. St.——. P. 333.—This town is totally omitted in Blomefield and Parkins' account of the hundred of Eynsford, nor is it mentioned in the *Magna Britannia*, but not forgotten in a history of this county

printed by Crouse, for M. Booth, Norwich, 1781. Its history is so much connected with that of Twyford, Foulsham, and Foxley, that little more may be said. Here are the manors of Hastings and Bintry. By an indenture, dated May 5th, 1608, (James I. 8.), Thomas Holl conveyed it to sir Edward Coke, knight, lord chief justice of the common pleas, in consideration of 625*l.*, the manor of Hastings and Bintres, with sundry lands, sheep-walks, and premises, and this estate now continues in the Holkham family, Thomas William Coke, esq., being lord. There is also another manor in this parish, now in the possession of Christ's college, Cambridge, styled "*Bintry on the part of Christ's college.*" Bintry is divided from Elmham, by the Wensum, and lies on the road from Fakenham to Norwich.

Inclosure act, 1796.

BRANDISTON and GUTON. Nine miles. St. Nicholas and St. Swithin. P. 91.—Was held by the families of Fastolf and Paston. The church has a round tower. In a window of the church is the figure of St. Nicholas, under it is represented a woman kneeling, in a scarlet gown and a girdle of gold, with this label: "Serve Dei Nicholae mei Christo memor esto." In another window the history of the good Samaritan. The church of St. Swithin, in Langetot manor, has a square tower, with four bells. Here are Bintry, Hastings, and Langetot manors.

ELSING. Thirteen miles. St. ———. P. 374.—Was held by the families of de Foliot, de Hastings, and Brown. The church has a square tower, with five bells. In the east window of the chancel are the portraitures of sir Hugh de Hastings, and the lady Margaret, his wife, who built the church. Sir Hugh is represented on his knees, in armour, with his tabard of arms over it: his lady, also kneeling, has on her gown, with her arms; each person supporting with both their hands a church, thus setting forth themselves as the founders. Under these figures are the arms of Hastings and Foliot. Here is also a superb brass to their memory; he and his wife are represented under a Gothic canopy: he died in 1347.—vide *Carter's Ancient Sculpture*, and *Cotman's Brasses*. In the midst of the chancel lies a large marble gravestone, whereon has

been a rim of brass, with an inscription, now spoiled, the conclusion of it only remaining, viz.—“CUM PATER AVE.” On this is the portraiture of a knight, in complete armour, a lion at his feet, with the arms of Hastings over his head; two angels support his helmet. Under this tomb is the following inscription, “In gwowe worchipe yis church hath been wrowt by Howe de Hastyng, and Margaret hys wyf.” On an altar-tomb, on the north side, with the arms of Brown, *sable*; three lionels, *passant in bend*; between two double cottises, *argent*, impaling

“Here lyeth dame Anne, sir Anthony Browne his wife,
In hope of resurrection unto life;
Whose lively working Faith by Charity,
Deserves an everlasting memory.
Seventy-two years she lived, a blessed adge,
And finished in peace her pilgrimadge.

She died 5th October, 1623.

Two blessed babes, her sonnes, with her doe lye,
Francis the one, the other Anthony;
Where reste they three till latter daye
Shall rayse them up to endless joye.”

Here is also an altar-tomb, deprived of its brasses and inscription; from the incision in the stone, the letters seem to have been very ancient, “—— Enterre: Fut: comfrere: Manour: Saint FRAVNCS ——— BOVRLE, GIST: JCI: DE KY: ALME, DEV: EYT: MERCY.” Probably in memory of some Franciscan friar, rector here. In this church are also inscriptions to the Berneys, the Browns, and the Hardys. Elsing hall is the seat of Mrs. Eaton Browne. Died on the 24th of December, 1815, Mrs. Mary Dye, of Elsing, aged one hundred and one years.

FOULSHAM. Eighteen miles. The Holy Innocents. P. 835.—Was held by the families of Mareschal, Lovell, and Astley. The church, which has a square tower, with five bells, was built by one of the lords Morley, who held this manor, about 1489. It was much damaged, about forty years since,* but was afterwards fully repaired. On the

* A terrible fire at this small town, happened in June 1770, which consumed fourteen dwelling-houses; also the church, chancel, and steeple, leaving only the bare walls standing. The inhabitants were reduced to the greatest misery; many had not time to save their money or apparel. The damage was estimated at several thousand pounds. A collection was made and a play performed at Norwich, for the benefit of the unhappy sufferers.

north side of the chancel is a monument for sir Thomas Hunt; he is represented in armour, and his three wives kneeling behind him; with the following inscription:—

“Here lyeth interred the body of sir Thomas Hunt, knight, lord and patron of this church, who died January 5th, 1616, and gave 10*l.*, *for ever*, towards the maintenance of the organs of this church; 53*s.* 4*d.* *for ever*, to the poor of Hilderston, in this county; and 20*l.* per annum, *for ever*, to the poor of the worshipful the Company of Fishmongers, &c. &c. &c.”

In the chancel windows, &c., are several arms, and here is a neat stone font (with a wooden cover) which opens below, and therein are painted the four Evangelists. In the church-yard is an altar-monument of stone, about six feet long, and about three feet high, and round this the following inscription, in Saxon letters, which has been engraved by order of the Society of Antiquaries:

“ROB,ART COL LES CEC. I. LY. HIS VYP.”

Each letter has a coronet over it. The words thus fancifully divided, record the memory of Robert Colles and Cicely his wife, of whom nothing more is known, than the former was witness to a deed of Ralph Bateman, who lived in the twentieth year of Henry VIII. Here was the guild of the Holy Trinity. Edmund Ryx wills to be buried in this church, in 1504; gives to the new guild of Jesu, 6*s.* 8*d.*, and 20*l.* to the repair of the church; and that “the boke of the service of the Transfiguration of Christ, be bought on my coste; and, whatsoever it coste, a chrismatory of silver; and one acre of land to keep his obit.” Here was also St. Catherine’s guild, the lights of St. Catherine, St. Mary, St. Nicholas, St. Peter, and St. Margaret. Also a famous image of St. Botolph, and a pilgrimage to it, in 1506. Here are the manors of Swantons, Walsingham Priory, and Creak abbey.—Inclosure act, 1811.

THEMILTHORPE is a hamlet belonging to this town.

RICHARD DE O’ FOLSHAM, was a great favourite of Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury. He was a native of this place, was much in the pope’s court at Rome, and very conversant with John XXII., to whom he wrote many epistles, twenty-eight of which he published in one volume, besides divers others in another. He flourished about 1410.

JOHN FOULSHAM, a native also of this place, was a prior of the Carmelite monastery in Norwich, and provincial of

all England. He was D.D. of Cambridge, an excellent logician, well deserving the praise given him by Pitt. Bale "sayth, that indeed he was a doctor, and none of the meanest, for by his chopping of logic he could turn black into white, men into asses, and school divinity into natural philosophy." He wrote many learned treatises, (as you may see in *Pitt's*). He died in the time of the great pestilence, 1348, by which upwards of fifty-seven thousand persons perished.

FOXLEY. Fifteen miles. St. Thomas. P. 250.—Was held by the families of de Valence, earl of Pembroke, de Somerset, and Cordell. The church has a square tower, with three bells. Here was the guild of St. Thomas and his tabernacle.—Inclosure act, 1814.

GUIST (or Geist). Eighteen miles. St. Andrew. P. 308. Here was a chapel belonging to the church, called Geis-thorpe chapel, dedicated to ALL SAINTS, a hamlet belonging to Guist. The church has a square tower, and here are inscriptions to the memory of Wiggitt, Wicks, and Warner, &c., to the former are monuments, particularly to Robert, in a very poor style. Here is Caley or South Hall, Luton-fee or Geist Regis manor.—Inclosure act, 1813.

GUESTWICK. Fourteen miles. St. Peter. P. 171.—Is about three miles to the east of Wood Dalling. The church, which was granted to the abbey of Waltham, by Everard de Geiste, consists of a nave, with a north and south aisle; it has a square tower, with one bell, there were two more which were sold in 1733. The north door has no porch, but a *piscina* is in the wall on the west side. The site of the steeple is at the east end of the north aisle, joining to the chancel, built of Hunstanton rockstone; but this belonged to the old church, built in a cathedral or conventual manner, and was in the middle, between the nave and the choir, with arches to pass through. In the window of the south aisle is the portraiture of a physician administering physic to a person sick in bed, with these words: "*In siknes I pyne.—Trost in God and here is medicine.*" Also a person naked, with the words "*For colde I quake.*"—a woman bringing apparel is made to say, "*Have here*

clothes and warm to make." The portraiture of St. John,—*"S'cs JOHANNES,"* and these arms, *ermine*; a chief indented, *gules*, Brome; and *argent* on a bend, *gules*; three mullets, *Or.*; impaling Brome, (probably the builder of this aisle); a gravestone with *"Orate p, a i a. Johis. at hylle cujus a i è, &c."* In the window of the north aisle is represented the martyrdom of St. Edmund the king, by the Danes shooting him &c.; and their own king, or leader, falling down dead before him. Also a representation of the circumcision—a boat by the sea shore—a man lying dead by the shore, a king and several persons viewing the body—with a woman in a red habit, and underneath, *"Hic jacet corpus Jacopi Sup Collem,"* a benefactor to, or builder of this aisle. In the north-west end of the chancel is a monumental effigy, in a good style of sculpture, for a plate of which, see *Cotman's Architect. Antiq. of Norfolk*. Here are inscriptions to the memory of the Bulwers. Upon two sisters-in-law, who died at this place in 1702, is the following:

"Under this stone, in easy slumber lies,
Two dusty bodies that at last shall rise."

Mr. WILLIAM GODWIN, author of *"An Enquiry concerning Political Justice, &c."* *"The Adventures of Caleb Williams,"* the *"Life of Geoffrey Chaucer,"* and *"Memoirs of Maria Wollstonecroft Godwin,"* &c. &c. &c., is a native of this place. He is the son of Mr Godwin, who was a minister of a congregation of dissenters here. His grandfather, Edward Godwin, was a dissenting minister, and contemporary of Watts, Bradberry, Barker, and Neale. Mr. William Godwin was educated by a country schoolmaster, near Guestwick; and afterwards removed to Norwich, under a private tutor, and from thence to the dissenters' school, Hoxton, where he was for five years, under the tuition of Drs. Kippis and Rees, adopting the doctrines of Calvin, though his masters were followers of Arminius and Arrian. In 1778, he began to officiate, as minister, at Stowmarket, Suffolk, where he continued until 1782. At length he laid aside the clerical character, with a determination to pursue literature as a profession. In 1797, he was united to Miss Wollstonecroft, who died the same year. His second marriage took place in 1801. Some years since Mr. G. opened a

bookseller's shop, in Skinner-street, London, where he has published many very useful works, (vide *Calend. of Authors*), some of which were written under the signature of William Baldwin, esq.

HACKFORD. Eleven miles. St. ——— P. 643.—Was held by the families of de Vaux, Manners, Heyden, and Hunt. The inhabitants, in the time of the commonwealth, refused to billet a party of Oliver Cromwel's troops, because, in the route brought by the commanding officer, the town was called "Reif-ham," and not Hackford. At Hackford is the residence of the Rev. John Bedingfield Collyer.

HEVERINGLAND. Nine miles. St. Peter. P. 174. Written in Domesday-book, Heveringlanda.—Was held by the families of de Gyney, Halse, Haydon, Hyrne, and Felloses. The priory was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Michael, and St. Lawrence, and stood about a mile off the church. There was a stone porch encircled by a plantation by Mr. Hyrne; near the south end of the park, on the Norwich road. Sir Roger Bilney built the north aisle of the church, and was there buried under a marble gravestone, ornamented with his effigy in brass, and about the rim of it this inscription;

"Sr Roger de Bynney gyst ici
Dieu de S Alme eit merci
Et prie quelque le veyout
Ke en memoire le avont."

Also inscriptions to the memory of Hyrne and Butflower. Here are the manors of Heveringland, Bilney or Holveston's Mountjoy.

HINDOLVESTON. Eighteen miles. St. George. P. 756. (Vulgo *Hilderston*). Written in Domesday-book, Hindolseston.—The church has a tower, with four bells. In 1445, John Swift, of this town, gave a legacy to the building of the new tower.—Inclosure act, 1811.

KERDISTONE (or *Cardeston cum Reeapham*). Eleven miles.—St. ———. P. 160.—Here are the manors of Burgolions, Calthorpes, and Kerdistone.

LYNG. Eleven miles. St. Clement. P. 581.—Is situated on the Wensum, that rises at West Rudham, and runs by Fakenham to Norwich. It is two miles west of Lenwade bridge, and six east of Dereham. Here is a paper mill, the warehouses of which, containing great quantities of paper, were unfortunately burnt down in 1778. From this paper mill the river enlarges itself, and in a beautiful meandering stream pursues its course through the meadows to Lenwade bridge, ten miles from the city of Norwich. This river parts Lyng from Sparham, and rises at West Rudham, in the hundred of Gallow, passes Gate's-end and Bromesthorpe, and divides Tatterford from Hellhaughton; then, in a north direction, it passes between Doughton and Sherford, and runs east to Fakenham, which it passes, and pursues its course by Ryburgh, south to Bintry, Elmham, and Billingford, sixteen miles from Norwich; thence by Belaugh, in a south-east direction, through the meadows before the seat of Mrs. Lloyd, to Lyng, to Lenwade bridge, and Attlebridge; parts Taverham from Easton and Costessy, and so runs between Helleaden and Heigham to Norwich, where it falls into the Yare a little below the city. In the seventeenth of Edward III., sir John de Norwich had licence to make castles of his manor-houses at Lyng, &c. Lyng was held by the families of Denny, the earl of Yarmouth, and lord Anson. The church has six bells. Solomon Leach, gave 10*s.* for a sermon to be preached yearly, on the Sunday after All Saints day; and 12*d.* weekly, in bread, &c., to poor widows.—Inclosure act, 1808.

MORTON, (*alias* HELMINGHAM). Seven miles. St. Margaret. P. 153.—Morton, now called Morton on the hill, was anciently a hamlet belonging to Helmingham, and held by the families of Southwell and Helwys. The tower of the church is round. Here were, at the survey, two churches; one belonging to Helmingham, and the other, most probably, to this town. In the chapel, on the north side of the church, is an altar-tomb, with the following inscription:

“Here lyeth the body of Thomas Southwell, esq., second son of sir Richard Southwell, of Wood-Rising, in Norfolk, knight, deceased, which Thomas lived unmarried, with the good love and reputation of all men, until the age of sixty years; and so departed this life

on April 8th, 1609, being lord of the manor and builder of the capital mansion-house thereupon."

In an arch against the north wall is an ancient monument, having a cross cut in wood, but without any inscription. At Morton is the house of Thomas Trench Berney, esq.

Inclosure act, 1822.

The Rev. ROBERT LE GRICE, rector of this place, a very elegant Greek and Latin scholar, was born about the year 1730. He abounded in peculiar oddities, and unhappy infirmities, as well as in many excellencies. His father died when he was very young; and his fate, as to worldly matters, appears to have taken its colour from his early situation and education. His mother, a woman of great sense, but unhappy spirits, superintended his youthful studies. He went as a day scholar to Norwich free-school, which was at that time kept by a gentleman patronized by the then Blickling family, through whose interest he had obtained that school. In solitude and retirement, without a father to direct his steps, hard though irregular reading was the whole occupation of young Le Grice by day; and, at night, he would steal out and spend his midnight hours with some low associates, and in pursuits unworthy of his station. This was the manner in which he passed his early years. But, even in after life, when his connections were very few, so great was his wit and humour, and the learning he displayed at the social meetings of his friends, that, however prudent in themselves they might be, they could not be induced to separate themselves from him. He was admitted at Caius college, 1744; A. B., 1748; and A. M., 1752; was admitted a fellow of that society, 1753. After having been ordained deacon in that chapel, by bishop Grooch, 1752, he was ordained priest, by bishop Hayter, September 23, 1753, and instituted by him to the rectory of Morton, in this county, on the presentation of Mrs. Catherine Helwys, whose niece his elder brother, Charles Le Grice, esq., had married, and by whom the estate of Morton, which was lately purchased by Thomas Trench Berney, esq., came into his family. From the time of his induction to Morton he resided in Norwich, and applied himself so ardently to literary studies as to gain a thorough knowledge of the productions of most authors, both in the dead and living languages, the beauties of which few could more

ably discriminate, or more vividly retain. Horace was, however, his most admired author, without an edition of whose works he never walked out; and his fondness for pedestrian exercises was so great, as, generally, to keep him on his feet ten hours a day, serving curacies by choice six miles distant from Norwich, in order that he might walk to them. He was the author of many elegant detached paraphrases in prose and verse, and of a sermon preached at Wymondham, at a visitation of the clergy, upon the faults of education, which was much admired; but he never could be persuaded, even by his most intimate friends, to publish anything. Towards the close of life, this gentleman exhibited an admirable specimen of a sincere religious feeling. After the day had been spent in his usual literary pursuits, he would resist the most pressing invitations to join in social meetings with those whose conversation he most admired, and after eating of a cake only for his dinner, with a draught of cold water, would address himself to his maker in humble prayer, and so resign himself to rest; and at an early hour would rise fresh and vigorous to his daily amusement; thus exhibiting an amazing strength of resolution, which could break all the old associations in his mind, and enable him from the rank bed of vice to produce plants of virtue and religion. He died at his house in Norwich, April. 1, 1790, in about the sixtieth year of his age.

REEPHAM. Eleven miles. St. Mary. P. 345.—Sir John de Vaux's lordship of Hackford extended to this town. He obtained in the fifth of Edward I., a charter for a weekly market, on Saturday; and a fair on the eve-day and morrow after the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul. The town, which is small, stands on a rising ground, a brook running at the lower end of it, that comes from Brandiston, is called the Eyn, and empties itself into the Wensum, by Witchingham. It is in the enclosed country very fertile in barley, and gave name to a family; of which Richer de Refham was an eminent citizen of London, in the thirtieth of Edward I., and who in the sixth of Edward II., had a grant, or confirmation, of the manor of Stamford Ryvere, in Essex; and, in 1310, was lord mayor of London. The town of Reepham is remarkable for three churches being erected in one cemetery; viz. its own church, Whitwell, and Hackford.

Two of these are still standing, but that of Hackford was long since burnt. The church of Reepham has a square tower, and stands east of Whitwell church. In the chancel, &c., are inscriptions to the memory of Robotham, Storkey, Robinson, Heyward, and Gardiner. In the said chancel, before the rails, is a marble stone, with a brass for William de Kerdistone and his lady (1391):—the latter is represented with a reticuluted head dress.—Vide *Cotman's Brasses*. Under an arched monument, raised against the north wall of the chancel, lies, on stone-work carved as a rock, a knight Templar, of the Kerdistone family, in armour, with his hands and legs crossed, and a lion at his feet; on the base of the monument are the effigies of six boys and four girls—these figures are coloured.—Vide *Stothard's Effigies*. On the side of the canopy are the arms of Kerdiston, the inscription gone. Here also was a famous image of the Virgin Mary, to which pilgrimage was made.—See article Crostwick. This church serves also for the village of Kerdistone, as belonging to the same lordship. There was formerly a chapel at this latter place, which stood in a close on a hill called the Chapel close; no part of which is now standing, the ruin having been carried away at different times to build and repair neighbouring houses.* Some low hollow ground may be observed where it is said was a moat, &c. Probably here was the manor-house and chapel of the Kerdistons.

ROBERT HUMSTON, minister of Reyfham, Norfolkshire, was the author of "A Sermon preached at Reyfham, Norf. 22nd September, 1588, and eftsoons, at request, published, &c. Text, Heb. 3, v. iii." London, 1589-1591, 8vo.

RICHARD WESTALL, R. A., painter in oil and water colours, was born in this town, in which he was placed for some time with an attorney. He afterwards went to London, and took lessons of drawing, from one Simpson, and was apprenticed to an engraver of plate, and afterwards commenced portrait and historical painter. Besides his larger productions, Mr. Westall has contributed, with other British artists, to spread the celebrity of the English name on the continent, as designers of book plates, thousands of which are sent abroad and eagerly bought up by foreigners, from

* Thirty-one Celts were dug up here in a deep clay, 1747.

See *Archæol.* p. 214, VOL. VI.

whom at one time we were obliged to apply for productions in this department of art. He is the author of "A Day in Spring," with other poems; and the brother of WILLIAM WESTALL, landscape painter.—See *Calend. of Authors*.

RINGLAND. Six miles. St. ———. P. 286.—The church has three aisles and a chancel, with a square tower, and five bells. In the east window of the north aisle, several persons are represented kneeling before a crucifix; and with labels, "*S'ca Trinitas unus Deus miserere nobis.*" Underneath, "*Orate pro fratrib et sororib gilde S'ce Trinitatis qui fieri fecerunt istam fenestram.*" In this church was also the guilds of St. Mary and St. Peter, and mention was made in 1467, of a cloth to cover the image of the Holy Spirit in this church. John Atmere, of Ringland, in 1506, wills "that the heir, or purchaser of his head place, shall fynde a light of wax brennyng before the high rode, as other lights are kept in the said church, perpetual." Here are inscriptions to the memory of the Le Neves, among which is one to Peter Le Neve, norroy, king at arms.—Vide article Witchingham. In a house called Blackburn's house, was the coat armour of John Salisbury, D. D., *gules*, a lion rampant, between three crescents, impaling, *argent*, a fess between three mullets, *sable*, Barrett; he was dean of Norwich, bishop of the Isle of Man, the last prior of Horsham, and was married. Here is Brockdish manor. Died, in June, 1797, aged one hundred and two years, Mrs. A. Ames, of Ringland.

SALL (or Saul). Eighteen miles. St Peter and St. Paul. P. 245. Lies about two miles to the right of Reepham.—The Negouns were lords of this manor, in the reign of king John, from whom it came to the Briggs, Fountains, and Hases, &c. The church is a stately pile, built chiefly of freestone, and in the form of a cathedral; erected at the expence of some lord in the reign of Henry VI., probably de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, whose arms, quartered with those of Wingfield, are in the east window of the chapel. In the pavement, on a flat stone, is this inscription, "*Orate, p à i a Simonis Boleyn, Capellani, qui obt. 3 die mensis Augi, 1482. Hic jacet Galfred Boleyn, qui obt. 25 die mensis Martij, 1440, et Alicie Uxor ejus et puer or suorum*"

quorum à ab," &c. On the square tower of this church, at the west end, are carved the arms of St. Peter and St. Paul, of the crucifixion, &c.; of Brews, and Mauteby, &c.—the two latter were benefactors to this work. This tower is so lofty, as to be seen, on a clear day with a good telescope, from Boston church, in Lincolnshire. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Howman, Ryghtwys, Earle, Boleyn, and a brass, with the skeleton figure of John Brigge, 1454.—See *Cotman's Brasses*. Here are the manors of Nugouns, Hows, Walsingham Priory, Sal Rick Hall, and More Hall. *Stinton* was a village or township, in the time of the conqueror, although now a lordship and farm in Sall, of which sir John de Brews, Townshend, Brown, and Earl were lords; from whom it came to the Bulwers. Here is Sall house, the seat of sir Richard Paul Joddrel, bart.

JOHN RIGHTWISE (or RITWYSE), a celebrated grammarian, was born here, and educated at Eton, from whence he went to King's college, in 1506. He was first usher, and afterwards second master to Lilly, whose daughter he married, and whom he succeeded as head master of St. Paul's school. He died in 1532. Rightwise performed in the play (of which he was the author) of "Dido," before cardinal Wolsey; and he was the author of "An Improvement of Lilly's Grammar." Antwerp, 1533. See *Chalmer's Biog. Dict.*

SPARHAM. Twelve miles. Virgin Mary. P. 330.—Granted at the conquest to Godrie the king's steward. The church has a square embattled tower at the west end of the nave, with five bells, and here are inscriptions to the memory of Robert and Alys Gyggs, with their effigies in brass. Sparham has a handsome parsonage-house, near the church, which stands well, and looks upon the great road from Lynn to the city of Norwich, from the former place it is distant twenty-nine miles. Here are the manors of Stewkey, or Stifkey Hall, Sparham Hall, and Mautebys Hall.

Act for inclosing lands here, 1806.

SWANNINGTON. Eight miles. St. Margaret. P. 365. Was held by the families of the Giffords, the Clares, and the Gawdys.

THURNING. Fifteen miles. St. Andrew. P. 112.—The church has a square tower, with three bells, but the

EYNSFORD HUNDRED.

the Gloucester, East-Indiaman, to which circumstance was indebted for his Christian name. He was educated Winchester school, from which he went to New college, Oxford, and eminently distinguished himself as a poet and historian. For a great part of his life he had no other ferment than the small college living, at Weston, and donative of Poplar, Middlesex, where he resided; to this college afterwards added Romford, in Essex. He made D. D. by diploma, and presented by archbishop Seckton to a golden prebend in Salisbury cathedral; and died in 1714. He published "De Syriacarum novi foederis versionum indole et usu, dissertatio," occasioned by a Syriac version which with two others were sent to him nearly thirty years before, by one Mr. Samuel Palmer, from Amida, in Mesopotamia. He was also the author of the "Life of Bishop Ridley," and "A Review of Phillips' Life of Cardinal Pole." He wrote some sermons, &c.—See *Chalmer's Biog. Dic.*

WHITWELL. Eleven miles. St. Michael. P. 4. Alias **Gambons** manor. In the twelfth of king John a tax was levied between Philip de Gyney, of a mill in Whitwell, which **Maud de Gyney**, mother of William, held in dowry whereby it was granted to William and Maud, and the husband of William; who granted license to Philip and his brother, to build a mill in Hackford, with a watercourse through the lands of the said William in Hackford Whitwell, of the breadth of six feet, and five feet deep, and by a deed, without date, William de Gyney confirmed to his brother Roger the grant which the lady his mother had given him of an acre of land, with a messuage, Ralph's, by the chapel of St. Nicholas, in Whitwell, to be held of the said lady, during her life, and after of his church has a tower, with five bells, and a clock; and there are inscriptions to the memory of the Messengers, Wigand and Monsey. The church stands in the same cemetery that of Reepham. On the south side of the church chapel, with the arms of Vaux on the stone-work, and the church windows are the said arms, with those of Ross. Here is the manor of Ross. Whitwell hall is residence of Mr. Lemon.

MESSENGER MONSEY, M. D., of eccentric memory proprietor of Whitwell, in 1781. He was born in 1693 at a remote village (query Whitwell) in this county, of w.

his father was rector, but at the revolution, by declining the oaths he forfeited his preferment. He was of St. Mary's hall, Cambridge, where he spent five years, and then studied physic some time under sir Benjamin Wrench, of Norwich; from which latter place he went and settled as a physician at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, and died at the age of ninety-two, physician of Chelsea hospital. Dr. Monsey was intimate with sir Robert Walpole, Garrick, Hogarth, and the wits of his time; and his jokes are to be met with in every jest-book. By way of ridiculing family pride he used to relate that the first of his ancestors, of *any note*, was a baker and dealer in hops, a trade which enabled him, with some difficulty, to support a large family. To supply an urgent demand he robbed his feather-beds of their contents, and supplied the deficiency with unsaleable hops; a few years afterwards, a severe blight universally prevailing, hops became very scarce, and excessively dear; the remainder of the joke is obvious—the hops of course were sold: and this circumstance, he used to say, raised his family from obscurity.

WITCHINGHAM (MAGNA and PARVA). Ten miles. St. Mary and St. Faith. P. 566.—The church of Great Witchingham was anciently a rectory granted to the priory of Longueville, in Normandy, by Walter Gifford, earl of Bucks. This edifice has a square tower, with two bells; and here are inscriptions to the memory of the de Wychinghams. Sir William de Wychingham was lord in the reign of Edward III., serjeant and judge of the Common Pleas, in 1363, by his will he was buried in the south aisle of Great Witchingham church, *which he had built*. Here also lie the Le Neves, and in the chancel is the following inscription:

"Here lyeth Oliver Le Neve, esq., a faithful subject of the king; an obedient son of the church; a stout patron of justice; and a true lover of his country: no friend to popery or presbytery, but a zealous assertor of the church of England, as the nearest to primitive Christianity, and the very sanctuary of the English interest, liberty, and property. He was, for his intellectuals, of a most sound, solid, deep, and piercing judgment; for his morals, of a most prudent, sober, grave, just, generous, and every way obliging virtuous conversation, but wherein he eminently excelled, and was therein constant to his death, which was January 21, 1678, and in the seventy-eighth year of his age. May his posterity immortalize his name by the imitation of his virtues. *Vir bonus est hic qui ut leges patriæ, sic sacrum religionem firmiter excoluit.*"*

* One inscription to the Le Neve's, states that they were married fifty-three years.

Here are also inscriptions to the memory of Gardiner, Playter, Bird, Foster, and the following, to the memory of the first wife of general Fitzroy, was written by the poet Jer-ningham :—

To the memory of
 CATHERINE HAUGHTON, wife of
 Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable WILLIAM FITZROY,
 youngest brother of
 George Ferdinand Lord Southampton,
 and only sister to
 Sir Simon Haughton Clarke, Bart.
 She died on the 16th of April, 1808:
 And was buried in the family vault
 at Euston, in Suffolk.

Were nature to record the mournful tale,
 Might she not thus her recent loss bewail :—

“Thy pleasing form I rais’d from beauty’s mould,
 While thy fond parent saw thy charms unfold.
 As on some flow’ret of attractive hue,
 Descends at eve the pure celestial dew ;
 So virtue on thy gentle spirit stole,
 And on thy spotless bosom breath’d her soul.
 From the chaste shrine in Hymen’s hallowed dome,
 Thou brought’st connubial love and friendship home,
 And when an offspring claim’d a mother’s part,
 How glew’d affection in thy feeling heart.
 Yet in the bloom of every gift attir’d,
 Crowned with whate’er the expansive wish required ;
 While the young hours still smiling as they past,
 O’er thy gay morn a varying splendour cast,
 O’er this bright scene with fell resolve imprest,
 Death, death advanced—let sorrow speak the rest ”

On a screen, in a poor style, and of a more modern date than the church, dividing the nave from the chancel, is the following quaint inscription :

“CHRIST EATES THE PASCALL LAMBE, A SIGNE TO BEE
 OF THE NEW COVENANT’S MOST SACRED TIE;
 HIS FLESH HE GIVES VS T’EATE AND BLOVD TO DRINKE,
 AND WHEN WE DO IT, BIDS VS ON HIM THINKER.”

In this church is an altar-piece, the subject of which is the Lord’s supper, painted in *black and white*, and in a good style. Also a gravestone in the side aisle to the memory of Thomas Alleyn, of Witchingham, (Magna), gent. ; who died February 3rd, 1650, and his two wives ; with the arms

of Alleyn ; p bend sinister frappe *argent* and sable, six martlets counterchanged, and this distich :

"Death here advantage hath of life I spye—
One husband with two wives at once may lye."

At the east end of the south aisle was a chapel belonging to Strete hall. In the windows of the church were the arms of the earls of Clare, Mortimer, &c. ; and here is an ancient stone font. At the east end of the church, on the outside, is a mural tomb with a bust, and an inscription to the memory of Mary, the wife of James Peterson, who died in 1748 ; also, another to the memory of her husband, who died in 1772. In 1556, an inventory was made of such goods and implements as belonged to this church, when there were found "a pix and six pix cloths ; two pair of chalyse, one parcel gylte ; a pix of silver, to bere in the host, gylte ; an altar-cloth of lynning upon the altar, and an herse cloth of dornyse for the altar ; a cope of red satten, and a vestment of the same ; three abbes ; two old vestments ; two corporas casys, with one cloth ; a sacryn bell ; two surplusses, and two rochetts ; a pair of censors, and a holy water stopp ; a chrismatory ; a messe book ; a manuel ; an antiphoner ; a baud cloth with a pendon ; an old blew herse cloth ; and a blew vestment of right satten." We also find there were "six copes, the best of red velvet and the image of our Lady and the Holy Ghost in the cope ; the next of ——— silver, wrought with gold ; another of white branched damask ; one of black velvet, &c. : a crymsy deacon and subdeacon velvet ; a St. Nicholas cope ; a vestment of crymsy velvet, with images of gold ; a red velvet one, a black velvet one, &c. ; a cloth of white lymen for the font ; two hand bells ; a silver censor, &c. ; for every altar two latyn candlesticks, and for the high altar four ; a stayned cloth before the altar, paynted of the Assumption of our Lady ; also paynted cloths to hang before other saints ; a lymen cloth before the rood loft, and one to cover the rood ; the veil cloth ; the sepulchre timber ; twenty-four candlesticks of latyn, for the rood loft, &c." Here are the manors of Longueville, Wythinghams, Middletons Halls, Bretons and Cley, and Strete Hall. Here is Witchingham Street hall, the seat of Charles Tompson, esq.—Inclosure act, 1809.

Lenwade, the way to Len or Lynn, seems to have been a hamlet of Witchingham. Lenwaden bridge in this town, was

found at a general sessions held at Norwich, January 10th, 1653, to be a county bridge, to be repaired by the county.

The following specimen of rustic poetry, was composed long before the march of intellect was thought of:—

“ The lamentation of great and
little Wichingham for the lost of
their teacher he his a tll and
lazy blead and a modret preas
her if this heare Chance to tke
a ride to Repham or to casen the
little Cheldren crys aloud tak
ere hare coms the fting person
a pleas in nelsons fleet i think
hed sute all in the seat of war
A bosons mate with his rottan he
jump about to keep the mean in or
if in this Law he do persiat and nott
the same Refrein he will for
ever ru the day that ere he
see Tom pain.” *

THOMAS JEANS, D. D., rector of this parish, is the author of a sermon “ On Church Discipline.” Lond. 1791.

In LITTLE WITCHINGHAM church, which is dedicated to St. Faith, is a crucifix, on the south side of the aisle.

HENRY WICHINGHAM, D. D., of Oxford, a famous scholar, died in 1447.—See *Bale* and *Pitts*.

JOHN BRETON alias BRITTON, bishop of Hereford, was born at Witchingham. He was doctor of canon and civil laws, by whose skill and learning many controversies and debates were reconciled, both in church and state; was also very learned in the common laws of this realm, and wrote a large volume of “ De Juribus Anglicanis,” the honour whereof was in the king’s name, and is a valuable book to this day. He died May 12th, 1275. He is frequently mentioned in the reign of Henry III.

JOHN NORRIS, esq., founder of the Norrissian professorship of Cambridge, settled here. He was the only son of John Norris, esq., of an established family, possessing large property in this county.† His father died at a very early

* This elegant phillipic, supposed to have been written by the village butcher, was found painted on a lamp-post, about twenty years since.

† John Norris, esq. of Wlton, bought privily the reversion of this estate, with eight lives upon it, for 50*l.*, of John Neve, a blacksmith, of London. Oliver La Neve having no sons, and it being entailed, it came to his brother, Peter La Neve, esq. norroy, who died without issue, so that at length the heirs of Norris possessed it, in

period of life, leaving by his wife (a Suffolk lady, of the name of Carthew) the subject of this memoir, and a daughter. Mr. Norris was educated at Eton school for some years, and afterwards fellow commoner of Cambridge, (it is believed of Trinity), where he was much esteemed for his learning, abilities, and great integrity. When he left Cambridge, he settled at Great Witchingham, at which place he built a mansion-house. In 1758, he married Elizabeth Playters, a granddaughter of sir John Playters, of Satterly hall, Suffolk, bart., by whom he had one son, who died in his infancy. Mrs. Norris, who was a very beautiful as well as amiable woman, died in 1769, in her twenty-eighth year, after having in vain sought to recover her health, in Lisbon. She returned to England, apparently recovered, and her loss so afflicted Mr. Norris that for a time he was inconsolable; about four months after he wrote a most elegant and pathetic memorial, expressive of his grief, which he distributed among his particular friends: he originally intended it for the press. He never afterwards visited Witchingham, where he had generally resided, and the house was chiefly pulled down. The part now standing is still called Witchingham old hall, and is in the possession of Peter Le Neve Foster, esq. To divert his mind he began to build at Witton, in this county; but his melancholy subsiding, and having no family, a circumstance never regretted by him, he, in May, 1773, married Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late honourable and Rev. Edmund Townshend, dean of Norwich, by whom he had Charlotte Laura, born 1776. He had nearly completed his house, park, &c., upon a grand scale, when he was carried off by a violent fever, January 1777, in his forty-second year, at his house in Upper Brook-street, London. His widow married, in 1779, to Thomas Fauquier, esq., of London; and his sister married ——— Aufriere, esq. of Hoveton hall, near Norwich. Mr. Norris was of a peculiar serious turn of mind, and of so appa-

right of the said reversion thus purchased. This estate was long contested by Mrs. Isabella le Neve, against the claim of Norris, but a decree was made, by lord chancellor Hardwicke, against her in favour of Norris. She appealed from his decree to the house of lords, but the lords confirmed the decree as to the freshhold. The copyholds and leasehold impropriation of New college, descended to the heirs at law of Peter Le Neve, and at length to Peter Le Neve, who died in Norwich, about the year 1765. He was deaf and dumb: his death was occasioned by an alarm of riots. The copyhold of the estate of Great Witchingham was sold by the heirs of the last Peter Le Neve Foster, to the heiress of the Norris family. The impropriate rectory is now in the possession of Peter Le Neve Foster, esq.

rently reserved and gloomy a disposition, that he seldom conciliated the affections, except of those who intimately knew him and were well acquainted with his worth. He left an estate of 190*l.* per annum, for the purpose of establishing a professorship at Cambridge, with a salary of 120*l.* per annum, to the professor, besides other advantages for lectures on religious subjects, and particularly upon Revelations. Upon his death this with other trusts was carried into execution, and was called the *Norriisian Professorship*. His estate, which was near 4000*l.* per annum, subject to a jointure, and some small encumbrances, descended to his daughter, the lady of colonel Wodehouse.—*Vide Europ. Mag. May 1784.*

PETER LE NEVE, esq., brother of Oliver, who also inherited a considerable estate at Witchingham, and other towns in this county, a great collector and antiquary, was born January 21st, 1661, educated at Merchant Taylor's school: made rouge croix pursuivant, 17th January, 1689; Richmond herald, April 5th, 1704; and norroy, king at arms, the 25th May following. He was the first president of the Antiquary Society on its revival in the beginning of 1687, which office he resigned in 1724. He was sent with the ensigns of the noble order of the Garter, by George I., to his brother, prince Ernest, bishop of Osnaburgh, in Germany; and dying December, 1724, aged sixty-eight, was buried in Ringland church.—*Vide that article.* His collections came into the hands of Mr. Martin, of Suffolk, on the latter gentleman's marriage with the relict of Peter Le Neve. On the death of Mr. Martin they were purchased by Mr. John Worth, a chemist at Diss, for 630*l.* with the intention of arranging and selling them to the best advantage. They were afterwards published by Mr. Fenn.

WOOD DALLING. Fourteen miles. St. Andrew. P. 527. Written in Domesday-book, Dallinga, lying in a dale or valley, is directly north of Reepham, and nearly three miles distant. This was long the seat of the family of the de Dallings, one of whose descendants built Dalling hall, about 1582, and gave it, with part of his demesne lands, to Robert his second son; but the manor and lordship of Wood Dalling, alias Dalling Hall, alias Monceaux Halwood Noijons, with the house and estate at Churchgate,

went to William his eldest son, who, in 1632, with his son Richard, conveyed it with his estates in Thurning and Kerdeston, to sir John Hobart, knt. and bart. In the church are inscriptions and brasses to the memory of the Bulwers, who, as far back as 1423, held this manor. Also a monumental effigy, in a good style of art, of a priest, in the north-west aisle, (see *Cotman's Architect. Antiq. of Norfolk*), and a mural monument, with the arms, &c., in the common style of such monuments, of the period of George I., to the memory of William Bulwer. Here are the manors of Crabgate, Lancaster, and Dallings, alias Bulwers Pedigree.—Inclosure act, 1819.

WOOD NORTON (or *Wood Horton*). Twenty miles. All Saints. P. 313.—Is about a mile and a half north-east of Geystwick. Part of this town belonged to the bishops of the East Angles, and to the see when it was at North Elmham. There were two churches standing in this town in the fifth of Henry V. ; the present church has no steeple, but there is a frame for bells in the churchyard. Here is the manor of Norton Hall.—Inclosure act, 1811. At Wood Norton is the seat of W. T. Harwood, esq. It appears from Domesday-book, that even religious houses, of the greatest distinction, were not free from the depredations and plunder of the Norman invaders, for the abbey of St. Edmund, of Bury, was deprived of their lordship here, by Rainold, son of Ivo. Here is Norton Hall.

The Rev. MATTHEW SKINNER, M. A. F. A. S., rector of Wood Norton, with Swanton Novers, in this county, and chaplain to the earl of Onslow, was of Christ Church college, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. May 11, 1792. He published "A Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Norwich, at Walsingham," 8vo., 1804.

HUNDRED OF EAST FLEGG.

LIES at the eastern extremity of this county, being in extent N. as far as the bounds of Scratsby with Homesley, and along the coast to the mouth of the Yare, or Gariensis, twelve miles; and nearly seven in breadth from Caister light-houses on the E. to the Bure, at Stokesby, on the W. It had formerly fourteen parish churches, five of which are dilapidated, and three converted into barns. There are in this, and the hundred of West Flegg, twenty-five towns, which constitute the deanery of Flegg, in the archdeaconry of Norwich. Of these it is somewhat remarkable that the names of fourteen end with *by*.* East Flegg is bounded by West Flegg on the N. W.; by Walsham and Lothingland in Suffolk, on the S.; and by the British ocean on the E.

CAISTER. Twenty miles. St. ————. P. 772. Written in Domesday-book, *Castre*, and takes its name from a fort, or station, held here by the Romans, where one part or mouth of the Yare is said to have run into the British ocean, at a place called Cockle-water, or Grub's haven, now stopped up by the sands.—Caister is supposed, by Mr. Ives, to have been a summer camp to Burgh castle, *Garianonum*. The field where the encampment was, is near where the lighthouse stood. In the celebrated *Notitia Imperii*, a survey of the Roman empire, published by Pancirollus, 1593, it appears, that the commander of the Stablesian horse, under the count of the Saxon shore, in Britain, was stationed at a place called *Garianonum*, that is, the mouth of the *Gariensis*, or Yare; but where that ancient fortress was situated authors are not agreed. The venerable Camden places it at Burgh castle in Suffolk, and says that Yarmouth rose out of its ruins. Sir Henry Spelman contends for its having been at Caister. Where Camden and Spelman differ in opinion on a topographical subject, who shall decide?

* A Danish word, used at the end of a name, signifies a village or dwelling.

There can be no doubt of the Romans having occupied both stations, though very probably at different times, as each haven became more or less navigable. Those who contend for the greater antiquity of Burgh castle remark, that parts of anchors, and other pieces of iron which could have been in use for maritime purposes only, have at various times been found in the marshes adjoining, and even in the walls of the castle; but surely such evidences by no means warrant this conclusion, as they tend but to strengthen an opinion generally admitted, that an arm of the sea, which formerly overflowed the marshes between Yarmouth and Norwich, must nearly have reached Burgh castle: and as the coins frequently dug up at Caister, in a place called the East-Field Bloody Furlong, are acknowledged to be of more ancient date than those found at Burgh castle, it may be inferred, so far as the evidence of coins are admitted, that Caister was the ancient *Garianonum*. It is the generally received opinion, that the Yare formerly had two channels by which it entered the British ocean, one to the north at Cockle-water or Grubb's haven, by Caister, the other to the south, near Gorleston. The channel by Caister was, in the infancy of Yarmouth, esteemed to be the best harbour, and the inhabitants accordingly built the town farther to the north than it now stands; but the north-east winds, prevailing upon this part of the coast, formed a sand-bank, which, choking up the channel at Caister, reached along the shore nearly to Gorleston, and in process of time becoming firm land, the inhabitants deserted the ruined channel at Caister, and removed to the southern one near Gorleston, at which time it is most probable that Burgh castle was built, and became the new *Garianonum* of the Romans. These two stations were extremely well situated on each side of the river, upon fine eminences, in sight of each other, and admirably well calculated to defend the shore against the predatory descents of the Saxons, who, upon the decline of the Roman empire, became very bold and dexterous pirates, paying frequent and most unwelcome visits to the inhabitants of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent, the coasts of which were called the Saxon shore, from being opposite to the people of Germany called Saxons.

Two miles west of the Roman station at Caister, are the remains of an ancient seat of the family of Fastolff. Captain

Grose took a view of this place in 1771, and observes, that from the materials, which are English brick, it cannot be older than the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. (1449), when that manor belonged to sir John Fastolff, a general and knight of the Garter. The manor of Caister had been in the family ever since the ninth of Edward II.; and it is more than probable, some house or castle might then be standing. Tanner mentions one as early as Edward I. (1274). Many sepulchral urns have been found at Caister, closed with Roman bricks. William de Botoner,* alias de Worcester, in his Itinerary, relates, that this castle was besieged twice in the reign of Edward IV.; the first time (1469) by Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, and the second by lord Scales. In the account of these transactions, the foundation of the present castle is mentioned as being directed by the last will of sir John Fastolff. During the time of these sieges, it belonged to John Paston, esq. who was one of the executors of the will of sir John Fastolff. In the collection of letters published by sir John Fenn, of transactions during this dark period of English history, he has preserved one, dated September, 1469, relating to the first of these sieges: it is from John Paston, esq. to sir John Paston, knight, and is thus expressed—"We were sore lack of victuals (and) gunpowder: men's hearts, lack of surety of rescue, (were) driven thereto to take appointment." These sieges furnish strong presumptive evidences, were there no other extant, of the feeble hand of government, the turbulent spirit of the great lords, the unsettled state of civil society, and the consequent insecurity of property; for the duke of Norfolk, who was at the head of the besiegers, had no right to Caister.

The castellated mansion of Caister, tradition says, was finished by sir John Fastolff, with a part of the money which he received for the ransom of John II. king of France, whom he took prisoner at the battle of Vernuil, † in 1424, called the battle of Herrings, because, it being the time of Lent, great part of the convoy which sir John was conducting to the army, then besieging Orleans, consisted of herrings.

* For an account of Botoner, see *Biograph. Illus. of Worcesterhire*.

† A MS. in the possession of the late Mr. Anster, related, that sir John Fastolff, having taken the duke of Alençon prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, that duke agreed, as a ransom, to build a castle here similar to his own in France.

In this battle, sir John, with about 2,500 English, defeated near 10,000 French and Scots, of whom 2,500 were killed, and 120 persons of distinction, with others, taken prisoners, without the loss of one Englishman of eminence. On the success of the English arms in France, at this time, a witty Frenchman said, that

God was wholly turn'd unto the English side,
And to assist the French the devil had denied.

Tradition says, that after the battle the English marched twice round the walls of Orleans, insultingly crying, *Fresh herrings to sell*, which provoked the French to make two desperatesallies; and proving successful, they were inspired with such a new spirit of confidence and resolution, as afterwards turned the fortune of war in their favour: but the enthusiasm and military exploits of the famous Joan of Arc, who at this time made her appearance, had undoubtedly a more powerful effect upon the lively minds of Frenchmen, than any silly taunt that could be used by the English soldiery.

Two miles west of the Roman station are the picturesque ruins of Caister, which shew it to have been both capacious and strong. It was moated round, but the moat is now filled up, except on the west, which was the grand entrance. The house formed a rectangled parallelogram, the south and north sides being longer than the east and west, the stables were in the front, and the best rooms on the right hand of the square, under which was a noble vault, and over it probably the great hall. The embattled brick tower at the north-west corner is standing, above one hundred feet high; and on an arch over a bay window in the inside of the ruins, were the arms* of sir J. Fastolff, surrounded with the Garter, neatly carved in stone. To the tower adjoins a dining-parlour, fifty-nine feet long, and twenty-eight broad, the great fire-place of which is still to be seen. At present, only the west and north walls are remaining, together with the tower. The south and east sides are nearly levelled with the ground. East from the castle stood the college,† forming three sides of a square larger than the former, with two round towers, the whole now converted into barns and stables. The castle

* They were taken down a few years ago, and now form part of the chimney-piece of the organ-room at Blickling.

† This college is said to have been founded by John Paston, sen. esq. in 1464.

moat is said to have communicated with a creek, which was navigable to the ocean ; and adjoining to the farm-house is a small building, called the barge-house, now used as a stable, in which is shewn the crown of an arch, of about eight feet diameter, which must have been capable of receiving a boat of considerable burden.

Caister Holy Trinity church is decayed, and made use of as a barn—it stands on a summit which overlooks Yarmouth. Here are the manors of Caister Bardolphs, St. Bennet's Abbey, Caister and Reedham, Vaux, Bezouns, and Horning. Inclosure act, 1812.

JOHN FASTOLFF, knight and knight banneret, a valiant and renowned general, governor and nobleman in France during our conquests in that kingdom, under kings Henry IV. V. and VI. of England, and knight-companion of the most noble order of the Garter, was the son of John Fastolff, esq. and Mary, the daughter of Nicholas Park, esq. his wife. He was descended of an ancient and famous English family, in the county of Norfolk, which had flourished there and in other parts of the kingdom, in very honourable distinction, before the conquest ; and from a train of illustrious ancestors, many of them dignified with the honour of knighthood, invested with very eminent employments, and possessed of extensive patrimonies. Sir John, the subject of this account, was born about the year 1377, either at Caister or in Yarmouth, at the former of which he died, November 6th, 1459, aged eighty-two, and was buried in the abbey church of St. Bennet in the Holme. The first honourable public employment in which sir John seems to have been engaged, was his attendance upon Thomas of Lancaster, afterwards duke of Clarence, and second son of king Henry IV., when he was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1401, at which time sir John was in the twenty-fifth year of his age. In 1408, he was married, in Ireland, to a rich young widow of quality, named Milicent, lady Castlecombe, daughter of sir Robert Tibitot, lord-deputy of Ireland, and relict of sir Stephen Scrope.* This connexion, we may reasonably suppose, engaged his settlement in that kingdom, or upon his estate in Norfolk, till his appointment to a command of some forces, or to a place of trust under the

* Sir John Fastolff's second wife was Margaret Howard, daughter of sir John Howard.

regency in France, where he continued, according to the testimony of Caxton, the first English printer, "to signalize his military abilities for forty years," great part of the time under John Plantaganet, the great duke of Bedford, and regent in France, during which he was made knight-banneret in the field of battle, baron of France, knight of the Garter in England, steward or marshal of the regent's household, the king's lieutenant of Normandy for one year and afterwards governor of Anjou and Maine for many years; captain of the city of Mans, and the towns of Alençon, Maiyu, Fresney, in Vicont, for fourteen years; likewise Caen, Verneuil, and Harfleur some years, the last of which places he valiantly and successfully defended when besieged by the French in 1417; and when finally settled at home was constantly exercising acts of hospitality, munificence, and charity: a founder of religious buildings and other stately edifices, a generous patron of worthy and learned men, and a public benefactor to the pious and the poor.

Without at all entering into the controversy if our sir John Fastolff be the Falstaff of Shakespeare, the which by the by is contradicted by dates and the description of him by Drayton in his *Polyolbion*, we may add, that Granger, upon what authority we know not, says, "that when attacked at the village of Putoy, he retreated with disgrace, and the order of the Garter was taken from him as a punishment for this instance of cowardice;" this however is contradicted by Chalmers, in his *Biog. Diet.* (article Fastolff). Sir John Fastolff built a chapel, of freestone, in the abbey of St. Benet, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and built the south aisle of the said abbey church. He also founded a college of seven priests in his mansion-house of Caister, and an hospital for seven poor men, &c. &c. In one of Mr. Ashmole's choice old volumes of MSS. there is a concise character of our hero, written in the reign of king Henry VII. by sir Thomas Wriothesley, then king of arms, wherein he is called "a rich knight and a grete bilder; having bilded Casterhall, in Norfolk, a royal palace in Southwork, and another in Yermouth; and a speciall goode maister to the officers of armes."

CAISTOR. ————— St. Edmund. P. — The church has a nave and a square tower, with three bells. It

stands on the north side of the turnpike-road leading from Yarmouth to Norwich. In the north side of the chancel is a marble monument, with a bust and the arms of Crowe; and here are inscriptions to the memory of Blennerhasset, Paston, &c.

FILBY. Sixteen miles. All Saints. P. 424. Written in Domesday-book, Filebey and Phileby.—The ancient family of de Filby, who assumed their name from this town, were lords of this manor. Sir Ralph de Filby and Isabel his wife were living about the year 1280, and Robert de Filby was lord of East Hall, in this town, in 1315; John de Plumstede kept his first court at Filby, in 1324. The church has a lofty embattled tower with five bells, and here are inscriptions to the memory of Keen, Wace, Spendlove, &c. In 1444, Edmund Norman, of Filby, buried in the church of Cromer, gave ten marks, for two new windows on the north part of the church, at the west end; and 40*d.* to St. Baptist's chapel in Filby church. In the windows of the above chapel, were the images of St. Edmund, St. John Baptist, and St. Mary, with an *Orate* for Edmund Norman, of Filby, Margaret his wife, and Edmund his son. Filby lies on the great turnpike-road leading from Yarmouth, from whence it is six miles, and is bounded on the west side by a sheet of water called *Filby Broad*, a beautiful lake, abounding with fish and wild ducks. At Filby is the residence of Charles Lucas, esq.—Inclosure act, 1802.

HERRINGBY. Fifteen miles. St. Ethelbert.—See Stokesby. Written in Domesday-book, Haringebel, and mentioned as having at that time five salt works.—It was at one time distinguished for its college, or hospital, founded according to the will of Hugh Attefenn. Alianore his widow, and Wellin Jenny, serjeant at law, were supervisors of his will, dated February 5, 1475, wherein Hugh appoints a master, three priests, eight poor folks, and two servants, in his alms-house called "God's Poor Almshouse, and his," and thereby settles 44*l.* per annum thereon. The church has been dilapidated ever since the dissolution of the college. Hugh Attefenn gave also one hundred marks to build the roof of the church, and five hundred marks at least to be laid out by his executors, upon the making of the steeple of the

cathedral, Norwich, to the honour and pleasure of the blessed Virgin. He also left a *premium* to the New college of Ipswich, on proviso that they should pray for his soul "like as they shall pray for my lord cardynal (Wolsey)."

MAUTEBY. Eighteen miles. St. Peter and St. Paul. P. 78.—This manor was in the possession of the Mantebys, of whom, Margaret Mauteby married John the son and heir of sir William Paston, who brought a great estate into the family. By her will, dated February 4th, 1481, then his widow, she "bequeaths her body to be buried in the ele of that church of Mauteby, in which ele rest the bodyes of diverse of myne ancestors. I wyll that my executors purvey a stone of marble to be leyde aloft upon my grave, and I wyll have four scotchyns set thereon, one at each corner thereof; and in the middle of the stone a scotchyn of arms alone, and under the same '*God is my trust*,' with a scripture written in the verges thereof, 'Here lyeth Margaret Paston, late wief of John Paston, daughter and heyre of John Mawteby, Squyr.'" *Item*—I wyll that eche poor household, late my tenants at Sparham, have 6s. *Item*—To the reparation of the church of Redham, ther I was born, I bequeathe 5 marks, and a chesible of silk, with an *aub*, with my arms thereupon. *Item*—To the dean and his bretheren at the chapel, a field, 20s. To Edmund Paston, my son, a standing peice, covered with an unicorn. To Katherine his wife, a purpylle gurdyll, harnesed with silver and gylt. To Robert, son of the said Edmund, all my swans marken with Daweneys mark, and with the mark late Robert Cutler's, clerk, and to his heirs. To Ann, my daughter, wief of William Yelverton, myne green hanging, in my parlour at Mawteby. To William Paston, my son, my standing cuppe, chased parsel gylte, with a cover with my arms in the bottome, and a flat peece with a trayll upon the cover, twelve silver spoones, two silver salts. To John Paston, my son, a gylte cuppe, and to Margery Paston, wief of the said John, my pixt of silver. To William Paston, son of the said John, and Elizabeth his sister, 100 marks. To Custance, barstard daughter of sir John Paston, when she is twenty years of age," &c. &c. The church, standing on an eminence, has an octangular tower, the lower part of which is round, and one bell. In a north window of the

chancel, is the effigy of a man on his knees, in complete armour, under it, ... DE HYKELING & ALIS. SR. FEMA. Also the effigy of his wife Alice or Elizabeth de Hickling; and at the east end of the church is the effigy of a knight Templar, under a canopy, in chain armour, cut on a stone coffin, said to be a de Mauteby, (see *Cotman's Brasses*), and on a flat stone, "Hic jacet Edw. Boys, generosa familia de Fredvel in agro Cantiano oriundus collegij Corporis Xti, Cantab socius in theolog bacc. et hujus eccles rector indignus, obt. 10, Martij, 1667, ætat 67, regiminis 28."

EDWARD BOYS, rector of this place, was nephew of the famous dean Boys, of Canterbury, and received the former part of his education at Eton. In 1634, he was appointed one of the university preachers, and, in 1640, was, by William Paston, esq. presented to this living. It is believed he was also chaplain to Charles I. He was a man of acknowledged merit, and much in favour with Hall the celebrated bishop of Norwich. Roger Flint, the editor of his sermons, with difficulty obtained leave of the dying author to communicate them to the public, but it was upon condition "*that he should say nothing of him*;" he, however, concludes a discourse of him by saying, "when a priest and a gentleman meet in one person, the church must needs suffer a great loss." It is extraordinary that such a one should expire in a country village consisting only of four persons.

ORMESBY. Nineteen miles. St. Margaret and St. Michael. P. 948. Written in Domesbay-book, Ormesbei.—The ancient family of de Ormesby were lords of this manor. Sir Thomas de Ormesby, dying without issue male, left four daughters, of whom Gunnora, his second, married John Perers, or Pearce, and had Alice, wife to sir Thomas de Nerford. Alice Pearce was the famous mistress of Edward III., and governed that monarch in his dotage. In this town there were four churches, St. Margaret, St. Michael, St. Peter, and St. Andrew,—the two latter are in ruins. It seems as if they were used in 1591, when, on August 1, the vicar obtained a dispensation from the bishop that he might serve one week in the principal and mother church of Ormesby, and the next week in any of the other, &c., but

that the parishioners should not oblige him, on any Sunday or festival to serve in more than one church in the said town. The church of St. Margaret, which has a square embattled tower, was the principal church: to this Elizabeth Clere gave 10*l.* in 1492, towards rebuilding the steeple. She gave to every nunnery in Norfolk, 6*s.* 8*d.*, and to every hospital in Norwich and Yarmouth; to every poor tenant in Ormesby, holding lands wholly of her, four bushels of malt or barley, or 12*d.* in money; and to every one holding in part of her, two bushels, or 6*d.*, and the same gift on all her lordships, and to be sent to them without charges within thirty days after her burial, and as much quarterly till 200 marks were distributed among them. 200 marks to the finding two children at Cambridge, till twenty-four years of age, to be of her kyn, or of her tenants, or if none, then to six poor maydens, marriage of Norfolk and Suffolk, 20*l.* 100 marks to the mending the highways in her lordships in Norfolk; to her daughter, dame Margaret Shelton, a pair of beads for life; to Ralph and Richard, second and third sons, each 10*l.*, and a goblet, &c. &c. In 1558, there were legacies left towards purchasing the great bell. Here are inscriptions to the memory of the le Clere family, and under a tomb near the north window, without any inscription or arms, lies buried Robert Clere, esq., who married Alice, daughter of sir John Filby, who is said to have rebuilt this church. This tomb, however, has brasses for sir Robert Clere, 1629, and Alice his wife, 1638; she has in her hands "the dear heart of Jesus."—See *Cotman's Brasses*. In a window are also their effigies.

This town is divided into Great and Little Ormesby, the former is a handsome village.

Ormesby House, the seat of sir Edmund Knowles Lacon, bart., high-sheriff of the county in 1824, was built on the site of a small house erected by William Fisher, esq., of Great Yarmouth, who afterwards sold it to the Rev. B. W. Salmon, M. A., rector of Caister, the adjoining parish, by whom it was considerably enlarged. The present proprietor bought it of the last possessor in 1810, and, under the judicious direction of Mr. M. G. Thompson, architect, has made it a most desirable residence. Its style is plain Gothic, with battlements and turrets; over the eastern entrance, which has a groined ceiling, is placed a sculptured compart-

ment, containing the armorial bearings of the family. This entrance is thirty-two feet by nine feet, and twelve feet high; at the end on the left is the hall and staircase, pannelled with oak, the latter has a most noble appearance, decorated with family portraits. The library, drawing-room, &c., are of the same ample proportions. Ormesby house stands on a paddock, containing about fifty acres, surrounded with some old wood and thriving plantations. The ornamental ground before the house, is tastefully arranged with baskets of geraniums, &c. In these grounds are pinery, hot and succession houses.—See a view of Ormesby house, in *Neales' Gentlemen's Seats*. The sea, with the lighthouse at Winterton, may be seen from the upper windows of this house. The family of the proprietor is descended from the Lacons of Otley, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, whose paternal ancestor, a younger son of the Lacons of Lacon, in Shropshire, settled in Yorkshire about the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

The Rev. JAMES SYMONDS, M. A., of this place, has, on the principal staircase of his house, some good specimens of ancient and modern painted glass, historical and armorial; and his apartments are decorated with the following pictures:

A Landscape.—Jacques Artois. A Winter Scene with skaiting, Molinaer.—very good. Mary Fairfax, duchess of Buckingham.—Old Dobson, a very agreeable whole length. Charles Lennox, duke of Richmond, at the siege of Calais, 1745.—John Wootton, pinxt. 1745, a fine specimen of this master. The Sick Lady, from old Mieris.—Jan Stein. Bacchus and Attendants.—Jacques Jordaens, from the collection of Charles I., an excellent proof of the great powers of this master. A View of Norwich from Heigham.—Crome. A View of Norwich River.—The same; two almost unequalled pictures of this Norwich artist. A Breeze.—A. Storck. A grand Procession of Philip III. of Spain, and his Court, from a Palace near the Hague.—Droog Sloodt, 1631; an extraordinary splendid specimen, and has always been considered as his *chef d'œuvre*. Four Drawings, a Storm, a Breeze, a Calm, and a Gale.—W. and J. Joy, of Yarmouth. A Butcher and Poulterer's Shop.—Lopsing. A Green and Fish Stall.—The same; these two pictures possess the fire and colouring of Reubens. Portrait of an old Lady.—Simon de Vos; a similar portrait by this distinguished master was sold at the late sale of Mr. Watson Taylor, for 165*l*. and another is at present in the possession of a gentleman in Manchester Street, London, for which 150 Guineas were offered by His present Majesty. Portrait of a Dutch Admiral.—Van Dyck; excellent. A Dock, Reptiles, Butterflies, &c.—N. Morell; the pictures of this master are extremely rare. A Landscape. Van Goyen; very fine. Pigs.—G. Morland, in his best manner. A

Storm (Drawing).—J. and W. Joy. A Nativity Sketch.—A. Cuyp; very rich. Three Drawings by John Joy—*Colliers getting under sail; Light Colliers; a Breeze and Sun-rise; very pleasing productions.* Dutch Boats.—John Joy. Here is also a large and fine collection of prints by the first English and foreign masters.

The late Rev. Christopher Taylor erected a good house at Ormesby, about 1770, which is now in the possession of J. Bampton, esq., who has considerably improved it. Here are also the residences of Robert Cory and Timothy Fellowes, esqs.—See also Appendix to this work.

T. DRUMMOND, of Ormesby, is author of "The Young Ladies and Gentlemen's Chronology," 1805; "Two Discourses designed to recommend a general Observance of the Lord's Supper," 8vo. 1805, and "Two Discourses on the Origin of Evil," 8vo. 1809.

RUNHAM. Sixteen miles. St. Peter. P. 211. Written Ronham in Domesday-book.—In the reign of Edward the confessor, and also in the time of the conqueror, there were ten salt-works at this place. In the sixth of king John, 1205, Robert de Evermere held this lordship by petty serjeanty, of paying of *two hundred pearmaines, and four hogsheads (modios) of wine, made of pearmaines*, into the exchequer, on the feast of St. Michael yearly, and in the fifth of that king owed five marks, for *one sea wolf*, for the use of Thomas de Burgo. In the tenth of Henry III., 1226, he had a grant of a market at Runham, and a fair on the vigil and eve-day of St. Peter ad Vincula. The church has a square tower, with three bells, and in 1501, Rose Dook left a legacy for the building of the steeple. Runham house is the seat of Charles Symonds, esq. This estate and manor-house became the property of the late James Symonds, esq. of Great Ormesby, who left them at his death to his second son, the present possessor, who has considerably and tastefully enlarged the house, and improved the grounds. He is one of the deputy-lieutenants of the county, and possesses a small but fine collection of paintings: viz.—

1. A Farm Yard.—David Ryckaert, sen., a very pleasing specimen of this master. 2. Captives and their Guards, and the sacking of a town in the distance.—Bloemart, a capital picture. 3. A Landscape, with many figures, the village of ———.—David Teniers, jun., pleasing and fine. 4. A Woman and Fruit Stall.—Velasquez; an early but fine specimen of the peculiar colouring, in these subjects,

of this illustrious painter. 5. A Gentleman sitting, nearly as large as life.—Cornelius Janssens; exquisitely fine, the carnations and drapery not to be excelled. 6. A Lady.—By the same great artist as the last, and equally fine. One of the best judges of pictures in this kingdom, now dead, was some time before he could be persuaded that this picture was not by Rembrandt. 7. The Adoration of the Shepherds, large.—Adrian Coloni. 8 A Village Festival.—Molli-naer; a well painted picture. 9. A Breeze.—Brooking.

Draining and improving act, 1802.

SCRATBY (*Scrouthy*, or *Scroteby*). Nineteen miles. All Saints.—See Ormesby St. Margaret. Written in Domesday-book, Scoutebei, or Scroteby.—Was formerly in the families of the Bardolphs and the Clares. In 1582, Scratby Sand, so called from its situation near a small village of that name on the coast, was swept away by a strong easterly wind and tide, and became sea again, having emerged from the water but a few years before, and formed itself into a small island. About 1578 it became entirely dry land, and raised its head so much above high-water mark, that grass, &c., grew on it, and sea fowls made choice of it for building their nests, so that in fact it was a small island, whither many of the Yarmouth people used to go in the summer season to enjoy a day of pleasure. Hence it appears, that on August 2nd, 1580, the bailiffs, with a respectable company of gentlemen, burgesses, &c., went down to take formal possession of this spot, by the name of Yarmouth Island: sir Edmund Clerc, however, opposed them in the possession of it, but the sea put in a more powerful claim and carried all the land away. In 1825, a pompion, or gourd, grew in the garden of Isaac Everett, esq. of this place, which, on being cut, proved to be of the enormous weight of nine stone nine pounds. There was one growing about the same time at Thorp, which weighed six stone.

STOKESBY. Eighteen miles. St. Andrew. P. 294. Written in Domesday-book, Stokesbey.—William de Schohies, a Norman, had a grant of this lordship from the conqueror, and held it at the survey. Edwin, a freeman, held it in the reign of king Edward, when there was a church, endowed with twenty-four acres of land, and three of meadow. The families of the Cleres and the Windhams have been among the principal of its possessors. In Stokesby

church is a brass of Edward Clere and his wife, 1488, and Ann Clere 1676, not mentioned in Parkyns, these engravings are tastefully executed.—See *Cotman's Brasses*. Stokesby lies at the western extremity of this hundred, forming a peninsula by the marshes. There is a horse ferry across the Bure at this town, from which there is a road to Acle.

THRICKBY (or *Thrigby*). Fifteen miles. St. Mary. P. 46. Written in Domesday-book, Trukeboi, Trikebyde, and Trikebei.—In the reign of Edward II. it was held with Ormesby manor, by William de Ormesby, from whom it descended to the Cleres. Here were five salt-works in the reign of Henry IV. The church has a square embattled tower. The gravestone of Edward Warnes, in this church, who left an estate of about 100*l.* per annum to Yarmouth, and Little Hautbois hall to the corporation of Norwich, bears the following inscription:—"Hic situs est Edvardus Warnes, haud ita pridem ecclesiar, de Lammas et Hautbois, rector, vir probus et doctus, qui moriens magnas opes alendis pauperibus supremo suo testamento legavit, ob. 27 die, 1700, ætatisq. suæ 87." On an old board, formerly part of the rood loft, are, in old characters, "Hic Jh. captus est—Hic flagellat—Hic crucifigitur—Hic deponitur." Thrigby hall is the seat of R. Woolmer, esq.

GREAT YARMOUTH. Twenty-three miles. St. Nicholas. P. 18040.—Called Great to distinguish it from Little Yarmouth, on the Suffolk side of the river, and not as is generally supposed in contradistinction to Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight. The Saxon name of this town was *Jiermud*, that is, the mouth of the river *Gariensis*, or *Yare*. The history of its first foundation is involved in great obscurity. Camden says that it rose out of the ruins of the Roman *Garianonum*, or Burgh castle, and assumed its name, but at what time the evacuation of that ancient fortress took place, is not known. The Romans, after being masters of Britain during the course of near four centuries, bade a final adieu to it about 448, to march to the immediate defence of Italy and Rome, at that time assailed upon all sides by those barbarians, who, under the various names of Goths, Vandals, Huns, and Norwegians, in prodigious swarms, issued from the frozen regions of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden,

overran the most civilized states of Europe, and, with barbarity peculiar to savages, destroyed those monuments of antiquity, which the riches and elegant taste of an enlightened people had been collecting during a thousand years.

From the long residence of the Britons and Romans in the same island, they had so far assimilated as in a great measure to be one people; and, when the Roman forces were withdrawn from this remote and perhaps unprofitable province, many of the most valuable natives, the best able to defend their country, accompanied them into Italy, and, sharing in the miseries of that distracted empire, never returned. England then presented a fair and inviting field of plunder to those bold and necessitous adventurers, who were roaming about the northern parts of Europe in search of military employment. Foremost of persons of this description, we have to notice Cerdic, surnamed the warlike Saxon, who, with his son Kenric and sixteen hundred forces,* brought over in five ships, landed in the county of Norfolk, then constituting part of the province of the Iceni; and, after several battles, which subdued the natives, set sail from Yarmouth for the west, where they founded the kingdom of the West Saxons. Returning from this expedition about the year 495, instead of settling at Garianonum, whence they set out, they built a new town upon the moist and watery field on the west side of the Garienis, and called it *Jiermud*, or Yarmouth; but the situation proving unwholesome, and perhaps inconvenient for trade, the inhabitants removed to the opposite side of the river, then, from the same Cerdic, called Cerdic-sand, and there built the present Yarmouth, wherein, according to Domesday-book, were seventy burgesses, who were merchants and traders at sea, in the reign of Edward the confessor, that is, between the years 1042 and 1066.

Swinden, the accurate and laborious historian of Yarmouth, modernizing sir Henry Spelman's and Camden's accounts of it, compared with manuscript authorities in the town, says, "All the records of Yarmouth universally agree, that the place where Yarmouth now stands was ori-

* These invaders, though indiscriminately called Saxons, were chiefly composed of three tribes from Germany, Saxons, Jutes, and Angles; the last having the singular felicity of giving appellation to England, of which, assisted by numerous other hordes of adventurers from the same prolific source, they obtained permanent possession at least as early as the year 600.

ginally a sand in the sea, which by degrees appeared above water, and became dry land ; that fisherman from different parts of England, especially the Cinque Ports, resorted here annually, during the herring-fishery ; and finding the place very convenient for their business, they erected temporary booths or tents ; and he thinks this to have been the state of Yarmouth at or soon after the arrival of Cerdic the Saxon, and his companions, in five ships, in the year 496 : that, after this, it became famous for the resort of fishermen from Norway, Holland, France, &c. : that the first settlement or appearance of a town was upon the western bank of the river Yare, whence the inhabitants removed because it was unhealthy, and perhaps inconvenient, and began to build houses on Cerdic-sand ; but the time of this removal is not precisely ascertained. The first houses are said to have been built upon Fuller's hill, near where St. Nicholas' church now stands, proceeding northerly towards the haven at Caister, called Cockle-water, or Grub's haven. About the year 1040, this began to be choked up with sand, which induced the inhabitants to remove towards the south channel, near Burgh castle, the present harbour, by which means the northern became in a great measure deserted." This, the same author says, "happened at the time when bishop Herbert began to build St. Nicholas' church, that is, about the year 1123 : that upon the entire stoppage of the north haven, the town increased very rapidly towards the south ; and had not the inclosing it with a wall (began about 1284 and finished 1338) prescribed the limits, in all probability, St. Nicholas' church would have been at this time standing alone."

The story preserved by sir Henry Spelman, in the *Icenia*, respecting Lothbroch, a Danish chieftain, who, about the year 868, was by a sudden tempest driven from the coast of Denmark in a boat by himself ; his passing by the place where Yarmouth now stands, and landing at Reedham, where the court of Edmund, king of the East Angles, then was kept, is well known : but the conclusion drawn from this apparently fabulous tale does not seem warranted by the premises, for even granting that he entered the Yare and passed by the place where Yarmouth now stands without being discovered, it does not necessarily follow that no such town then existed ; for, the breadth of the river, or rather

arm of the sea, as it then was, joined to the darkness of a night, the tempestuous agitation of the winds and waves, and the exhausted state of Lothbroch, might be sufficient impediments to his being heard, whatever efforts he might have made for that purpose. The death-song of Lothbroch, which was supposed to have been written by himself, occasioned much ingenious controversy among the literati, and has been admired for the wild ferocity of the sentiments it contains, is now acknowledged to be a fiction, fabricated by a monk long after the death of that unfortunate adventurer. Considering the obscure place in which the supposed author of this celebrated performance met his premature death, it cannot easily be conceived by what means or when he could have written it; or, were that possible, how it was made public. Bern, who out of envy murdered him, surely was not the person likely to publish his fame; and we know of no other person that was present at the fatal catastrophe. In short, it appears to be one of those numerous idle tales, the germe of ignorance and superstition, that obscure and disgrace the pages of the early monkish historians.

Yarmouth is a pleasant sea-port town at the eastern extremity of this county, built in the form of an oblong quadrangle of one hundred and thirty-three acres, on a peninsula. It is encompassed on the south and east by the sea, on the north by the continent, and on the west by the Yare, over which there is a handsome drawbridge—the first bridge was built in 1427, before which there had been a ferry boat only. In 1553 the first drawbridge was built, but this bridge was broken down and carried away by a strong tide in 1570, and cost in rebuilding 403*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* The present drawbridge was rebuilt April 3, 1788, by Messrs. Harrison and Green, at the expense of 2150*l.* 5*s.*, from which 50*l.* for the materials of the old bridge was to be deducted; the width of the main arch is about twenty-five feet.* The Yare divides Yarmouth from Suffolk.

Yarmouth extends rather more than a mile along the river from north to south, and is near three furlongs in breadth from east to west; it stands near two miles from the haven's mouth to the south, and about half-a-mile from the sea eastward; has four principal streets running from

* In the *Gent.'s Mag.* for March and November, 1771, is a communication, by Mr. Samuel Bream, of Yarmouth, on building a new bridge.

north to south, and one hundred and fifty-six narrow lanes or *rows* intersecting them in the opposite direction; is encompassed with a wall on the east, north, and south sides, 2240 yards in length, which had ten gates and sixteen towers, extending along the east bank of the river 2030 yards, the whole circuit being 4270 yards, or two miles and seventy-five yards. It is one hundred and twenty-three miles north-east of London, long. 1. 42. W., lat. 52. 46. N. The north gate was taken down in October 1807. According to tradition this gate was erected by persons with the money which they earned for burying those who died of the plague, in 1348. In 1590, on the west side of the south gate, was built by the inhabitants a mound of earth, in order to command a view over the river and the south denes, whereon were placed large pieces of ordnance,* the expense of which in those days was 125*l*. and this eminence is called to this day South Mount. The first account upon record for fortifying the town of Yarmouth, is derived from the letters patent granted for that purpose by Henry III. 1260; but although a beginning was then probably made, it appears certain that the task was not completed before the year 1338: the whole town was then encompassed with a wall of about 2238 yards, containing ten gates and sixteen towers. The latter were mostly of flint, and continued entire until about 1790, when the former were began to be razed: they were unworthy of preservation from their style of architecture, excepting those known by the names of the north and south gates; the former leading towards Norwich, the latter towards the haven. The first of these was destroyed in 1807, and its companion, being in a bad state, was doomed to the same fate in 1812. The north gate was the most beautiful. Most of the towers remain, but variously disfigured and altered.

William III. landed at Yarmouth and entered the town at the south gate, on which, during the last war, was placed a telegraph.

The following account is furnished by one who assisted in taking the census, in 1821. In all returns for Yarmouth, South Town, or Little Yarmouth, although they are separated by the river, ought to be included, as it is within the borough; the magistrates for Yarmouth appoint the constables,

* In the orders for fortifying the haven, &c., in the reign of Elizabeth, is a direction "that a murdering piece be planted on the east tower of the south gate."

license the public-houses, &c. Apprentices serving their time in South Town, to freemen of Yarmouth, gain their freedom, which they cannot do by serving it in any other place out of Great Yarmouth.

	GREAT YARMOUTH.		SOUTH TOWN OR LITTLE YARMOUTH.		AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.	
						GREAT YARMOUTH.	SOUTH TOWN OR LITTLE YARMOUTH.	GREAT YARMOUTH.	SOUTH TOWN OR LITTLE YARMOUTH.
Houses. { Inhabited By how many Families Building Uninhabited	3981 4318 20 167	225 245 6 14			Under 5 5 to 10 11 to 15 16 to 20 21 to 30 31 to 40 41 to 50 51 to 60 61 to 70 71 to 80 81 to 90 91 to 100 100, &c.	1852 1156 910 705 839 803 739 492 385 214 49 1*	50 62 57 32 45 45 30 27 26 15 2 1	1334 1296 1060 1088 1796 1233 1005 734 530 299 80 6	78 62 57 70 125 84 66 46 31 16 8 8
Families chiefly employed in { Agriculture..... Trade, Manufacture, or Handicraft..... Other Occupations.....	1286 10 1 5023	1 9 1 118							
Total No. of Males..... of Females Mariners (not returned)..... Soldiers (Staff of the East Norfolk Militia).	7640 10391 923 42	396 643							
TOTAL.....	19004	1039							

* This individual, named Luke Waller, died 1823, at the age of 103. He retained his health and faculties very little impaired to the last.

King Henry I. took under his own care the government of Yarmouth, and appointed a provost as his deputy. King John, in the ninth year of his reign, granted the first charter, the original of which is carefully preserved in the guildhall, the greatest part being still legible. In this charter leave is given to choose a provost, or chief magistrate, from amongst themselves, but to be approved of by the king, and was made a free burgh upon paying to the king 55*l.* per annum, in lieu of customs arising from the port of Yarmouth. In consequence of Kerkeley road being added to the bounds of Yarmouth in the forty-fourth of Edward III., it now pays 60*l.* annually into the exchequer, except the land-tax. The date of this charter, 1208, may properly be styled the grand æra of Yarmouth, as hence, by gradual degrees, it has become one of the principal sea ports in the kingdom. Several different charters, to the number of twenty-five, were obtained of successive monarchs; the last, granted by queen Anne, March 11, 1702, settled the form of government as it continues to this day. In 1642, Yarmouth having declared for the parliament, the inhabitants proceeded to put the place into the best possible state of defence; but it was not until the independents had acquired an ascendancy in the state, that the people would admit a garrison to be sent into the town.

The corporation consists of a mayor, high-steward, recorder, sub-steward, eighteen aldermen, including the mayor, and thirty-six common-councilmen, with a town clerk, two chamberlains, a water-bailiff, and other inferior officers. The mayor, high-steward, recorder, sub-steward, and such of the aldermen as have served the office of mayor, are justices of the peace for the borough during their continuance in their respective offices. The mayor is sworn into office on Michaelmas-day, when an elegant entertainment is given at the hall on the quay, to the corporation and the mayor's particular friends, except ladies, who are not invited to this feast.

The singularity of the mode of electing the mayor of this place seems to merit a short description. By a set of ordinances made by twelve burgesses in 1491, and assented to by sir James Hobart, attorney-general, it was decreed, that on the 29th day of August annually, an inquest be chosen, of twelve persons, who should be locked up in the hall, without meat, drink, fire, or candle, till nine out of

the twelve agree in the choice of the mayor, and other officers of the borough. The names of twenty-four persons, common-councilmen (if so many were present who had not been on the inquest the year before) or freemen, was put into four hats, and three from each hat drawn out by an 'innocent,' (a person unlettered), to form the inquest. The same practice, with the substitution of a child for an 'innocent,' is observed at present. On these occasions, a variety of shifts have been frequently resorted to by the contending parties, to starve or tire out their opponents. An instance of this kind occurred in 1755, when the contending parties continued shut up from Friday, August 29th, to the Wednesday following: that the electors, on this occasion at least, found means to evade the bye-law against eating and drinking, may fairly be presumed.

When an alderman dies or resigns, the remaining aldermen select a common-councilman to fill his place; when a common-councilman dies or resigns, the remaining common-councilmen select two freemen, and send their names up to the aldermen, who choose one to fill up the vacancy: they are elected for life. The high-steward, recorder, sub-steward, the town clerk, and also the water-bailiff are chosen by the corporation only. An impression from the seal of the corporation is in the Norwich museum, it has the following inscription in Saxon characters:—

• O: PASTOR: VERO. TIBI: SVBIECTIS: MISERERO.

Yarmouth sent representatives to parliament in the reign of Edward I. which is as early as Norwich and Lynn: they are chosen by the freemen, in number about 1800. In 1818, 1412 freemen polled; it was then ascertained that there were 400 more eligible, all of whom are free by inheritance, servitude, or purchase, and the returning officer is the mayor.

A LIST of MEMBERS of Parliament for the Borough of Great Yarmouth, from the restoration to 1820; with the state of the poll at each contested election since the year 1740.

1660. Sir John Potts, bart.
William D'Oyley, esq.*
Sir John Palgrave, bart.
Miles Corbet, esq. Recorder.†

The two former were returned by the burgesses at large, the two latter by the corporation only; the house of commons decided in favour of the former, and that the burgesses at large ought to elect.

1661. William Coventry, esq.‡
Sir William D'Oyley.

1679. Lord Huntington.
Sir William Coventry, knt.

1680. o.s. Rich. Huntington, esq.
George England, esq.

1681. Sir James Johnson, knt.
George England, esq.

1684-5. George England, esq.
Lord Huntington.

1689. George England, esq.
Samuel Fuller, esq.

1695. George England, esq.
Samuel Fuller, esq.

1698. The same.

1700. The same.

1701. John Nicholson, esq.
John Burton, esq.

1702. Benjamin England, esq.
John Nicholson, esq.

1705. The same.

1708. Hon. Roger Townsend.
Richard Ferrier, esq.

1710. Richard Ferrier, esq.
George England, esq.

1713. Richard Ferrier, esq.
George England, esq.

1715. George England, esq.
Hon. Horatio Townsend.

1722. Horatio Walpole, esq.
Hon. Charles Townsend.

1723. Hon. William Townsend,
Vice Hon. Charles Townsend,
called up by writ to the house
of peers, as lord Lynn.

1728. Hon. William Townsend.
Horatio Walpole, esq.§

1734. Hon. William Townsend.
Edward Walpole, esq.

1737. Hon. Roger Townsend.
Vice Hon. William Townsend
deceased.

1741. POLL.
Hon. Roger Townsend 400
Edward Walpole, esq. 391
Hewling Luson, esq. 104
Richard Fuller, esq. 97
1747. Hon. Edward Walpole.
Hon. Charles Townsend.¶

1754. POLL.
Hon. Sir E. Walpole, K. B. 518
Hon. Charles Townsend 541
Richard Fuller, esq. 397
William Brown, esq. 342
1756. Charles Townsend, esq.¶
Vice Hon. Charles Townsend,
appointed treasurer of His Ma-
jesty's chamber.

1761. Hon. Sir E. Walpole, K. B.
Charles Townsend, esq.

1768. Charles Townsend, esq.
Hon. Richard Walpole.

1774. POLL.
Charles Townsend, esq. 310
Hon. Richard Walpole 310
William Beckford, esq. 218
Sir Charles Saunders, K. B. 216
Charles Townsend, esq. having
vacated his seat by accepting the
office of joint vice-treasurer of
Ireland, an election took place.

1777. POLL:
Charles Townsend, esq. 502
William Beckford, esq. 199

§ Brother to sir Robert Walpole, K. G.
first earl of Orford, created baron Wal-
pole, of Wolterton, 1756; died 1757.

¶ Chancellor of the exchequer 1764,
died 1767.

¶ Created lord Bayning, 1797.

* Of Shottisham, Norfolk, knight
1662, created a baronet 1663, appointed
a commissioner for the care of sick and
hurt seamen, and prisoners of war, 1665,
died 1677.

† He sat as one of the judges on the
trial of Charles I. and had the principal
management of the office of sequestration
against the loyalists. In 1662 he was
executed at Tyburn.—See *Granger*,
VOL. 5, p. 201.

‡ A son of the lord keeper, knighted
1668, lord of the treasury, 1667. Burnet
says he was of great notions and
eminent virtues, and capable of bearing
the chief ministry. For a further ac-
count see *Biog. Hist. of Worcester*.

1780. Charles Townsend, esq. Hon. Richard Walpole.	May 9th, 1807. POLL. Hon. Edward Harbord. 637
1783. Charles Townsend, esq. having accepted the office of treasurer of the navy, was re-elected.	Stephen Lushington, esq. .. 604 William Jacob, esq. 341 Abbott Upcher, esq. 21
1784. Sir John Jervis, K. B. Henry Beaufoy, esq.	June 25th, 1808. Giffin Wilson, esq.*
June 18th, 1790. POLL. Rt. Hon. Charles Townsend 632	Vice S. Lushington, esq. who accepted the Chiltern hundreds.
Henry Beaufoy, esq. 455	Oct. 6th, 1812. POLL. Edmund Knowles Lacon, esq. 607
John Thomas Sandys, esq. ... 182	William Loftus, esq. 387
On the death of Mr. Beaufoy, an election took place, May 29th, 1795. POLL. Stephens Howe, esq. 483	Giffin Wilson, esq. 329
George Anson, esq.* 347	June 19th, 1818. POLL. Hon. Thomas William Anson 780
June, 1796. Lord C. P. Townsend. Stephens Howe, esq.	Charles Edmd. Rumbold, esq. 760 Edmund Knowles Lacon, esq. 651 William Loftus, esq. 612
October 26th, 1796. POLL. William Loftus, esq. 599	Feb. 15th, 1819. Hon. Geo. Anson. Vice Hon. Thomas William Anson, who succeeded his father as lord viscount Anson.
Henry Jodrell, esq. 561	March 11th, 1820. POLL. Hon Geo. Anson 754
Sir John Jervis, K. B. 418	Charles Edmd. Rumbold, esq. 752
1802. Sir T. Troubridge, bart. Thomas Jervis, esq.	John Michel, esq. 612
Nov. 4th, 1806. Hon. Edward Harbord.† Stephen Lushington, esq. ‡	Josias Henry Stracey, esq. ... 613

* Now Lieut.-Gen. sir George Anson,
K. C. B., M. P. for Litchfield.

† Now lord Suffield.

‡ Now Dr. Lushington, M. P. for
Ilchester.

* Now sir Giffin Wilson, recorder of
Windsor.

For this list, which is very scarce, and not to be met with in the town clerk's office, but sent as expressly for our work, we beg leave to return the contributor our hearty thanks.

The arms of the town of Yarmouth are party per pale, *gules* and *azure*, three demilions, *Or*, impaling three herrings' tails, *argent*. The corporation has particular and extensive privileges: here is a court of record and admiralty, and the mayor and magistrates are conservators of the Waveney to St. Olave's bridge, which is ten miles; the Yare to Hardley cross, ten miles; and the Bure to Weybridge, ten miles; within which limits the laws of distress and attachment can be executed by their officers only. Up to one of these

boundaries there is a grand aquatic procession, called by some '*Narrow Waters*,' and by others the '*Water Frolic*,' when a silver cup is sailed for by boats every year, at which time more than two hundred sail of pleasure boats are generally to be seen. This is held in July, when it is usual particularly to drink to the gentleman who it is expected would be chosen to serve the office of mayor for the ensuing year, a custom at one time discontinued but now revived. A fair is annually held here on Friday and Saturday in Easter-week. The markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, are plentifully supplied, particularly with fruits and vegetables, which are remarkably good. The amusements of Yarmouth consist of the theatre, assembly-rooms, and concerts, during the bathing season; with fishing, shooting, sailing, or bowling.

Yarmouth Priory. The accounts which are left us of this ruin are all imperfect and unsatisfactory, indeed nothing of its history appears to be known, except that it was founded by bishop Herbert, about the year 1120, though not completed until 1250, to which date the remains, a single room now used as a stable, must be referred.—Vide etching in *Cotman's Antiq. Norwich*. The walls are of flint, and, by a late judicious improvement, have been made to form a boundary to the burial-ground of the church, towards the south-east end of which, and not far from it, the building was situate; the arches are pointed with trefoils in the heads.

Of the *Church* we know at least the æra of the foundation and dedication, the former of which was by Herbert, bishop of Norwich, in or about the year 1123; the latter in 1236; but it has been so increased, altered, repaired, and *beautified* at subsequent periods, that it may be doubted if the central divisions of the west end, and some of the pillars and capitals adjoining it within, are not the whole of what remains of the original structure. The south aisle was probably erected about 1349; although Blomefield says it was never finished towards the east end, which fell down about 1780. There still remain three beautiful arches, originally belonging to some chapel; in other respects this church shews but little curious or interesting. It is dedicated to St. Nicholas, a saint held in the greatest repute by mariners, from the circumstance of his prayers having preserved

the ship in which he sailed to the Holy Land from a storm that threatened its destruction. The building comprises in its plan, a nave and two aisles, which latter are larger, in regard to height and breadth, than the body, but do not extend so far eastward.* The church extends two hundred and thirty feet from east to west, and the breadth of the aisles together is one hundred and eight feet. The principal entrance is by the south-east door, beneath the large window of the cross aisle or transept, the extreme angles of which are supported like those of the west end, by graduated buttresses, terminating in towers and pinnacles; between them is a handsome window, divided by mullions into compartments, which in the upper part are multiplied and diversified in their form; the three windows on the south side of the church, are various in their tracery without being uniform in their appearance: the centre is the most ornamented, they were formerly filled with painted glass, of which not a vestige now remains. At the intersection of the transepts with the nave, rises the tower, which is now embattled but was originally decorated with pinnacles: it demands attention as the oldest part of the present structure, it is surmounted by a spire, erected in 1807, † conspicuous and useful as a sea-mark. The old spire was 186 feet high; the present one is 168 feet. The former was of wood covered with lead, which having been injured from the shrinking of the timber, or from the effect of lightning, in 1683, was crooked in its appearance, and was at length taken down in 1803; and, after a survey by William Wilkins, esq. the architect, of Cambridge, the tower was repaired and the spire rebuilt; the latter and the ball are now covered with copper tinned. The tower contains a peal of ten bells; but we find this was not always the case, for, in 1726, Mr. Stephens, bell-founder, cast two trebles, to make a ring of eight bells. From the top of the tower is a very fine panoramic view of the busy town and its beautiful environs. A very considerable sum was expended upon a general repair of the church, under an act of parliament passed for that purpose June 9th, 1800, when the south

* "The portion east of the tower of the church of Chenx, in Normandy, is composed of three parts, unequal in size, the central being the narrowest, as is strikingly the case at Great Yarmouth."—*Cotman's Normandy*.

† In 1806, an act was passed for repairing the church and rebuilding the tower.

side and west end were restored, under the direction of trustees, the principal of whom was sir Edmund Knowles Lacon, bart. That part of the church which extends to the west of the tower forms, with the aisles on each side, a spacious choir, and has an appearance of much grandeur. The ceiling is ancient and pannelled in compartments, at the intersections of which are bosses containing coats of arms, and various carved emblems and devices. The whole has been painted to represent dark marble, veined with white, which, although tolerably executed, is a very injudicious colouring for what should always appear light and airy. The ancient design, still to be seen in the roof of the north aisle, wherein the small moulded ribs and bosses are painted a light colour, and the pannels studded with gilded cinquefoils, radiated like stars, would have been more appropriate.

The *Pulpit* is at the south-west end of the choir, and adjoining it on the same level is the vicar's pew, inclosed with a screen, and ascended by a staircase from the cross aisle; the whole is of singular construction, and is undoubtedly of the age of Elizabeth or James I. The reading-desk and clerk's pew are opposite to the pulpit on the north-west; the communion-table, being apart from the choir, every part of the divine service is read here. On the side is the aldermen's gallery, at the west end of which, near the pulpit, is the seat of the mayor, under a canopy supported by four fluted columns, ornamented with gilding, &c.; over it the royal arms. The access to this seat is through the gallery, over which, between the windows on the south wall, are the armorial ensigns of sir William Paston, knight, 1633: *argent*, six fleurs-de-lis, *azure*, and a chief indented, *Or*, with supporters and crest; under which is this inscription:

"His arms stand here whose workes of charity shall speak his praise
though he in dust doth ly.

'Mongst many more good deedes wch he hath done,
Yarmouth doth 'knowledge this for to be one,
That he gave to their pore a pound a yeere
For ever to continue as it doth appear."

Sir William Paston gave out of the rectory of Caister 8*l.* per annum, to be disposed of by the bailiffs of the poor for ever. At the west end of the gallery are the arms of sir

Samuel Tryon, knight, 1615, *azure*, a fess *crenelle* between six estoiles, *argent*, inscribed

"Sir Samuel Tryons' arms are plac'd here,
A kind well-wisher to our Yarmouth peer.

IN MEMORIAM BENEFactorIS MUNIFICI."

Between these painted coats, and about the centre of the gallery, is a marble tablet bearing the arms of the town; "Erected by the corporation as a tribute of gratitude to the memory of Edward Warnes, clerk, rector of Lammas with Great and Little Hautboys, for his liberal donation of an estate at Thrigby, to the corporation for the use of the poor of this town for ever. He departed this life the 27th December, 1700, aged eighty-seven years, and lies interred in the church of Thrigby." On the north side of the choir is another gallery, erected by Mr. John Fuller and Rachael his wife, as executors under the will of alderman Bradford, in 1705, at the expense of 130*l.* for the benefit of the Fisherman's hospital in this town, when two pillars of the nave were actually removed to admit light to this gallery, which in itself disfigures the appearance of the church considerably. The organ at the west end of this church, is said to exceed in excellence of tone and power every instrument of the kind in Europe, except that at Haerlem. It was originally erected in 1733, but was repaired by England in 1812, and consists of three parts, viz., the great organ, the choir organ, and the swell, together with two octaves of pedal pipes. It stands in a gallery supported by four Doric columns. At the north-west of the middle aisle is the font, raised upon three steps; it is octangular, and is covered by an ornamented pyramidical wooden top, painted and gilt. Over the communion table is painted the decalogue, the lord's prayer, and creed, over which a group of cherubim, painted by the late Mr. Matthew Keymer, in 1799: the whole is inclosed by a wooden balustrade. This part of the church measures in extent from east to west, fifty-seven feet; and one hundred and eight feet from north to south, but it is only used at the time of administering the sacrament, and for the celebration of marriage.

Before the reformation, the church, like most others in the kingdom, had its holy rood or crucifix, with the figures

of Mary and John. Swinden says, "In the east end of the middle aisle stands the communion table, where formerly stood the great or high altar, and over it a loft or perch, called the *Rood Loft*, erected by Robert de Haddiscoe, prior of St. Olaves, in 1370, and ornamented with curious decorations and devices, at his own cost and charges; it is called '*Opus pretiosum circa magnum altare*,' and by means of illumination with lamps and candles, the whole appeared exceedingly splendid and solemn." These lights before the altars in ancient times, were with great care and expense constantly maintained, and had always a *custos* or warden appointed to superintend them; and so zealous were our forefathers to maintain these lights, that very few wills were made wherein some legacy was not given to this illumination. Among the illusions played off here in the dark ages, what was called '*The Miraculous Star*,' must not pass unnoticed. The church books contained the following *Items*: In 1465, paid for leading the star, 3*d.*; on the twelfth day making a new star, a new balk line to the star, and rying the star, &c.; with other items for mending angels. Between the high-altar and the east wall, was formerly a space of about nine feet, which was used as a vestry in later times; it was afterwards converted into a charnel-house, but, in the year 1783, the east wall was removed and a window substituted immediately at the back of the communion-table. The two pointed windows on each side this part of the chancel, are amongst the oldest portions of the building, and are evidently of the æra of Henry III. "The prior of St. Olave, beside what is before mentioned, built in the east end of this church a neat chapel, and dedicated it to the Lady of Arneburgh, which was standing in 1545; and on the north side thereof was erected a fine organ, and to the west of it the choir, furnished with eight priests, who were sent from Norwich and resided here under the prior, and composed a choir till the dissolution. So numerous were the chapels in this church in the reign of Edward III., that, though the building is spacious, it was thought advantageous to erect a new edifice at the west end, which was called the new work, and intended as an additional aisle to the church, but, by reason of the great plague in 1349, when no less than 7,062 persons died in this town, it was never completed. Each of these chapels had an image, altar, light, &c., which

were chiefly supported by a company called a guild, who had land, tenements, money, goods, plate, and other utensils belonging to them, and were all dissolved, except the merchants' guild, in the thirty-seventh Henry VIII."—*Swinden*. At the dissolution of religious houses, when an inventory of the ornaments belonging to this church was taken, amongst other things are mentioned eleven tunicles, the gift of sir John Fastolffe, knight; a silver temple, weighing 168 oz., and some of the oil of St. Nicholas, a sacred relic, the gift of Dawn John Hoo, one of the priors. This church also possessed the relics of St. Margaret, St George in gold, the holy thorn in silver, and St. Maurick in copper. In this part of the church, called 'the new chancel in the north-east,' behind the seats, which are continued round the greater part, is a triple niche and *piscina*; and on the north side a very curious doorway, consisting of a flat Tudor arch with a moulding all round, enriched with quarrè foils and shields alternately: in the spandrels are an angel censuring upon one side, and a priest kneeling before a cross, which is radiated, on the other. Over the centre of the arch is a sculptured shield, charged with a chevron nebule between three demi-seals, and surmounted by a helmet and mantling, but the crest is broken off. Here are many handsome modern mural monuments of marble, but all the monumental brasses, by an order of Assembly in 1551, were torn from the marbles in which they were bedded, and were delivered to the bailiffs of the town for the purpose of casting them into weights and measures for the use of the inhabitants. The oldest monumental inscription now in the church, is dated 1620.

The north aisle, or old chancel, was formerly open to the choir, but about 1770, the screen at the back of Fuller's gallery, to which the stairs lead, was erected for the greater accommodation of the congregation; and this aisle is at present disused except as a place of sepulchre. In the wall on the north side near the east end, is a very handsome arched monument of freestone, ornamented with crockets and pinnacles, apparently about the age of Edward III. Within this arch is a slab of purbeck marble, of much older date; it is of taper form, and is sculptured with a cross of eight points, each terminating in a trefoil, and is undoubtedly the memorial of some former chaplain. Against this wall is a small tablet to the memory of Henry Swinden, the

historian of this town, who died January 11th, 1772, ætat. fifty-five; erected by John Ives, F. S. A. There are also three mural monuments to the family of England; arms, *gules*, three lions passant, *Or.*; and others to those of Symonds; arms, *sable*, a dolphin embowed, *argent*; and also of Preston, a family which still flourishes here; arms, ermine, on a chief indented, *sable*, three crescents, *Or.* At the bottom of a monument to the memory of John Brown, gent., is a fanciful representation of an extinguisher, with a candle on each side; under the former are these words, "*Death extinguishes all.*"

In this church is also an inscription "sacred to the memory of Captain Gysbert Jan Von Ryssoort, commander of the Batavian republic ship Hercules, who died on the 28th of October, 1797, in consequence of the wounds he received in the glorious and ever-memorable engagement between the English and Batavian fleets, under the commands of admirals Duncan and de Winter, and was interred here, with due honour, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

At the west end of this aisle or chancel, is a fine window of three divisions, and a chamber vestry; the large tablets on the outside contain lists of benefactions to the charity school, and are surmounted by a figure of Charity, and a boy and girl; over the entrance is a square stone with the arms of the town, Anno Domino, 1650: THOMAS FELISTEAD, ***** BAYLIFS; HENRY MOULTON, RICHARD BETTS, churchwardens. The other name was that of William Burton, which was ordered to be erased at the restoration. In this vestry is a collection of about two hundred ancient volumes,* and a very curious and singular library table or reading desk, containing six shelves which revolve upon an axis, and by a mechanical construction preserve their level, presenting alternately the various volumes wanted. At the east end, against the wall of the transept, is a marble monument to sir William Gooch, bart., who died the 17th December, 1751; arms, party per pale *argent* and *sable*, a chevron between three talbots passant, counterchanged, on a chief, *gules*, three leopard's heads, *Or.*; crest, a talbot passant, per pale *argent* and *sable*: motto, '*Fide et Vertute.*'

The Rev. SAMUEL SALTER, D. D., the son of arch-deacon Salter, of Norfolk, was educated in the free school

* A catalogue of these books may be seen in Swinden's Yarmouth, page 886.

of Norwich; he was nominated to Great Yarmouth church, in 1750; he died master of the Charter-house, 1778. Dr. S. was a celebrated Greek scholar, and author of several works.

The principal entrance to the churchyard, which contains about six acres, is by a handsome iron gateway at the end of an avenue of limes leading from the market-place; but on the west side, is a very curious mutilated brick gateway, of the time of Charles I., which deserves to be restored to its pristine form. On the north and east sides of the churchyard are the remains of the old town walls. To this church once belonged 6000 persons of sixteen years or upwards.

A chronological table, written before the reformation in England, was, during many years, placed in the south aisle of St. Nicholas church, containing a short historical account of Yarmouth, in which it was said, "Yarmouth is walled, situated upon the sea, distant from Norwich one hundred furlongs; and, though placed between two salt floods (the sea and river Yare) has plenty of fresh water, fit for drinking and washing. This town, in divine worship, elegant houses, decent apparel, plenty of provisions, and hospitality, is not surpassed by any city of England." Upon the same table was this whimsical and singular observation: "*There never was in it, (Yarmouth) an Ecclesiastic publickly detected of the crime of carnality.*"

Near this church bishop Herbert founded a monastery for Black monks, and made it a cell to the priory of Norwich. In succeeding times several other similar foundations were formed, but of such buildings not a vestige remain, except part of a hospital, which is converted into a house for a grammar school. In the Norwich Museum is an impression of the seal of this fraternity, which is also engraved in the *Gentleman's Mag.*

The following remarkable inscriptions are in the churchyard, the first is to a sailor:—

"Though Boreas blow, and Neptune's waves
Have toss'd me to and fro;
By God's decree, you plainly see,
I'm harbour'd here below:

Where I must at anchor lie,
With many of our fleet;
But once again we shall set sail,
Our Admiral CHRIST to meet."

"To the memory of **DAVID BARTLEMAN**, master of the brig **Alexander** and **Margaret**, of North Shields, who, on the 31st of January, 1781, on the Norfolk coast, with only three three-pounders and ten men and boys, nobly defended himself against a cutter, carrying eighteen four-pounders and upwards of one hundred men, commanded by the notorious English pirate, **FALL**, and fairly beat him off. Two hours after, the enemy came down upon him again; when, totally dismasted, his mate, **DANIEL MAC AULEY**, expiring with the loss of blood, and himself dangerously wounded, he was obliged to strike and ransom. He brought his shattered vessel into Yarmouth with more than the honours of a conqueror, and died here in consequence of his wounds on the 14th of February following, in the twenty-fifth year of his age. To commemorate the gallantry of his son, the bravery of his faithful men, and at the same time the infamy of a savage pirate, his afflicted father, **ALEXANDER BARTLEMAN**, has ordered this stone to be erected over his honourable grave.

"Twas great! —————
 His foe though strong was infamous:
 The foe of human kind!
 A manly indignation fir'd his breast:
 Thank God! *my son* has done his duty."

CATO.

—————
 "Here rest the remains of **GEORGE PARDALI**, a native of Rhodes, who died in Yarmouth, January 8th, 1818, aged thirty-two years :

Early he left his native shore,
 O'er many a land to roam,
 And enter'd to return no more
 A foreign master's home.
 The parents, friends that lov'd him most,
 Caught not his latest breath,
 But pity fill'd affection's post,
 And smooth'd his bed of death.
 What recks it where his ashes bide,
 He who his soul receiv'd,
 Enquires not where the wanderer died,
 But how the Christian liv'd ?

This stone was erected in respect for his memory and gratitude for his services, by his master, William Turner."

—————
 Also a stone "In memory of **CHARLES BALDING**, who was unfortunately drowned at the finishing the building of Yarmouth bridge, July 17th, 1786, aged thirty years."

And another :

"Under this stone are interred the remains of **CHARLES JOHNSON**, aged eighteen, and **ROBERT** his brother, aged seventeen, sons of

CHARLES JOHNSON, of this town, who, with four others, were unfortunately drowned on the 24th July, 1797, by the oversetting of a boat upon Breydon. An afflicted father has erected this monument to the memory of two dutiful and affectionate children, and as a warning to heedless youth.

God saw their trouble from above,
He saw their hearts quite sunk with woe
And called them in his tender love,
To scenes where living waters flow."

"Boast not of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.

In memory of

JOHN CUTLER	} aged {	29	} Years,
THOMAS FORSTER		29	
RICHARD BARRETT		19	

late belonging to His Majesty's sloop, the *Fly*, who were drowned on coming for the beach, the 15th day of February, 1780:

When the brave tar who furls aloft the sail,
Escapes from peril and survives the gale,
How hard his fate, a thousand dangers past,
When near the friendly land to breathe his last—
Tho' rescued oft' from threat'ning seas, one wave
Upsets the boat and sends him to his grave.
Stranger! should chance direct thy footsteps here,
Cans't thou refrain to shed a gen'rons tear!
Cans't thou, now Britain on her sons must call,
Without emotion see one sailor fall.
Parading armies still may awe the land,
But England's safety on her fleet depends."

In 1791, died Mrs. DARK, an estimable character, of the Angel inn in the market-place, on whom was written the following epigram:—

"At the Angel at Yarmouth, a singular inn,
There's the shadow without and the substance within;
This paradox proving, in punning's despite,
That an *Angel* tho' *Dark* is an angel of light."

St. George's Chapel.—Was built in 1714, by virtue of an act of parliament imposing a tax of 1s. 6d. per chaldron on coal, culm, and cinder, brought into and consumed in this port. This chapel has a cupola. Its length to the north

and south sides from east to west, is ninety-two feet, besides the breadth of the steeple; the extent from north to south, is sixty-nine feet; the height thereof, between the floor and ceiling of the middle aisle, is forty-two feet. This edifice is of an oblong octangular form; the interior is handsome, neat, and commodious, and occupied by family pews; there is also a spacious gallery, and the roof of the chapel is supported by ten columns of the Doric order. The building of this edifice was contracted for at a sum of 3800*l*. In this chapel divine service is performed every Sunday, both morning and afternoon, with sermons; and prayers are read every day, Saturdays excepted. No marriage is solemnized here, nor is there any place of interment. The organ was erected in 1733. In addition to the church and this chapel there are meeting-houses for the Independents, Unitarians, Methodists, Quakers, and Baptists. The *Look-out*, now standing on the chapel mount, was erected by the corporation in 1733.

CHARITIES.—The *School of Industry* for girls, founded in 1810. The *Children's Hospital*, for the education and apprenticeship of poor children. The *Fishermen's Hospital*, erected by the corporation in 1702, containing twenty rooms, with a sleeping room over, into each of which is admitted one old fisherman and his wife, with an allowance of two shillings per week for the summer, and two shillings and sixpence per week during the winter. The *Charity School*, for the education of thirty-four boys, and thirty girls, was founded in 1713. The number of boys have been increased to seventy, and a preparatory school has been established for twenty more; besides the accession of a Sunday school, for sixty additional boys and sixty girls. In 1723, the corporation granted a piece of ground at the south-east corner of the market-place, where the school is now held. The *Lancastrian School*, now designated the *British Free School*, was erected in 1813.

The *Market-Place* is a handsome area of two acres and three quarters in extent. The houses on the east side have almost all been rebuilt. The market is held every Wednesday and Saturday. Two fairs are by charter held annually here; one on Shrove Monday and Tuesday, commonly called '*Cock Fair*;' the other (being now the principal fair) on Friday and Saturday in Easter-week. Here at this time is

sold *North Walsham* gingerbread, and shows are exhibited; and on the day before the fair a considerable quantity of fancy articles, manufactured by young ladies, are sold at a *Repository*, for the benefit of the poor.

The *Theatre* was erected in 1778, by Mr. Fulcher, of Ipswich, at the expense of 1,600*l.*; it stands in an open part of the town, near the market-place. The Norwich company of comedians, (who performed here so long back as the year 1752,) perform here eight or ten weeks during the summer. They formerly attended Yarmouth only in the winter. The present theatre was considerably improved in 1820, the inside being completely renewed; another tier of boxes was added, new passages and a lobby built, and it is now as convenient a theatre as any in the kingdom.

The *Town-hall*, situate near the shipping quay, is a handsome edifice, with a portico of the Doric order, to which we ascend by a flight of stone steps. The apartments on the ground floor, besides domestic offices, has a parlour for hearing and determining all cases and matters coming under the cognizance of the mayor and magistrates. Adjoining this room is the *Town Clerk's Office*.—The mayor presides daily at twelve o'clock. The great room is sixty-one feet six inches long, by twenty-seven feet. The committee for erecting this building held their first meeting in 1715; and the expense of the building was 880*l.* At the mayor's feast held here, the company break up about nine to meet the ladies at the bath rooms. In the dining-room is a full-length portrait of George I. presented to the corporation, in 1728, by the eccentric JAMES WORSDALE, portrait painter, dramatic author, and song writer; who it is said introduced the custom of taking half the price of the portrait after the first sitting. He died in 1767.—(See *Walpole's Works*, *Pope's*, and *Swift's Letters*, &c.) At the east side of this room, in a recess, is a model of Nelson's column. The richly-embossed ceiling of this room, with the superb cut chandeliers, are worthy of notice. The card-room is twenty feet by nineteen; over the chimney-piece is a portrait of sir Robert Walpole; besides which are three views,—the Quay, the Jetty, and the Market-place, painted by J. BUTCHER, who died at Yarmouth after a long illness, in February, 1802. He painted three views of Yarmouth, and one of Lynn Market-place; which are engraved.

The *Gaol* was erected in 1825, for the classification of prisoners. The *Gaol Courts*, &c. in Gaol-street, the *Admiralty* and *Borough Courts*, and *Court of Requests*, were erected by the corporation in 1723. Here are also offices for the *Water-bailiff*, *Trinity Agency*, a *Workhouse*, and a *Bridewell*.

The *Armory* or *Naval Arsenal*, is situate on the west bank of the Yare. It was erected in 1806, by Mr. Wyatt. The expense of this building, including the stone wharf, was between fourteen and 15,000*l*. This establishment is now broken up. The *Ballast Office* is in Regent-street. The principal place from which all the ballast at this port is taken, is the north point; from whence, from twenty to twenty-five thousand tons is brought annually.

The *New Docks* were established by Mr. James Lovewell, in 1808.

The *Barracks*. This handsome edifice, originally intended for a naval hospital, was erected on the south Denes in 1811, at an expense of 120,000*l*.: the architect was Mr. Pilkington. The barrack-master is G. W. Manby, esq.

The *Quay* is allowed to be the longest and handsomest in Europe, that of Seville in Spain only excepted, being one thousand and fourteen yards from the south gate to the bridge, above which, for smaller vessels, it extends one thousand and sixteen yards, i. e. the whole length is one mile and two hundred and seventy yards, and in some places it is one hundred and fifty yards in breadth. From the bridge to the south gate, and parallel with this bridge, is a handsome range of buildings, among which is a house, now in the possession of J. D. Palmer, esq., once occupied by Oliver Cromwell, and in it the room still remains where it is said the death of king Charles I. was resolved on. In the year 1813, the new street, called Regent Street, was first opened, which, with the buildings necessarily purchased and removed, cost upwards of 30,000*l*.; it is situate just to the north of the town-hall, running down to the quay. The double row of trees, extending from the town-hall to the south gates, if trained and guarded with care, will, in a few years, form one of the most delightful promenades in the kingdom.

The present *Custom-House*, with eight proper offices, &c. was first opened for business June 28th, 1812, is situate about

the centre of the shipping quay. The yearly accounts of the duties paid here, are made up to the 10th of October in each year.

The following are the amounts of the exports of corn and flour, in the years 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825 :—

Year ending October 10th, 1822.

	Quarters.
Barley	155,487
Malt	85,174
Oats	6,894
Beans	10,513
Pease	2,317
Rye	632
Wheat	37,230

TOTAL 296,147

65,861 quarters of flour, or
105,377 sacks 3 bushels.

Year ending October 10th, 1823.

	Quarters.
Barley	129,808
Malt	82,397
Oats	2,630
Beans	4,879
Pease	738
Rye	145
Wheat	43,949

TOTAL 264,546

79,227 quarters of flour, or
126,763 sacks 1 bushel.

Year ending October 10th, 1824.

	Quarters.
Barley	188,487
Malt	79,667
Oats	1,296
Beans	14,516
Pease	6,424
Rye	238
Wheat	36,161

TOTAL 326,789

92,658 Quarters of Flour, or
148,352 sacks 4 bushels.*

Year ending October 10th, 1825.

	Quarters.
Barley	171,541
Malt	83,072
Oats	353
Beans	9,879
Pease	1,427
Rye	228
Wheat	21,120

TOTAL 287,620

108,306 quarters of flour, or
173,289 sacks 3 bushels.

Number of registered vessels of all classes :

September 30th, 1822	567.
..... 1823	550.
..... 1824	549.
..... 1825	554.

* The average export of corn and flour, of the years 1791, 1792, and 1793, was 267,378 quarters, value 446,796*l.* 1*l.*.; and, contrary to all expectations it appears that the export of these articles from Yarmouth, is nearly double that at Lynn.

In September, 1826, a piece of plate, value 120*l.* was presented to WILLIAM PALGRAVE, esq. collector of the customs at this port, by the merchants and manufacturers of the city of Norwich. It is a very splendid piece of workmanship, (as an oblong waiter, of twenty-four inches), with handles, and feet. The armorial bearings of Mr. Palgrave are neatly executed.

January 5th, 1826, a silver vase, value one hundred and fifty guineas, defrayed by a subscription of the inhabitants, was presented to WILLIAM BARTH, esq., for his conduct as mayor. A description of the vase may be found in the Norwich Mercury of January 7th, and an account of the presentation in the paper for the Saturday following.

The *Stamp Office* is situate on the north side of Regent-street. This office produces net to government from 25,000*l.* to 27,000*l.* per annum. The *Excise Office*, is in Howard-street.

The *Post-Office* is within a small distance from the south entrance of the market-place. The north post sets off daily at half-past eleven in the morning, and returns at about four, p. m. no letter can be received later than eleven for the north post, nor later than half-past two for the south, or London post, without paying 1*d.* and 2*d.* The revenue produced at this office amounts to about 5,000*l.*

The *Jetty* is contiguous to the bath rooms, and affords a delightful promenade; it was first erected about the year 1580. The construction of the present jetty, commenced in the year 1808, was finished January 1st, 1809, at an expense of 5000*l.* Its length is four hundred and fifty-three feet into the sea, and upwards of twenty feet wide. Among the more recent improvements, &c. may be noticed the new *North Pier*; two *Bonded Warehouses*, the largest belonging to Messrs. Fellowes and Barth, the other to Mr. Saunders; a new *Life Boat*; the general introduction of *Gas Lights*; and it is in contemplation to build a new *Marine Terrace*; but the *Steam Navigation Company* is dissolved, and the idea of building a new *Church* abandoned.

The *Public Library*, on the quay, was established in 1802, and contains about three thousand volumes. It is open from twelve to two, every day, (Sundays excepted), and from six to eight o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from Lady-day to Michaelmas; and from Michaelmas to Lady-day, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fri-

days, and Saturdays. The number of proprietors are one hundred and twenty, the price of a share is 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* subject to an annual subscription of a guinea. Monthly subscribers are admitted at three shillings a month, and quarterly at seven shillings and sixpence. Adjoining the library, and on the same floor, (having both one entrance), is the *Commercial Room*, late the concert establishment room, which is now dissolved. Here are the London and provincial papers, commercial lists, &c. It is open every day (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning till nine in the evening; non-residents are admitted, by subscribing eight shillings, for six months. All these establishments are in a building on the quay, opposite the crane, the lower story of which building is occupied by the water-bailiff. In the front of this building are the royal arms, and the arms of the town. The clock is still called the 'Dutch clock,' from the circumstance of part of this building having been appropriated to a chapel belonging to the Dutch, who were once numerous enough, either as inhabitants or occasional residents, on account of the fishery, to form a congregation and support a preacher. It was afterwards converted to a playhouse until the present theatre was erected. The *Subscription Coffee* and *Billiard Room* is also on the quay.

The *Race Course* on the Denes* is two miles in length. The races are at present held in August; they date their origin from the officers of the Berkshire militia. The first regular races commenced in 1810.

The *Bath House* appears to have been first erected in the year 1759, at the expense of near 2000*l.*, and is held by lease of the corporation for a term of five hundred years from that date. In 1788, adjoining to the north end of the original building, a large and pleasant public room was added, where the London and provincial papers are taken in. About seven years since, the bath rooms were purchased by Mr. Bly, who laid out a considerable sum in erecting hot and cold baths, and in making the rooms more acceptable to the company. Here are occasional balls, public breakfasts, and tea parties; and a band of music attends two or three times in the week for the amusement of the

* In 1711, an act was passed for making a causeway over the Denes, from Yarmouth to Calster.

company, who assemble here every evening from the end of May to the beginning of October. Here is also a billiard table. A *Douché* has also been fitted up for administering cold or hot sea water partially, without immersing the body: this is an operation practised abroad. Besides these accommodations a vapour bath has been erected at the bath rooms, with shower baths.

The *Promenades* are now on the jetty, the race-ground, the beach, and the road from the bridge to South Town and Gorleston hills.

Windmills. There are nine of these buildings on the Denes, three of which are of considerable capacity; Mr. Slipper's is eighty-five feet high, and Mr. Hammond's sixty feet high; these are capable of manufacturing from seven to eight lasts, or seventy to eighty quarters of wheat per week each. There are three windmills in South Town, on the west side of the river, all of considerable magnitude. The one erected in 1813, by Messrs. Woolley and Secker, is nearly ninety-three feet high, and capable of manufacturing one hundred quarters of grain weekly. It is one of the most prominent objects in South Town. This mill with the naval hospital or barracks, is a leading sea mark for ships coming in at St. Nicholas' gateway from the southward.

In 1823, mills were erected on the Denes, by Messrs. Grout, Baylis, and Co. on the site of the late infantry barracks, for the purpose of throwing silk. This building is one hundred feet in length by fifty, is five stories high, and contains about five thousand feet on each floor. The machinery in it was worked by a steam engine of twenty-four horse power. In 1825, another building of the same size was begun and finished, and the machinery in both is now worked by an engine of eighty-horse power, placed in a building between the other two. The chimney of the latter-mentioned, carried to a height of one hundred and twenty-five feet, is a subject of great curiosity, having been built without a single piece of scaffolding raised externally. It can be distinctly seen from Burlingham, a distance of nine miles, and may serve in some measure as a land mark. To the west of the premises mentioned above, is situate the building formerly known as a distillery, afterwards occupied as infantry barracks, but which now, except one room used as an armory for the East Norfolk militia, forms part of the above

manufactory. The rooms are very extensive, containing an area of ten thousand square feet. The number of hands employed in this manufactory, in the town and neighbourhood, is said to be about seven hundred, men, women, and children. The depôt alluded to of the Norfolk militia, is capable of containing sixteen hundred stand of arms; it contains at present nearly eight hundred. These extensive premises were sold, after the conclusion of the late war, to the corporation.

The importance of Yarmouth has been considerably increased by its having become a great naval station in the time of war. It was never supposed that ships of the line could venture safely into the roads opposite the town, but it has been discovered that they afford a very safe anchorage for a numerous fleet; and during that part of the late war in which the north sea fleet was in service, and used Yarmouth roads as the rendezvous, no ship was driven on shore, nor any loss or injury sustained but from extreme negligence or ignorance. The comparative importance of Yarmouth at this time may, in some measure, appear from the act in 1797, requiring men to be raised in the sea-ports according to tonnage. The whole number was 17,948. Yarmouth was required to furnish 506, London 5,725, Liverpool 1,711, Newcastle 1,240, Hull 731, Whitehaven 700, Sunderland 669, Bristol 666, Whitby 573.

The shipwrights in this town are much esteemed for their professional knowledge; and, besides sloops of war for the royal navy and ships for the West India trade, they build many upon speculation, which they sell to merchants residing in other sea-ports, and never return to Yarmouth, or belong to it. Half a century ago, above 1,100 vessels were *reckoned* as belonging to this place; but there never were any thing like that number that really sailed from it, and were the property of its resident merchants. The mistake has probably been occasioned by some particular privileges, respecting port-duties, being attached to ships *built* in Yarmouth, and that have therefore been stated to *belong* it. Besides fishing-vessels, upwards of four hundred ships belong to this port; and the seamen, as well masters as mariners, are justly esteemed amongst the ablest and most expert navigators in England.

It does not appear that Yarmouth ever obtained the

honour of being a member of the Cinque Ports, though application had been made for that purpose; but that it was powerful at sea in an early period of our history, is evident from the number of ships it furnished king Edward III. at the siege of Calais, in 1346, and the frequent bloody conflicts it maintained against the Cinque Ports, and the ports in its vicinity, from 1207 to 1575, which were not finally adjusted till the year 1634. The royal navy was then formidable, and the piracies of Englishmen upon Englishmen could no longer be practised with impunity.—

“ In 1331, a suit was renewed between the citizens of Norwich and the burgesses of the port of Yarmouth, which was commenced in 1327, when the citizens petitioned the king against the burgesses, for taking toll and other customs against the liberties of the city charters, all of which the city produced. In answer to which the burgesses of Yarmouth alleged that they did so by virtue of the charter of king Edward I., by which they were created a *Port*; upon which they had a day assigned to produce that charter, which they did not, but dropped the suit; so it should seem because the city charters were older than that, and could not be injured by it. But now the burgesses were so angry, that the city was made a staple, that they proceeded so far as to stop all ships, vessels, and boats from coming through their port to the city, which was the original of this grand suit between them; upon which the burgesses produced the charter of king Edward I., which made them a port and granted them divers privileges, and pleaded that their town stood on an arm of the sea which was the king’s *Port*, and that no one could merchandize, pass, or repass contrary to their charter. To this the citizens of Norwich pleaded, ‘ that Norwich was a mercantile and trading town, and one of the royal cities of England, situate on the bank of a water and arm of the sea, which extended from thence to the main ocean, upon which ships, &c., have immemorially come to their market, which is held every day in the week; and to their public marts or fairs, which are held twice in the year, with all manner of merchandize, as well foreigners and strangers, as Englishmen and denizens; and all this long before Yarmouth was in being, even when the place on which that now stands upon was main sea; and that ever since to this time they have used this their right, having

always sold and bought, laded and unladed all their goods and merchandize free from all tolls and customs, not only at Yarmouth Parva, but any where on the arm of the sea which they now call Yarmouth Port, and all over England; and all foreign merchants paid all their customs at Norwich, which was the then port, and in the king's hand; namely, 4*d.* for every ship of bulk, and 2*d.* every boat, and all other customs for their merchandize, all of which were due to the kings of England, in right of that their city and port, till king Henry II. granted the city, and all the tolls, rights, and customs belonging to it, to the citizens and their heirs for ever, paying to the exchequer a fee-farm rent of 108*l.* a year; all of which have been confirmed by divers kings, and enjoyed by the city to this day, till the men of Yarmouth now began to hinder them in so doing, to their great damage and to the hindrance of their paying to the king his fee-farm; for which reason they petitioned the king to *recall* Edward I.'s charter made to Yarmouth, or not to suffer it to be prejudicial to the city.' Upon which the king directed his writ, by advice of his privy council, commanding the bailiffs of Yarmouth to make proclamation in their town, that if any hindered or in any way molested the merchants' vessels, of what kind soever, from passing and repassing through the port of Yarmouth to and from the city of Norwich, that they should forfeit all their goods, and chattels forfeitable, for so doing." *Blomefield's Norwich.*

The inhabitants of Yarmouth have experienced infinite trouble, and been at great expense, in maintaining the haven: the present cost 4,273*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and is the seventh haven which has been made. It was begun in the year 1528, and is in or near the place where it had been about thirty years before: its formation met with several obstructions, sometimes from the difference of opinion as to the place most proper for the purpose, but principally from the great expense attending the enterprize, and nothing very material was effected before 1559; since which it has been annually supported at so great an expense, that in the year 1667 the town was 9,400*l.* in debt, had sold lands and tenements to the yearly value of 400*l.*, besides having had various supplies from government, and other aids, on this distressing occasion. It appears by Swinden's history, that the expenses incurred on this account from 1567 to 1770, that is two hundred and

four years, amounted to 241,578*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*; and by dividing this into two periods of one hundred and two years each, we observe, that the first one hundred and two years, from 1567 to 1668, cost 65,296*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* or little more than 640*l.* per annum; whilst the second one hundred and two years, from 1669 to 1770, amounted to 176,281*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* or 1,728*l.* per annum. The annual expenses are about 2000*l.* In 1800, near 3,000*l.* had been expended, in the repairs of piers and quays, in the last five years; and there is an income of 10,000*l.* per annum, from harbour dues, &c. &c.

On the verge of the north bank of the river stands the *Fort*, supposed to have been built in 1653, it is mounted with six twenty-four pounders, and four six-pounders. There are also on the Denes three batteries.

There have been eleven different acts of parliament relative to this port, the last being obtained in 1800, by which it is enacted, that all ships unloading in the haven of Yarmouth, or in Yarmouth road, extending from the south part of the town of Scratby in Norfolk, to the north part of the town of Corton in Suffolk, shall pay for every chaldron of coals (Winchester measure), last of wheat, rye, barley, malt, or other grain, and for every weigh of salt, and every ton of any other goods or merchandize whatsoever, fish only excepted, a sum not exceeding 1*s.* to the collector, to be appointed by the town of Yarmouth: the money so raised to be applied towards the repair of the piers of Yarmouth, and deepthening Breydon, the river running by Norwich from the New Mills to Hardley Cross, &c. deepthening the rivers Waveney, Yare, and Bure, and repairing the bridge and public quays at Yarmouth.

Ships are employed for the conveyance of goods and merchandize between London and Yarmouth, four sailing weekly. The expense of freight is about 20*s.* per ton, except for hogsheads of sugar, which are brought at a much cheaper rate. The keel freight and other expenses upon goods consigned to Norwich, is about one half of the ship's freight. To Selby, Manchester, Hull, and Gainsborough, there are regular Yarmouth and Norwich traders; and a steam packet weekly to Selby. Besides the above traders from Yarmouth to London, steam packets are also employed which are handsomely fitted up for the reception of passengers. To Norwich there is a steam packet daily; and,

during the summer months, one leaves Yarmouth and another Norwich every Sunday morning, and returns the same day. The inns afford good accommodation to travellers, and the means of conveyance to different parts of the country is very good. Coaches set out daily from Yarmouth to Norwich, by way of Acle. The mail coach, by Ipswich, leaves Yarmouth for London every day at three o'clock; and a stage coach by the same road every morning at four. There is also a coach to Cambridge through Bury; and another to North Walsham.

In 1337, the Yarmouth navy, consisting of twenty men of war, convoyed king Edward III.'s plenipotentiaries to the court of Hainault, from Dort to Yarmouth. In 1342 the king embarked on board their fleet on his expedition into Brittany, but while he lay entrenched before Vaunes, prince Lewis, of Spain, dispersed the Yarmouth fleet; by which Edward was driven to great straits for want of provisions. Edward returning to England, in March, 1343, summoned the captain to appear at Westminster, to account for his conduct; but the issue of this inquiry is not known.

In 1340, John Perebourne, a burgess of this town, was made admiral of the king's north sea fleet of two hundred and forty sail, which, whilst convoying king Edward III. on his intended invasion of France, met with the French fleet of four hundred ships off Sluys, assembled to oppose Edward's progress, and a furious battle was fought on the 13th of June, in which the French were entirely defeated, with the loss of two hundred and thirty ships and 30,000 men. Nashe says, the admiral 'so slashed and sliced them, and battered them with his stone-darting engines, (artillery not being then known in Europe), that their best mercy was fire and water, which hath no mercy.' The Greek fire, or liquid fire, here alluded to, was a composition of sulphur, bitumen, and naptha: it was kept in bottles, and burned with such intense heat as to consume stones and metals; and if it fell in any considerable quantity upon a warrior, would penetrate his armour, and peel the flesh from his bones with exquisite torture. It burnt in water, which did not in the least abate its violence; and was particularly used in naval engagements. One Dupre, several years since, discovered the lost invention, and offered his secret to the French government; but they had the wisdom and

magnanimity not to employ this dreadful mode of destroying mankind, and gave him a pension that he should not discover it to any other power.

In 1346, at the taking of Calais, Yarmouth assisted the king with forty-three ships, on board of which were 1,075 mariners. It appears by the roll of the high fleet of Edward III. before Calais, that there were seven hundred and six ships, and 14,151 mariners employed upon that memorable occasion; and that Great Yarmouth then supplied the king with more sailors than any sea port in England, London not excepted.

The navy of England was at this time, and for more than two centuries after, fitted out something in the manner that the militia is now, every sea port, and other considerable town, being obliged to furnish its quota. On king Edward's invasion of Brittany, there were eighty-two towns thus assessed in proportion to their trading importance, the king, on the part of government, furnishing twenty-five ships. The scale of importance of the different towns of that day, when compared with what they are now, affords a most striking proof of the vicissitudes to which commercial places are liable. Fowey, in Cornwall, then sent near twice as many ships as London did; and the names of many towns which stood pretty high on the list are now nearly forgotten. The following is part of the list: Fowey forty-seven, Yarmouth forty-three, Dartmouth thirty-one, Plymouth twenty-six, Shoreham twenty-six, London twenty-five, Bristol twenty-four, Sandwich twenty-two, Dover twenty-one, Southampton twenty-one, Winchelsea twenty-one, Weymouth twenty, Looe twenty, Newcastle seventeen, Boston seventeen, Hull sixteen. The ships carried from sixteen to thirty men, and the average might be about twenty-five to thirty each. *MS. in the Cottonian Library.*

The preceding mode of raising a naval force, was first practised in 1007, when an invasion was expected from the Danes, with this difference, the assessment was then laid upon lands in general. To oppose the Spanish armada, in 1588, which pride, vanity, and folly had christened Invincible, a similar assessment took place upon the principal towns; but this tax, under the name of ship-money, was destined to be opposed by John Hambden, in the reign of the ill-advised and unfortunate Charles I. But however

obnoxious the tax might be, it enabled Charles I. to raise a navy of such large ships, as proved an overmatch for the Dutch in the most formidable sea-war in which England had ever been engaged.

In 1348, seven thousand and fifty-two people died here of the plague; in 1579, it carried off upwards of two thousand; and in 1664, two thousand five hundred suffered by it.

In 1352, the corporation of Great Yarmouth gave to the college of Windsor a last of red herrings, to be delivered yearly for ever, at Yarmouth. One of the reasons assigned for this gift was, because king Edward III. had been baptized at that college. The grant was further confirmed till the seventeenth of Henry VI. (1439). The herrings were sometimes delivered in kind, and at others a composition in money was paid. In the twelfth of Henry VII. the chamberlains were allowed in their accounts 4*l.* by them paid to the deacon of Windsor, according to ancient custom: this allowance continued till the thirteenth of Elizabeth, when they were again delivered in kind. Many disputes arose about the delivery of these herrings, which were often said to be of the worst quality, and as such had been refused by the deputies of Windsor. In 1661, the town was three years in arrear on this account, which they then unwillingly settled. In 1718, the cause of the dispute was removed by the town agreeing to pay 9*l.* for that year, and 8*l.* for the future, which is still continued to be paid to the dean and canons of Windsor in lieu of the last of herrings.

There was an ancient custom in this town for the prior and monks, and afterwards the dean and chapter, or their lessee of the parsonage, to provide a breakfast for the inhabitants on Christmas day in every year, which continued till the twenty-first of Elizabeth (1579), when a dreadful pestilence carrying off two thousand of the inhabitants, the custom ceased for some time, and 5*l.* was paid yearly to the churchwardens instead of the entertainment; but it was again revived, and continued till the reign of king James, when, by an agreement between the lessee, Mr. Gosling, and the bailiffs, it was settled to pay them 10*l.* in lieu of the breakfast. At the next agreement between Mr. Gosling and the corporation, the engagement to pay 10*l.* was omitted, and the custom was discontinued.

In the year 1549, a body of the insurgents belonging to

the rebel Kett * being denied admittance into Yarmouth by the town's people, who also refusing to supply his camp with beer or pay any respect to his orders, Kett determined to storm the place: for this purpose a large body of his people, having made themselves masters of Lothingland, procured six pieces of ordnance from Lowestoft, and brought them to a close at the north end of Gorleston, intending to batter the town from thence; which being perceived, a party of town's men were detached to set fire to a large stack of hay on the west side of the haven, and the wind being northerly, it drove the smoke directly upon the face of the enemy, and prevented their seeing the approach of the Yarmouth men, who by this stratagem surprized the rebels, killing several, and taking thirty prisoners, with the six pieces of cannon, all of which were safely conveyed into the town. The rebels, exceedingly irritated by this disaster, approached the walls, and destroyed great part of the materials provided for the haven: they then marched across the Denes to the south gate, but being repulsed by the fire of the cannon from the walls and mounts, they fled, and never more returned.

William III. in 1692, landed at this port; he was *elegantly* entertained by the corporation, at the expense of 100*l*.

During the civil war in the reign of king Charles I. Yarmouth, as well as the whole county of Norfolk, was in the possession of the parliament. Oliver Cromwell died September 3, 1658; and at an assembly of the corporation of this borough in November following, a committee was ordered to draw up an address to Richard Cromwell, who, it was expected, would succeed to the protectorship of the kingdom. In this address, Oliver was called the '*good*' and the '*great man*;' it lamented that '*the captain of the Lord's host was fallen in Israel*;' and the oppressed loyalists were stigmatized by the names of '*sons of Belial*' and '*children of darkness*,' who had endeavoured to cut off this '*captain of the Lord's host*' before his time, that he might not go down to his grave in peace. But this fulsome, fanatical cant, and the flattering expectations entertained by

* The town of Yarmouth was particularly distinguished during Kett's rebellion which originated about the inclosure of common fields. It is supposed that the two Kett's assembled nearly 20,000 men, among whom (as prisoners) were the mayor of Norwich and a clergyman named Watson.

those who drew up the address, were but of short duration; for, upon the restoration in 1660, the town (having, no doubt, chosen another committee) thought proper to send a congratulatory address to Charles II.; to return the fee-farm purchased of the parliament, with the arrears due; and further to ingratiate themselves with the king, they presented him with 500*l.* as a mark of loyalty: and on the 3rd of January following, it was ordered, that the name of Henry Cromwell, as high steward of Yarmouth, should be defaced, and erased out of the records of the town; that the address to Richard Cromwell, the late *pretended protector*, be utterly disclaimed, obliterated, and made void; and the ordinance made for the presenting thereof be defaced to all intents and purposes. By these means, the addressers to Richard Cromwell seem to have purchased the favours of Charles II.; for, in 1663, he granted the corporation a new charter, with more extensive privileges than formerly. *

Though Yarmouth roads, on the east side of the town, are very safe, and the chief rendezvous of the colliers between Newcastle and London, and other merchantmen, which are constantly passing and repassing, still the coast is particularly noted for being one of the most dangerous, and most fatal to sailors, of all Britain. In 1692, it is recorded of a fleet of two hundred sail of light colliers, one hundred and forty were lost. At another period above one thousand souls perished; and a similar misfortune happened in October 1789. Capt. MANBY, the barrack-master of this port, has succeeded in perfecting a plan for saving the lives of shipwrecked sailors. His apparatus, under the care of proper persons who are paid by government, is established at almost every port on the English coast, and has been the means of saving many valuable lives.—For an account of Capt. Manby, see article Downham, in Appendix.

* The following advertisement is a curious account of the change of public opinion: "Yesterday being the anniversary of the joyful restoration of king Charles II. after a long and tyrannical usurpation, successfully carried on by a crew of *fanatical* and *republican* villains, whose religion was hypocrisy, and their loyalty rebellion, and who left us nothing of religion, loyalty, or laws, but the names; I say, yesterday being the anniversary of that long desired happy day, on which all that was dear to us returned with our *banished king*, the same was observed in this city with exceeding demonstrations of joy; for besides ringing of bells, firing of guns, &c., the streets were strown with sand and greens, oak boughs and garlands put up, houses hung with pictures, drolls, and antic and comic dances performed on a stage.—vide *Crossgrove's Norwich Gazette*, 1730.

In April, 1824, a pair of elegant silver vases were presented to JAMES SAYERS, esq., in behalf of the shipping association of this town.

In 1824, a society for the widows of drowned sailors was instituted.

A traveller, wishing to see this town to advantage with respect to amusements, should make it a visit in the bathing-season, which is from the month of June to October, when a great deal of company from London, most parts of the county, and Suffolk, assemble here either for the purpose of health or pleasure.

A cart of singular construction, adapted to the narrowness of the *rows* of this place, and used in no other town in England, merits a short description: especially as it is said that more work may be done with it, and at less expense, than with any other carriage in the same space of time. The length of this cart from the tip of the shafts or strings to the extreme of the seat is twelve feet, the breadth three feet and a half: the wheels, being two feet nine inches high, are sometimes made of one solid piece of poplar or ash, five inches thick, without tire; but these carts are not so much in use as formerly: they are now generally made with spokes and fellies, shod with tire, the spokes being mortised into the axletree, which is a cylindrical piece of oak, twelve inches thick, having an iron pin, of about an inch diameter driven through the whole length, and projecting about four inches at each end: these work in two strong staples fixed into the under part of the strings or shafts behind. The driver, with a short whip, standing before upon the cross staves of the cart, guides the horse with a rein. These carriages are never drawn by more than one horse, the shafts being fastened to a collar on the top of the animal's shoulders, the horse having a cart-saddle on his back, over which goes the back-band. A number of these vehicles are daily employed in carrying goods to and from the shipping, and about the town: similar carts for jaunts of parties of pleasure, were annihilated by the duty on pleasure carts.

OF THE FISHERIES OF YARMOUTH.

When it is considered what numbers of people are always busy on shore, in salting, drying, and packing herrings in the time of the fishery, as also the employment it occasions during a great part of the year to the coopers and shipwrights, it may easily be imagined that this fishery is of the first consequence to the town of Yarmouth. In the beginning of the reign of Charles II., Yarmouth employed one hundred and fifty-five boats and barks *communibus annis* in the north sea and Iceland fisheries. Fifty thousand barrels, or 5,000 lasts, containing 66,000,000 of herrings, are generally taken and cured here in one year. The quantity of herrings actually caught in 1818, by one hundred and sixty-one of the *Yarmouth boats* alone, was 2,996 lasts 2,000. In some years the quantity of herrings cured red, or smoke-dried, has amounted to 100,000 barrels. Between thirty and 40,000 barrels of herrings are annually exported from hence to the Mediterranean and other places, and upwards of twenty-five sail of new boats were added to the fishery in 1819. The estimated value of fishing stock, which is very fluctuating, may at this time, in nets, offices, &c., be from eighty to 100,000*l.*, besides the vessels employed. The herrings are for the most part exported by the merchants of Yarmouth, the rest by those of London, to Italy, Malta, and Trieste. Of late years the home consumption has considerably exceeded the export.

The vessels fitted out by the merchants of Yarmouth for the fishery, are decked boats of forty or fifty tons burden: those which come from Scarborough, Whitby, and other northern ports, and engage to fish for the Yarmouth merchants and tradesmen, during the season, are decked boats, called *cobles*, from about fifty to sixty tons burden. Some years back, several vessels called barks used to come to this fishery from the coasts of Kent and Sussex, but they have not lately appeared.

These fisheries, together with another to the north seas for summer herrings, a brisk trade to Norway, and the Baltic, for deals, oak, pitch, tar, and all other naval stores; the exportation of corn, malt, and flour, which often amounts to 330,000 quarters a year; the importation of

coals, which is allowed to amount to 100,000 chaldrons annually; with other articles of merchandize from the north, and the heavy goods from London, consigned to Norwich, Bungay, Beccles, &c.; all together occasion much business, and employ abundance of hands and shipping.

Mackerel arrive upon the Yarmouth coast about the beginning of May, where they continue six weeks or two months, during which time large quantities are caught, and sent principally to the London and Norwich markets, and by light carts into every part of Norfolk and Suffolk, and as far as Boston in Lincolnshire. About one hundred fast sailing boats are now employed from Yarmouth, but about thirty of them fish considerably to the south of Yarmouth, keeping the sea, and putting the fish they catch into cutters, which attend upon them, to carry them to London. The mackerel caught in 1825, sold for about 17,000*l*. An attempt has been made these few last seasons to salt mackerel in barrels; one hundred and fifty barrels were cured last season; and it is hoped that, in a few years, by gradually increasing the quantity cured, a consumption will be introduced for a more considerable quantity. The largest mackerel ever seen measured nineteen inches from the snout to the tip point of the tail, nine inches and a half round the thickest part, and weighed two pounds. There is a species of mackerel chiefly found in the American seas, that, from its colour, is called the red mackerel: its size is much the same with those taken upon our coast. Mackerel are caught in the same manner as herrings: the nets are made of finer twine, extend twice as far, are half as deep, and the mesh admits half-a-crown. Yarmouth roads abound also in sprats, cod, scaite, turbot, soles, dabs, eels, whittings, and shrimps.

The herrings come by the north-east, off Scotland, in prodigious shoals; and arrive on the coast of Yarmouth about the 20th of September,* at which time the fishing-fair begins, and continues till the 22d of November, when the herrings are no longer fit for merchandize, at least not those that are taken hereabouts. Every vessel that comes to fish for the merchants, from any part of England, is allowed to catch, bring in, and sell their fish, free of all duty or toll.

* The Dutch are obliged to be at sea and wet their nets on the 21st of September. The Yarmouth fishermen seldom go out before the 31st.

The average value of the Yarmouth fishing-boats, completely fitted for the sea, may be estimated at 600*l.* each : some of the largest cost near 1,000*l.* A single boat has been known to bring in twelve and even sixteen lasts* of herrings at one time : a last is ten barrels, or 10,000 herrings, and when cured are worth about 22*l.* In 1580, two thousand lasts of herrings were brought in at one tide ; and in 1594, the fishing nets were valued at 50,000*l.* In the year 1784, fifty-five boats were fitted out from Yarmouth, forty from Lowestoft, fifty from Whitby, Scarborough, &c. and sixty-two came from Holland. In 1788, eighty-seven Dutch schuyts came to this fishery. Each boat carries eleven hands.

Observations on the annual Passage of Herrings.

The herrings are found on the east side of the Atlantic, or rather in the north sea, in the favourable month of June, about the islands of Shetland, whence they proceed down the Orkneys ; and then dividing, they surround the British islands, and unite again, off the land's end, in September. The united shoal then steers, in a south-west direction, across the Atlantic. They arrive off Georgia and Carolina about the latter end of January, and in Virginia about February, coasting thence eastward to New England : they then divide, and go into all the bays, rivers, creeks, and even small streams of water, in amazing quantities, and continue spawning in the fresh water until the latter end of April, when the old fish return into the sea, where they steer northward, and arrive at Newfoundland in May ; whence they proceed, in a north-west direction, again across the Atlantic, and revisit the Shetland islands in June. It has been observed, that their going sooner or later up the American rivers depends upon the warmth or coolness of the season ; that if a few warm days invite them up, and cool weather succeeds, the latter totally checks their passage until more warm weather returns. From all these circumstances it is thought, that a certain degree of warmth is peculiarly agreeable to them, which they endeavour to enjoy by changing their latitude according to the distance of the sun. Thus they are found in the British channel in the moderately warm

* A last of white herrings, delivered out of a fishing-boat, contains 13,200. Not more than 750 or 800 herrings are now put into a barrel for the home, and about 900 or 950 for the foreign markets.

month of September; but leave it when the sun is at too great a distance, and push forward to a more agreeable climate. When the weather in America becomes too warm in May, they steer a course to the cooler northern seas; and, by a prudent change of place, perpetually enjoy that temperature of climate which is best adapted to their nature. *American Philosophical Society*, vol. 2, 1786.

The manner of fishing for and curing Herrings at Yarmouth.

The boats or vessels fitted out by the merchants have each a master, mate, hawse-man, wale-man, net-rope-man, and net-stower-man, besides five or six labourers, called capstern-men, who all engage to serve the whole fishing-season, at certain wages, besides a reward of so much per last to the master, mate, hawse-man, and wale-man, for every last of herrings caught; and the boat, being victualled and having several tons of salt on board, proceeds sometimes a few, at other times ten or twelve leagues from the shore. Each boat take from eighty to one hundred nets, each net twenty-one yards long and eight and a half yards deep, tied together and floated with corks. The whole length of the net is fastened to a rope, about four inches in circumference, called a warp-rope, by cords called seasons, three fathoms long; and the warp-rope is kept floating by tubs called buoys or bowls. At dusk, the net is thrown over the side of the boat (which, having two of her masts struck or taken down, sails gently away from the net by means of a small sail on the foresail), and is drawn up again at day-light. The nets, when tied together, are about a mile in length. The size of the mesh of a herring-net admits a shilling. When a considerable quantity of herrings are caught, the boat returns and delivers them at the beach; and, taking in a further supply of provisions goes to sea again, and so continues during the whole of the fishing season.

If the boat-master has not an opportunity of returning to Yarmouth the following day, to deliver his herrings, they are salted on board, and perhaps kept a week or ten days before they are landed, when they are taken to the fish-houses, again slightly salted, and, after lying about two or three days upon the fish-house floor, are well washed, by the towers,* in large vats filled with fresh water: they are

* Towers, men employed in the fish-house to cure and hang the fish.

then spitted through the head, upon spits about four feet long, and the size of a man's thumb, by women called rivers, and hung up by the towers in the fish-house, (generally a large lofty building, from forty to fifty feet high, fitted up with baulks and splines, called loves, at proper distances from each other to receive the ends of the spits, which are placed across the same), in regular order, one above another, from the very top of the building down to within about seven feet of the floor. As soon as this is completed, many wood fires are made under them, and continued day and night, with some little intermissions, for about a month, by which time the herrings are properly smoked and dried for foreign markets, when they are taken down and packed in barrels for exportation or home consumption. A ton of salt cures about three lasts of herrings.

This branch of trade is of great importance to the nation; for, when in a flourishing state, it employed more than two hundred fishing vessels, and, in some successful years, 70,000 barrels have been exported, exclusive of the home consumption, which may be averaged at from thirty to 50,000 yearly.* This fishery gives bread, to some for the whole, to others for a great part of the year, to about two thousand fishermen, and four thousand braiders, beetsters,† towers, rivers, ferry-men, carpenters, caulkers, spinners, &c. including seamen to transport the herrings chiefly to Italy, and produces, in a successful year, at a moderate computation (exclusive of a very large sum paid for freights at foreign ports to our ships) a clear gain to the nation of upwards of 70,000*l.*; besides, the thirty to 50,000 barrels consumed at home are so much gain to the nation, as they add to the stock of provisions.

A letter from Aberdeen, dated June 10th 1788, says, "Last week was caught by the fishermen near Don mouth, a herring of a most uncommon size: it measured from the snout to the tip point of the tail, two feet, round the thickest part of the body fifteen inches, immediately above the tail four and a half inches, and weighed five pounds four ounces.' Herrings of the largest size caught near Yarmouth do not

* Died July, 1747, John Andrews, esq., a bachelor, aged seventy-two, the greatest herring merchant in Europe; he left his housekeeper 20,000*l.* for her faithful services, besides considerable legacies to his other servants.

† Beetsters, women employed to mend the nets.

measure more than fourteen inches in length, six and a half inches round, and weigh nine ounces; but Mr. Herriot, a celebrated American mathematician, assures us, that in the months of February, March, April, and May, herrings, on the coasts of Virginia, are caught eighteen, twenty, and even twenty-four inches long.

The Dutch fix their entering on the herring fishery, on their own coasts, to A. D. 1163.* In the old chronicle of John Francis le Petit, there is a very distinct account of this matter. It is there said, that the inhabitants of Ziriczee, in the isle of Zealand, were the first who barrelled herrings; and that afterwards the people of Biervliet found the method of preserving them more effectually, by taking some small bones out of their heads, which operation they call *kaken*, i. e. gilling or jawing the herring.

William Buckelsz, a Swede, who died in 1397, has been supposed to have invented the art of pickling herrings: but professor Springel has shown, that herrings were caught at Yarmouth so early as the year 1283; nay, in Leland's Collectanea, vol. 3, p. 173, we meet with a proof, that pickled herrings were sold in 1273, and there are extant German records which speak of them in 1236.

It may fairly be presumed, that the art of preserving herrings by salt, in pickle, or by smoke-drying, is much more ancient than has been recorded. The necessity must ever have been obvious: the means were always at hand, and the application could not surely be long unknown to fishermen, whose subsistence greatly depended on the discovery. At the distance of 1300 years, we may be allowed to guess at probabilities when we cannot confidently assert facts.†

THOMAS NASH, whose works are exceedingly rare, was born at Lowestoft in Suffolk, in 1558, educated at Cambridge, was a member of St. John's college almost seven years, and died in 1600. The first piece he published was printed in 1578, when he was but twenty years old. His tract, entitled 'The Terrors of the Night,' printed in 1594, is one of the scarcest in the circle of English literature:

* There is an interesting account of the annual visit of the Dutch fishermen to Yarmouth, in the *Gent's Mag.*, September, 1785.

† For a very important paper on the Dutch method of cure, and on the migration of herrings, see *Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts*.

one copy only is known to exist. That called 'Lenten Stuffe,' is reprinted in the sixth volume of the Harleian Miscellany.—See *Dibdin's Lib. Comp.* and the *Biog. Dram.*

In 1599, he published his pamphlet, entitled 'Lenten Stuffe,' containing the description and first procreation of the town of Yarmouth, with 'A new Play of the Praise of Red Herrings,' from which the following is extracted :—

Of the Importance of the Fishery at Yarmouth.

"By the furnishing forth of forty boats for mackerel, at the spring of the yeare, when all things are dearest, which is a great reliefe to all the country thereabouts; and soon after Bartlemewe-tyde, one hundred and twenty sayle of their own for herrings, and forty sayle of shipes and barks trading to Newcastle, the Lowe Countries, and other voyages. Northwitch, at her Majestie's coming in progresse thither, (1578), presented her with a shew of knitters, on a high stage placed for the nonce: Yarmouth, if the like occasion were, could clap up as good a shewe of net-brayders, or those that have no cloathes to wrappe their hides in, or breade to put in their mouthes, but what they earn and get by brayding of nets; not so little as 2,000*l.* they yearly dis-pursing amongst the poor women and children of the country for the spinning of twine to make them with, besides the labour of the inhabitantes in working them: and for a com-odious greene place near the sea-shoare to mende and drie them, not Salisbury plaine or Newmarket heath (though they have no vicinity or neighbourhorde with the sea, or scarce with any ditch or pond of fresh water) may overpeere or out-crow her, there being above 5,000*l.* worth of them at a time upon her Dennes a sunning."

The Discovery of curing Herrings by Smoke.

"It is to bee read, or to bee heard of, howe in the punie shipe or nonage of Cerdicke sandes, when the best houses and wallis there were of mudde, or canvaze, or poldavies entiltments, a fisherman of Yarmouth having drawne so many herrings hee wist not what to do with all, hung the residue, that hee could not sel nor spend, in the sooty rooffe of his shad a drying; or say thus, his shad was a cabinet in *decimo sexto*, builded on foure crutches, and he had no roome

in it, but that garret in *excelesis*, to lodge them, where if they were drie let them bee drie, for in the sea they had drunk too much, and now he would force them doo penance for it. The weather was colde, and good fires hee kept (as fishermen, what hardnesse soever they endure at sea, will make all smoke but they will make amends for it when they come to land); and what with his fiering and smoking, or smokie fiering, in that his narrow lobby, his herrings, which were as white as whalebone when he hung them up, nowe lookt as red as a lobster. It was four or five dayes before either hee or his wife espied it; and when they espied it, they fell down on their knees and blessed themselves, and cride, 'a miracle, a miracle!' and with the proclaiming it among their neighbours they could not be content, but to the court the fisherman would, and present it to the king, then lying at Burrough castle two mile off."

The same facetious author, in enumerating the excellencies of herrings, says, "a red herring is wholesome in a frosty morning: it is most precious fish-merchandise, because it can be carried through all Europe. No where are they so well cured as at Yarmouth. The poorer sort make it three parts of their sustenance. It is every man's money, from the king to the peasant. The round or cob, dried and beaten to powder, is a cure for the stone. Rub a quart-pot or any measure round about the mouth with a red herring, the beer shall never foam or froth in it. A red herring drawn on the ground will lead hounds a false scent. A broiled herring is good for the rheumatism. The fishery is a great nursery for seamen, and brings more ships to Yarmoth than assembled at Troy to fetch back Helen." He adds, "Wise men of Greece, in the mean while, to swagger so about a w—e." At the end of what he calls "The Play in Praise of Red Herrings," he boasts of being the first author who had written in praise of fish or fishermen: of the latter he witty and sarcastically says, "For your seeing wonders in the deep, you may be the sons and heirs of the prophet Jonas; you are all cavaliers and gentlemen, since the king of fishes chose you for his subjects; for your selling smoke, you may be courtiers; for your keeping fasting-days, friar-observants; and lastly, look in what town there is the sign of the three mariners, the huff-capped drink in that house you shall be sure of always." Should any one desire

to be informed to what further medicinal and culinary purposes red herring may be applied with advantage, *Dodd's Natural History of the Herring* may be consulted, where, if what is there collected were true, for the *Faculty* there would be little occasion, and cookery would no longer be a science.

The annual deaths in this town during five years, from 1790 to 1795, were, upon an average, three hundred and fifty; whence, supposing it then contained fourteen thousand inhabitants, were in proportion of one to forty of the living, a degree of health not to be found in many places of the same magnitude in England, and a knowledge of which may tend to remove a disagreeable impression very likely to be made upon the mind of a traveller, especially if he be a valetudinarian, on entering the town by the north gate, and passing the immense crowd of gravestones presented to his view in the churchyard.—Vide *Norfolk Tour*, 1808.

BOTANICAL NOTICES.

The sea-coast of Yarmouth, for about two miles each way, is nearly a level common, elevated between two and three yards above high-water mark. From the verdant edge of this common to the sea is a gentle slope, composed of a deep fine sand, intermixed with great quantities of loose pebbles, called *shingle*. As the tides are here uncommonly low, the highest not rising six feet, the distance from high to low water mark is but a few yards. From high water to the turf of the common is somewhat further, and it is this apparently desert slip of ground to which the present botanical observations are confined. The beach to the southward of the town is principally our field, as being the most regular formed.

BUNIAS CAKILE, *sea-rocket*, in many places approaches nearest to the water, striking its fibrous roots into the loose sand, and harbouring between the stones. Its purplish flowers, resembling those of the small kind of stock, enliven the bare spot on which it grows.

SALSOLA KALI, *prickly glasswort*, is here but sparingly found, accompanying the former. It grows more plentifully on the banks of the river Yare, near its mouth.

ARUNDO ARENARIA, *sea-reed-grass* or *marrum*, grows somewhat higher, in scattered tufts, forming little hillocks of sand. It is this property of binding the sand by its deep matted roots, which renders it so valuable on the coasts of England and Holland, which are protected from the ocean by ranges of sand-hills. At Caister, two miles north of Yarmouth, begins a line of these hills, of considerable height, on which this grass grows abundantly.

ARENARIA PEPLOIDES, *sea-chick-weed*, remarkable for the depth and length to which it runs its roots, is found first sparingly, but afterward in such plenty, that its broad stiff leaves make the chief verdure of the sandy beach near its junction with the turf of the common.

ERYNGIUM MARITIMUM, *eryngo* or *sea-holly*. This singular and beautiful plant grows in an irregular, scattered manner upon the beach, and also strays higher on the common where it is most naked and sandy.

CAREX ARENARIA, *sea-carex*. This, where it begins, forms a regular line, at an equal distance from the sea, first thinly covering the sand, but growing thicker and thicker as one proceeds higher. Its horizontal, creeping roots, and frequent shoots, bind the sand in the manner of the reed-grass.

CONVOLVULUS SOLDANELLA, *Sea-bindweed* or *Scottish scurvy-grass*, grows most plentifully at the edge of the junction of the beach with the common, or upon the barest spots of the latter, laying its large and beautiful flowers upon the naked sand. It is really surprising to see so fine a flower growing abundantly upon so exposed and barren a soil.

ONONIS REPENS, *creeping restharrow*. This grows thinly on the beach, but copiously on the sandy parts of the common, running its strong roots very far into the loose soil.

GALIUM VERUM, *ladies bed-straw*. This appears thin and scattered about the junction of the beach with the common; but afterwards becomes so plentiful, as to form the chief covering of the sandiest side of the common, scenting the air with its strong perfume when in flower.

These are plants which may be considered as properly belonging to the sandy slope of land, from high-water mark to the level of the verdant common, here called the *Denes*. Some others occasionally stray into it, among which have

been found the *hypochaeris radicata*, long-rooted hawkweed, and *cerastium arvense*, corn-mouse-ear chickweed ; but these are to be considered as casual guests. It is observable, that of those above enumerated, only the two first are annuals : the rest are all furnished with very strong running roots, peculiarly adapted to the situations, and serving a most useful purpose in confining the loose soil, which would else be torn away by the violence of the wind and waves. For a further account of the indigenous plants of this county, see the Index.

The time of high-water, at the full and change of the moon, in Yarmouth roads, is forty-five minutes past eight in the morning, and on the bar, twenty minutes past nine. Tables calculated for the year are sold by the booksellers at 1*d.* each, but the tides are so much influenced by the winds, that no table can be very accurate.

The beach, at ebb tide, offers an extensive and pleasant road for those who wish to ride or walk ; cornelian and other curious stones are found here, which render a stroll on these sands highly interesting.

In March, 1808, a silver eel was caught a mile below Yarmouth bridge, six feet one inch long, twenty-one inches girth, and weighed forty-two pounds. It was exhibited at the Lobster inn, Norwich.

In May, 1824, was caught at Yarmouth, the Stilted Plover, or Night Heron.

December 1823, the *Procolaria Leachii* of Timnuck, was caught here.

Yarmouth, we believe is the only habitat of the *Sisendela Hibrida*.

THE NORFOLK NAVAL COLUMN,

Intended to perpetuate the brilliant victories and fame of the gallant NELSON, stands near the middle of Yarmouth Denes ; and was erected by the contributions of his countrymen of Norfolk, under the direction of WILLIAM WILKINS, esq., architect. The first stone was laid on the 15th of August, 1817, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of persons, by the honourable colonel WODEHOUSE, chairman of the sub-committee appointed to execute the work,

and was completed in something less than two years. The order is that of the Grecian Doric, beautifully fluted, standing upon a basement and plynth, and ornamented above with the names of the ships on board of which the hero's flag was so valorously maintained; and beneath, with titled inscriptions of his most celebrated victories. There is a flight of steps on each of the four sides of the pedestal; the top of which forms a promenade round the shaft. The roof is supported by caryatides, surmounted by a ball and figure of Britannia, finely cast, holding a trident and laurel wreath. The structure is composed of white Scottish marble. On the east side of the base are the names of the committee, architect, and others, engaged in the building. On the west, is the following very elegant inscription, in Latin, from the pen of Mr. Serjeant FRERE, descriptive of the birth and exploits of the renowned admiral.

INSCRIPTION.

HORAT. DOM. NELSON,

Quem, acerrimum præ cæteris in militiâ navali propugnatores,

BRITANNIA,

Dum vixit, studiis et honoribus,

Amissum, luctu prosequabatur,

Quem, triumphis in omni regione insignitam,

Ob consiliorum constantiam et indomitum fortitudinis ardorem,

ORBIS TERRARUM

Universus reformidabat.

NELSONUM illum NORFOLCIA,

Suum esse natalibus, et honestâ prosapiâ, et pueritiæ institutione,

Suum ingenio, moribus, animo gloriatur.

Tanti nominis Famam

Ære et saxo perennem futuram,

Concives Norfolcienses, sumptibus collatis

Columnâ extractâ commemorare voluerunt.

Natus MDCLVIII.

Militiam obiit MDCLXXI.

Centies fere Quinquagies pugnam cum hostibus commisit victor,

inter multa, Aboukiræ, Aug. MDCCXCVIII.

Hafniæ, Apr. MDCCCI.

Trafalgaræ, Oct. MDCCCV.

Quod supremum tot præclare gestorum facinus

Patriæ funestâ, sibi dulci et decorâ

Morte consecravit.

TRANSLATION.

HORATIO LORD NELSON,

Whom, as her first and proudest champion in naval fight,
 Britain honoured, while living, with her favour,
 and, when lost, with her tears;
 Of whom, signalized by his triumphs in all lands,
 the whole earth
 stood in awe on account of the tempered firmness of his
 counsels, and the undaunted ardour of his courage;
 This great man

NORFOLK

boasts her own, not only as born there of a
 respectable family, and as there having received his
 early education, but her own also in talents,
 manners, and mind.

The glory of so great a name though sure long to
 outlive all monuments of brass and stone,
 his fellow countrymen of Norfolk have resolved to commemorate
 by this column, erected by their joint contributions.

He was born in the year 1758;

Entered on his profession in 1771;

And was concerned in nearly 150 naval
 engagements with the enemy.

Being conquerer, among various other occasions,

At Aboukir, August, 1798;

At Copenhagen, April, 1801;

And at Trafalgar, October, 1805:

Which last victory, the crown of so many glorious achievements,
 he consecrated by a death, equally mournful to his
 country, and honourable to himself

On the square of the capital are the names of the ships on
 board of which the gallant Nelson gained his victories, viz.—

VANGUARD.
 CAPTAIN.

ELEPHANT.
 VICTORY.

And on the four sides of the summit of the basement are
 inscribed the names of the four principal battles, viz.—

ABOUKIR.
 ST. VINCENT.

COPENHAGEN.
 TRAFALGAR.

The column is ascended by an easy flight of two hundred
 and seventeen steps; and the whole height is one hundred
 and forty-four feet. A sailor, who has fought under the hero,
 shews the monument, and resides in a cottage contiguous.

This monument is a noted and very useful object upon this part of the coast, and when brought on a line with a single white house, formerly called "Squire Burnesses' house," which shews itself between the toll-gate and Gorleston, is a leading land mark for ships coming in at St. Nicholas' gateway. It is also a mark for vessels in at the Cockle gateway, when brought in contact with a long barn conspicuously seen at sea next to the southward of Gorleston town.

In the *Gent.'s Mag.* for July 1787, is a communication, by Mr. Samuel Bream, with a plate, of the discovery of a sort of antique candélabre.

Yarmouth is particularly rich in collections of pictures. We shall begin with that of DAWSON TURNER, esq.:—

Virgin and Child—Gio. Bellini. Catherine Parr—Hans Holbein. Holy Family—Guido Rheni. Righteousness and Peace—Rubens. Virgin and Child—Solimani. A Christening or Accouchement—Jan Steen. A Head—Greuze. Woman and dead Fowl—Gerard Dow. Man and Horse—Cuyp. Dog and Game—Fyt. St. John in the Wilderness—Agastino Caracci. Landscape—Moucheron Fishwoman—Vanderwerf. The Three Senses; seeing, smelling, and hearing—each by Teniers. Fruit—De Heem. Landscape—Gas. Poussin. Ditto—Hobbima. Ditto—Teniers. Ditto—Wilson. Family Portraits—Phillips. Ditto—the same. Ditto—the same. St. John's Head—Agastino Caracci. &c. &c.

Fronting St. George's chapel is the elegant house of Mrs. PENRICE, erected a few years since by the late THOMAS PENRICE, esq., and in the spacious and elegant apartments of this costly mansion, are distributed the following pictures:

Drawing Room. Fruit and Flowers—Van Oss. A similar picture—the same; the artist considered these pictures as his finest performances. The Woman taken in Adultery—Titian.

Breakfast Parlour. The Judgment of Paris—P. P. Rubens; it was originally from the Orleans gallery, and sold to lord Kinnaird for two thousand guineas. This picture, which is one of the most beautifully coloured of the master, and possesses a delicacy of finishing equal to any of his works, has always been regarded as one of his most capital productions, and cost Mr. Penrice 4500*l.* 6000*l.* is said to have been offered by His present Majesty.* It has been engraved. An Interior, with boors sporting—Adrian Ostade; from the Crawford collection, an exquisite specimen of this esteemed master. A

* Vide *Buchanan's Memoirs of Painting.*

Wake--David Teniers, jun. Going to Hawk--P. Wouwermans; a beautiful picture. Boors at Cards--D. Teniers; (from the Orleans collection); extremely fine. A Holy Family--Carlo Maratti. Landscape--Claude Lorraine. A View in Venice--Canaletti. A Holy Family (from the Justinian collection)--Titian. Portrait, the size of life, of Capt. T. Penrice--J. P. Davies.

Dining Room. A Landscape--Gasp. Poussin; very fine. Susannah and the Elders--Guido. This picture was at one time in the Lancelotti palace at Rome; a duplicate of it, says Buchanan, was sold to Mr. Willett for four thousand guineas. It is in a very good state, and with its companion, Lot and his daughters, mentioned below, cost Mr. Penrice one thousand guineas. Lot and his Daughters--The same. This magnificent picture, by Guido, was exchanged after its arrival, for a picture of fifteen hundred guineas value; it is in a very good state, and is also from the Lancelotti palace at Rome. Portrait of Mr. Penrice--Sir Thomas Lawrence. Another of Mrs. Penrice--the same. Mrs. Penrice possesses an excellent library; the books consist of many of the finest editions of Dutch classics, &c., on large paper. Her fine collection of engravings are of the modern French school, and relating particularly to Egypt.

The Rev. JOHN HOMFRAY, M.A. and F.A.S., has a good collection of pictures, many of them by eminent masters, and the whole selection is highly creditable to his taste and judgment. It consists of--

A Scene on Norwich river--Crome of Norwich. Portrait of Master T. P. Homfray--J. P. Davis. Portrait of the Chevalier Vander Werff the great painter--Gaspard Netscher. Fruit and Flowers--"P. T. Van Brussell, fecit, 1789." Head--Vandyck; extremely fine. Pigs--George Morland. Flowers, with Insects, &c.; extremely fine. A piping Faun, large as life--"Nicholas Poussin, 1660." Thistle Dock and Insects, with a Landscape--Matthew Withoos. Portrait of his mother--Martin de Vos. A Dock, with Snakes, &c.--N. Morell. The Embarkation of St. Ursula--Giacomo Tintoretto; this was the original picture from which he afterwards painted his large one--see *Fuseli's* lectures. It was formerly in the possession of Le Brun, and lastly the property of the late Mr. Thomas Harvey of Catton. Large Landscape, with two Portraits--"J. Wynants, fecit, 1660;" the portraits are by Adrian Van de Velde. A Landscape, the ferry--Van Goyen; an admirable production of this distinguished master. A Cobler at work in his shop--Joseph Van Craesbecke, but always esteemed as by Adrian Brower. The figure of the cobbler is equal to any of his subjects; the accompaniments are well managed and delightfully painted. A Storm; a Scene on the Beach; a View in France, near Clermont--three paintings by William Joy. A Storm; Dutch Fishing Boats; a Calm; a gentle Breeze; and the Royal Yacht passing through Yarmouth roads in 1822; excellent--the five drawings by John Joy. A Storm and Sleet ditto; very fine--John and William Joy. A Calm, sunset, not unworthy Veret; a Dutch Boat, drying nets; Dutch Boats; a Calm, fishing boats and sunset--these last four by John Joy. A Storm, a frigate in distress--

William and John Joy; fine. A Hurricane, the same—ditto; excellent. A View of the Palace of Mæcenas, at Tivoli, with the Cascades and part of the Campagna—William Joy, ditto; much in the manner and scarcely inferior to Wright of Derby. Mr. Homfray has several exquisite etchings in pen and ink, and some fine ivories, framed. His library is rich in foreign genealogy, county histories, biography, and travels, with some scarce and valuable volumes of ancient poetry; and contains besides some excellent English and foreign engravings.

HENRY COLBY, esq. This gentleman's drawing-room of his residence on the south quay, is enriched with the two following admirable and superior full-length portraits, by Rembrandt, in sitting postures:—

The Rev Mr. Elliston, or Ellison, chaplain to the English factory at Amsterdam—1634; and Mrs. Elliston. Upwards of 2400*l.* have been offered, by Mr. Woodburn, (*vide Buchanan*) for these exquisite paintings, which are classed with the first productions of that celebrated master.

JOHN DANBY PALMER, esq. on the quay, possesses—

Gateway and Shipping; a public Fountain and Buildings—a pair by A. Stork, 1697; very fine. Boors regaling—Ostade. Landscape, lady and gentleman on horseback, with attendants and dogs—Swaneveldt. Landscape, stag hunt—T. Moucheron. Landscape—the same. A picture of Winter—Jordaens; an exquisite production; and in no respect inferior to Rubens.

WILLIAM YETTS, esq., Chapel-street, has the following pictures:—

A Landscape, by Wildens, a contemporary of Rubens, and who occasionally painted on Wildens' pictures: the subject lies in Andalusia, with a distant view of the Gallacian mountains. The colouring of this picture is exceedingly fine, it possesses much breadth, and the aerial perspective is managed with great effect:—it was lately in the collection of colonel Poole. Diana reposing—a beautiful picture, supposed by Guido. A Battle Piece—, possessing much neatness of execution. Sunset, a glowing landscape, by —. Madona and Child, by —: these four last paintings were lately in the possession of Edward Blaquiére, esq. Landscape and Figures—the former by Wertemberg, the latter by Poelemborg; a beautiful little picture, with great delicacy of handling. A Ballad Singer—by Jan Steen the elder; a pleasing picture. A Spaniard serenading; a very fine half-length. A Spanish Duenna receiving a bribe; ditto. A pleasing Landscape—Patel. Two Landscapes—Rosa di Tivoli; very spirited: with several others of minor consideration.

Mr. Yetts is the inventor of the patent apparatus for securing ships' windlasses, dated February 26th, 1824. This

invention, so preeminently calculated to save the lives of seamen, has been found to answer this important purpose; nor has it in one solitary instance been disapproved by any individual. It has been submitted to the inspection of the commissioners of His Majesty's navy, upon whose report the lords of the Admiralty gave immediate orders for its introduction on board the *Surly*, the *Swan*, and the *Basilisk* cutters. It has also been inspected by the committee of the London Ship Owners' Society, the ship owners and masters, &c. at the port of Yarmouth, who have expressed their unqualified approbation of the invention, and from whom the patentee has been honoured by the most flattering testimonials.

BIOGRAPHY OF YARMOUTH.

BRIDGET IRETON, the third daughter of general Ireton, and granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell, married sir Thomas Bendysh of Gray's Inn, whom she survived twenty years. She died at South Town, next Yarmouth, in 1728, aged eighty-five. At this place she had found it convenient to conduct the salt-works for a subsistence. It is said that she much resembled her grandfather, both in the qualities of her mind and person: at least, her greatest pleasure was to imagine that such a resemblance existed.

ARTHUR WILSON, esq., was born in this town. He wrote the life and reign of king James I. (printed in 1653) with so much freedom, that, instead of a history, he is said to have written a pasquinade. He was an attendant, for many years, upon Robert D'Evereux, earl of Essex, and afterwards steward to Robert earl of Warwick, who are much favoured in his history, now almost forgotten. He died at Felstead in Essex, 1652.

BARTIMEUS ANDREWES, preacher at Yarmouth, was the author of "A Catechism with Prayers," 8vo. Lond. 1591.

NICHOLAS FELTON, bishop of Ely, was born at Yarmouth, and admitted of Pembroke hall, Cambridge. Archbishop Whitgift collated him to the rectory of St. Mary le Bow, London, 1596. In 1617, he was promoted to the see of Bristol; and the next year nominated to the bishopric of Litchfield and Coventry, and translated to Ely 1618—19. He died October 5th, 1626, in the sixty-third year of his age, and was buried under the communion-table in St. An-

tholins' church, London; but without any inscription. He was one of those employed by James I. in the new translation of the Bible; and was a pious, learned, and judicious man. There is an excellent picture of him at Ely palace.

Dr. THOMAS SOAME was born in Yarmouth, he was the son of a fisherman, but descended of an eminent family of that name; his cousin, John Soame, being a man of so great an estate, that in 1648 he paid a composition of 1,430*l.* for it, and was then dwelling at Burnham in this county. After passing through his school education, he was bred up in academic learning in Peter-house, Cambridge, where his uncle, Robert Soame, was master; and being admitted into holy orders, became minister of Staines, in Middlesex, and prebendary of Windsor. He was, in the times of the rebellion, a firm loyalist, and so much compassionated His Majesty's want in his war with the parliament, that he was not mindful of his own, for he sent all he had to the king; so that when the rebels came to plunder him, they found nothing to take but himself, which they accordingly did, and imprisoned him first in Ely-house, and then in Newgate and in the Fleet. He died not long before the restoration of Charles II.

THOMAS WHITFIELD, in 1657, was minister of Yarmouth, and the author of divers works against the lay preachers. He ran with the times when the king and episcopacy were ousted, but conformed on the restoration of Charles II., and obtained the rectory of Bugbrook, Northamptonshire, in which he was succeeded by his son.

Sir WILLIAM GOOCH, bart. was born in this town, October 21st, 1681. He entered early into the army, and distinguished himself particularly in the Scottish rebellion in the year 1715. In 1727, king George I. made him lieutenant-governor of Virginia, where he acquired additional reputation, being, in the year 1740, appointed colonel of an American regiment, and assisted at the siege of Carthagen. In 1747, he commanded at the expedition to Quebec, died December 17th, 1751, and was buried in Yarmouth church.

JOSEPH AMES, typographical historian, was descended from an ancient family in Norfolk. He was born in Yarmouth, January 23rd, 1688, but was placed by his father, (a master of a ship trading from Yarmouth to London), at a

grammar-school, at Wapping; at which place he afterwards settled as a ship's chandler. He very early discovered a taste for English history, and, after making collections for twenty-five years, he produced his "Typographical Antiquities, or Memoirs of Printing and Printers in England," "A Catalogue of English Heads," &c.; the former work continued by Mr. Herbert and the Rev. J. F. Dibdin. Ames died of a fit of coughing, October 7th, 1759.

ANTHONY ELLYS, bishop of St. David's, was born at Yarmouth.* He received his academical education at Clare hall, Cambridge. His father was a merchant, and mayor of this town, as was his grandfather. According to the *Gent's Mag.*, the parish register, and the books of the corporation of Yarmouth, the inscription on his monument is inaccurate, as he was aged seventy years. He was consecrated bishop in 1753, and died at Gloucester, January 16th, 1761. In 1736, he published "A Plea for the Sacramental Test, as a just Security to the Church, established, and very conducive to the Welfare of the State," 4to.; and (anonymously) "Remarks on an Essay, concerning Miracles, published by David Hume among his Philosophical Essays," 4to.; and some "Sermons." "Tracts on the Liberty, spiritual and temporal, of Protestants in England," and the "Address to J. N. esq., Aix-la-Chapelle, was published after his death. There is an epitaph on the grandfather of bishop Ellys, in Yarmouth churchyard.

THOMAS MACROW, fellow of Caius college, &c. rector of Hockwold with Wilton, in this county, was licensed to the perpetual curacy of St. Nicholas', Yarmouth, 1722, and died 1743; he published a volume of "Sermons."

ROBERT HARTSTONGE. Of this person the following advertisement is copied from *Crossgrove's News*, 1728:—"This day is published an Essay towards a more advantageous method, than hath been hitherto generally practised, of educating youths designed for business, by Robert Hartstonges, teacher of a private school in Yarmouth. The ill method of schooling does not only occasion a great loss of time there, but also does beget in lads a very odd opinion and apprehension of learning, and much disposes them to be idle, &c.: printed by Henry Crossgrove, 1728."

* Chalmers, who gives an interesting life of this prelate, says his birth place is uncertain.

Dr. HEIGHINGTON of Yarmouth, with his wife and son, sung an ode on the anniversary of the Spalding society, in 1738.—See *Nicholson's Lit. Anec.* vol. v., part 1. p. 11.

JOHN IVES, F. R. S. and F. S. A., a learned antiquary, was a native of Yarmouth. He was born in 1750, and died in 1776. He published "An Account of the Garianonum of the Romans," &c. He amassed numerous MSS. curious books, &c.; and wrote a preface to "Swinden's History of Yarmouth."

HENRY SWINDEN, a diligent antiquary who collected a large mass of information relative to his native place, and died while the last sheet of his "Remarks upon the Garianonum" &c. (*Preface to second Edition*) was printing, January 11th, 1772, in which year it was published, under the superintendence of John Ives, esq. Mr. Swinden acknowledges his obligations for matter to Mr. HENRY MANSHIP, son of a merchant of Yarmouth, who was the assembly clerk, and wrote his MS. in 1634.

RALPH SCOMBERG, M. D., a younger brother of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Scomberg, first settled in Yarmouth as physician, and published some works, on professional subjects, that indicated ability; and others from which he derived little reputation; but making too free use of the funds of a public charity, he was obliged to retire from public practice. He died at Reading in 1792.—For a list of his works, see *Chalmers' Biog. Dict.*

Rev. SAMUEL COOPER, D. D., curate of Yarmouth, and rector of Morley and Yelverton in this county. He was of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and the author of "Sermons," "A Letter to Dr. Priestly," and "Two Charges." He died in the sixty-first year of his age, in January, 1800.

Mrs. COOPER. This amiable lady was the relict of the above-mentioned Dr. Cooper, of Yarmouth: she died at Ferney hill, Gloucestershire, the seat of her son, July 3rd, 1807, in the seventieth year of her age: she was the daughter of James Bransby, esq. of Shotesham. Mrs. Cooper was the authoress of "Fanny Meadows," "The Daughter," "The School for Wives," and "The Exemplary Mother;" and, at a later period, "A Poetical Epistle from Jane Shore to her Friends." Her works were all composed with the ardent desire of promoting Christian morality.—*Matchett's Remembrancer*.

JOHN AIKIN, M. D., son of Dr. Aikin of Warrinston, settled as a physician at Yarmouth.—Vide Life by his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Aikin. Dr. A. died December 7th, 1822.—See a list of his works in the *Bibliotheca Brit.*

JAMES SAYERS, the celebrated caricaturist, was a near relation of the learned Dr. Sayers of Norwich, and a native of this place. He was the son of a block maker of Yarmouth, and was articled to Mr. John Ramey, solicitor of this town, where he distinguished himself by some spirited satirical productions in verse, which remain in MS. He subsequently removed to London, and exercised his pencil with powerful effect on the popular topics of the day; particularly on Mr. Fox's "India Bill," "Hastings' Trial," the "Regency Bill," of 1789, and the proposed "Repeal of the Test Act," &c. The most successful effort of his pen, was a short poem called "Elijah's Mantle," which appeared soon after the ministry called "All the Talents," were called into office. His death was sudden, and was occasioned by a renewed attack of paralytic, about the year 1823. Besides the works alluded to he wrote "An Episcopal Charge," 1807; "Hints to J. Nollikins," &c. 1808; "The Foundling Chapel Brawl, 1805, Parts 1 and 2; and "An Heroic Epistle to Mr. Winsor, Founder of the National Light and Heat Company," 1808.

DAWSON TURNER, A. M., F. R. S., A. S., and L. S., and of the Imperial Acad. Naturæ Curiosum, the Royal Swedish Acad., and Royal Irish Acad. This excellent botanist has published many articles in the Phil. Trans., and in those of the Lin. Soc., &c. : he is also the author of "A Synopsis of British Fuci;" a new edition of "Ives' Garianonum;" "Muscologia Hibernicæ Spicilegium;" and edited, in conjunction with M. L. W. Dillwyn, "The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales," wrote "Fuci, or coloured Figures and Descriptions of the Plants referred by Botanists to the genus Fucus;" "History of the Fuci;" "An Account of Normandy;" and also the letter-press to "Cotman's Etchings" of that place; and has a work in the press relative to autographs.—See *Bib. Brit.* Mr. Dibdin, in his *Lib. Comp.* says, "With the library of my friend Dawson Turner, esq., of Yarmouth, I am intimately acquainted. The fine arts and botany are its stronger and more prominent features. The collection is select and costly, and rich in autographic treasures."

EDMUND GIRLING, a self-taught engraver, is a native of this place, and the son of a respectable citizen and trader. His residence in this town has necessarily restricted him from an opportunity of improving himself by the establishment and instruction of established artists, for he was early placed by his father as a clerk in a banking-house, in which his attention has been occupied, during the last ten or twelve years, by the diligent discharge of his daily duties. "I am" says his biographer, "uncertain whether he ever manifested a turn for drawing during his school days, but I have been assured that he never received any instructions in art from a master. The first circumstance that awakened his passion for the arts, and induced him to make a trial of his hand, was purely accidental. In the same banking-office with him, there was, some years ago, a very ingenious young man a clerk, who was a son of Crome the landscape painter, of Norwich, (the Cromes are a family of genius), this young Crome, who was in the clerks' department along with the subject of this memoir, amused himself after his office hours with etching a plate, which attracted the notice of his companion Girling, then about twenty years of age, who was struck by the ingenuity and apparent facility of the process which enabled young Crome, in a short space of time, to multiply so many impressions of a favourite picture; and his desire to do something in the same way induced him to lose no time in making a commencement. His first attempt was from the etching of the Ratcatcher of Rembrandt, and his copy does not fall behind, as far as it goes, either the works of Basan and Schmidt, from the same original. By the force of his own mind, the correctness of his eye, and an intuitive good taste, he worked out the picturesque effect of the original, with the richness and spirit of a proficient in the school of Rembrandt. Basan and Schmidt copied the whole print, but Girling omitted the entire back ground and every part excepting the figure of the ratcatcher. In the impression of his plate now before me there is a clearness, and brilliancy of stroke which surprises me; and his close following of Rembrandt's manner of drawing, leaves no doubt of his strong qualifications for the profession of an artist. He also etched a figure from a French engraving after Teniers; a small landscape, from an etching by Waterloo; one from "Rembrandt's Dutch Burgomaster;" a

middling sized landscape; a copy of Rembrandt's "Three Trees," &c.; done with equal excellence, but the descent from the cross by Girling, from the latter artist, is delightful: the lightness and spirit of his etching point, are combined with striking fidelity of character and vigour of expression; the centre head, that of an old man looking up, with a beard, and a turban on his head, is peculiarly excellent: and when we consider that all he has done has been wrought without instruction, by the force of his own mind, he may be fairly classed among the extraordinary triumphs of untaught genius."—See a long memoir of him in *Ackermann's Repository of Arts*, for July, 1825, (from which this account is copied), by William Cary, a gentleman whose long and intimate knowledge of the fine arts, stamps his commendations with real value.

The JOYS. These ingenious artist are natives of Yarmouth, and the sons of a respectable character, in his line of life, as guard of the Yarmouth mail coach; a situation he had held at the time of his death for twenty-six years. His natural understanding was so excellent, and his knowledge of the powers of mechanism so correct, that the contributor of this article, a gentleman of science, informs us, that he has frequently accompanied Mr. Joy outside the coach for the sole purpose of gaining information from his conversation. Mr. J. was also highly susceptible of the sublime and beautiful in nature; and it was from his criticism on the effect of light and shade, as relative to the picturesque at sea, that led to a confession that he had two sons who were beginning to paint from nature. Having acquainted Capt. MANBY, of Yarmouth, with these predilections, this gentleman offered them the use of some of the productions of Pocock, Powel, Sartorius, Young, and Francia, in his possession; and on his introduction to the elder artist, William, then only fourteen years of age, was particularly struck with the manner with which this young man viewed the compositions placed before him, as also with his criticisms, which evinced more of the experienced artist than the young amateur. Determined to rescue a person of so much genius from the occupation of humble life, for young Joy was on the eve of an apprenticeship to a plumber and glazier, Capt. Manby, with the consent of the father of the youth, offered to become his patron, and provided him with

facilities for the promotion of his favourite pursuit, and this assistance he also imparted to his brother, who was three years younger. For this purpose, Capt. M. strongly urged the propriety of their studying from nature, in order to acquire a correct style; and, with this view, he had a room fitted up for them, from which was an expansive view of the ocean, and from which might be seen all the variety of the sublime changes of its appearance, the hues produced on it by reflected clouds, with the ever varying character of the vessels which ploughed its surface. Both of these artists have exhibited pictures at the Exhibition Room, Norwich; and William has painted pictures for Mr. Croker, of the admiralty; Mr. Freeling, of the post-office; Mr. Anguish; Mr. F. Turner; the Rev. J. Homfray, M. A., and F. A. S., who has the only two landscapes he ever painted; and others, as may be perceived in our accounts of collections of pictures in this county, among which are to be seen the powerful drawings of the younger Joy. Both these artists are at present employed by Mr. Pearce, of Conduit-street, Hanover-square, London. Water in motion is more particularly the forte of William Joy, and in this department of his art, so difficult to painters in general, he has few superiors: the younger Joy exercises his talents in water colours, and both possess the qualifications of correct arrangement and excellent composition, combined with minute accuracy of representation, both in the drawing of vessels, and their rigging: and while they are making rapid progress as artists, they are not unmindful to whom they owe the excellence of their talents. All these young men now want, is a reference to, and permission to copy, the works of the most eminent masters, to enable them to do honour to the profession of the fine arts of this country; and to be the means of exciting genius in the humble walks of life to that exertion of industry which is sure to meet with encouragement.

SAMUEL NEELY is author of "An Appeal to the Humanity of the Nation on the Execution of Criminals," 8vo. 1791.

W. W. HORNE, formerly a dissenting teacher here, and afterwards of Wood-street, Cheapside, London, wrote "New Songs of Zion," "Sermons and Life of the Rev. John Bradford," and some "Poems," 1812.

JOHN BROWN, author of "The Mysteries of Neutrali-

zation," &c. 1806; "Veluti in Speculum, or The Frauds of Neutral Flags," 1807.

THOMAS C. BANKS is the author of "Dormant and extinct Baronetage of England, or an historical and genealogical account of the Lives, public Employments, and most memorable Actions of the English Nobility, who have flourished from the Norman Conquest to the Year 1809." 3 vols. 4to. Yarmouth, 1807; "An Enquiry into the Nature of the Kingly Office, and how far the Act of Coronation is an indispensable Solemnity," 1814; and "The History of the noble family of Maranyun, with their singular office of King's Champion, collected from the public Records," 1817.

R. CORY, jun. esq., in 1817, presented the Antiquarian Society, with "A Narrative of the Grand Festival at Yarmouth."

JOHN and BESS JOBLETT, are the names given to two effigies which were anciently as well as of late years exhibited over the goal porch for the diversion of the juvenile crowds who annually press to see them on Michaelmas-day. They owe their origin to two characters of that name, living about 1720, who constantly repaired to greet the mayor and corporation on Michaelmas-day, strewing flowers and playing antics until the procession arrived at the hall gate, when having made their bow they were usually invited by the mayor to dine.

Mr. THOMAS BARBER. Above 2000*l.* was found in his room after his death, which he had amassed by the most rigid economy, although he was a general collector of antiquities.—See an interesting account of him in *Gent.'s Mag.* 1785, part 2, p. 919.

In 1825, a dwarf, of the name of Lydia Walpole, born near Yarmouth, was exhibited at Norwich.

Died at Yarmouth, in 1784, in his one hundredth year, Mr. Barrett; October, 1793, aged one hundred and eleven, Matthew Champion; July, 1810, Mrs. Hunter, widow, aged one hundred and two; in 1812, A. Royals, one hundred and three; and in 1824, Luke Waller, aged one hundred and five. Also, aged seventy, in 1804, died Martha Staninought, generally called "The Queen;" this poor maniac was highly offended if not addressed by the title of "Your Majesty." See an account of her in the *Monthly Mag.* for Dec. 1804.

We cannot close our account of Great Yarmouth, without offering our acknowledgements and thanks to Mr. DRURY, of this place, and to bear testimony to the very liberal manner in which he allowed us the use of his forthcoming "History of Yarmouth and Lothingland."

SOUTH TOWN, or LITTLE YARMOUTH.—Situate on the west bank of the Yare, and communicating with Yarmouth by means of the bridge. Law-suits and controversies between the inhabitants of Yarmouth and South Town existed so long back as in the reign of Edward III., and further disputes again revived in the reign of Elizabeth; but in the nineteenth of Charles II. an act was passed for settling all differences touching the lading and unlading of herrings and other merchandise. There was formerly a church standing belonging to the parish of South Town, called "Our Lady's church;" the remains of its foundation walls may be seen to this day near the premises of David Simpson, esq. and Mr. J. Robson, and was called "St. Mary ultra Pontem." What was called *Gorleston* steeple, fell with a tremendous crash during a strong gale of wind on the morning of the 4th of February, 1813. Its great elevation was a sure friend to the mariner in making the land in thick weather. Its loss, however, is fully supplied by the naval pillar.

WEST FLEGG HUNDRED.

Is bounded by Happening on the N., by Walsham on the W., by East Flegg on the S., and by the British Ocean on the E. It is in extent, from Winterton Ness to Weybridge, seven miles and a half. There were formerly fifteen parish churches in this hundred; these, with East Flegg, constituted the deanery of Flegg, the deans of which were collated by the bishop of Norwich, and it was not taxed. In 1345, the deanery of the town of Yarmouth Magna was united

perpetually to this. West Flegg is almost surrounded by marsh lands, but the interior of the country is bold. Mr. Young, in his 'Farmer's Tour,' recommends the method of farming practised here. The soil of this hundred, according to Camden, is very fruitful, and bears corn well; 'and here,' says he, 'the Danes seem to have made their first settlement, both because it was nearest their landing, and pretty well fortified by the nature of the place, as being almost surrounded by water.'

ASHBY. Thirteen miles. St. Mary (see Oby). P. 72. Written in Domesday-book, Ascheby.—Walter de Suffield, bishop of Norwich, granted, to sir William de Sparham, a chauntry in the chapel of his house here, on condition that the chaplain should swear to bring all the oblations to the mother church, and that he shall confess no parishioners, give no extreme unction, and that sir William and his heir should come to the parish church at Christmas-day, Easter, the Assumption of the Virgin, and the dedication-day of the church; and sir William granted an acre of land on this account. In the church are inscriptions to the memory of the Clypesbys, Shankes, (the latter was a daughter of sir James Hale), and Spelman. The inhabitants of this place and Oby go to Thirne church. In 1604, the churches of Ashby and Oby were consolidated with Thirne.

BILLOCKBY. Thirteen miles. All Saints. P. 63. Written in Domesday-book, Bitlakebie.—The church is now in ruins. William de Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, was the chief lord of this town at the survey; after his death it devolved upon his see and successors, and was held by several persons under them. This manor, and the advowson of the church, were also in the family of the Symonds, of Great Ormesby, and were both sold by the late James Symonds, esq. of Great Ormesby. A Mr. Eccleston is the present lord of the manor; and he gave, as it is said, four times the price for which Mr. Symonds sold both, about the year 1773.—Inclosure act, 1801.

BURGH ST. MARGARET (sometimes called *Flegg Burgh*). Fourteen miles. St. Margaret. P. 396.—The conqueror had twenty acres of land here, which were

valued in his lordship of Caistre. In the third of Edward I. William de Burgh claimed free warren and a free fishery, from Burgh bridge to Stokesby flech, which used to be common; and in the fifteenth he also claimed a free market weekly, on Monday, in his manor; and a fair yearly on the vigil and day of St. Margaret, and for six days following, as a grant to him from Henry III. In this town there were two churches, St. Margaret's, and St. Mary's. There was an agreement made between the rectors of this church and Ashby, that they should have a moiety of the tithes of Long Halsham, *sans date*. In the church are inscriptions to the families of Wymer, Aldrick, &c.; and a brass to John Burton, 1608. The church of St. Margaret stands close by the great road, from Norwich sixteen miles and a half, to Yarmouth seven miles and a half. The church of St. Mary has been dilapidated many years; its tower is a beautiful ruin, and the churchyard is cultivated. This manor has been in the family of the Symonds, of Great Ormesby, from about the year 1640. The Rev. James Symonds, M. A., of that place, is the present lord. This family is said to have had lands of *considerable* extent on each side of the turnpike-road leading from Filby bridge to Acle bridge, *uninterruptedly*, and this is nearly true now. Here are the manors of Burgh Hall, Stalham, and Vaux Hall.

CLIPPESBY. Fourteen miles. St. Peter. P. 50. Written in Domesday-book, Clipesbei.—All this parish was in the conqueror's hands at the time of the survey. The church stands on an eminence near the road leading from Weybridge to Martham, with a plantation of lofty trees surrounding it. In the south side of the chancel is a raised altar-tomb to the memory of John Clipesbye and his wife, having on it a brass with their effigies, and the following inscription:

"Here lyes the bodyes of John Clipesbye, esq., and Julian his wife, who had issue, William deceased, and left Aubrey, Frances, and Julian, his daughters and coheirs, which John died 31st March, 1694."

This is one of the best drawn and most pleasing brasses in the county.—Vide *Cotman's Brasses*. In Blomefield's time there was a brass, with effigies to a man and his wife, with a Latin inscription, dated 1603. Here are also inscriptions to the families of Pullinge, Hill, and Heron.

HEMESBY. Seventeen miles. St. Mary. P. 498. Written in Domesday-book, Hemesbei.—This was part of a large manor in the conqueror's time, and in after ages was given to the cathedral of Norwich, with the great tithes of all the lands thereunto belonging. "In the sixth year of William de Claxton, prior of Norwich, a court was held by him, when it was found by the homage, that it was the custom of this manor, that on the death of a villain, his heir had a right to, and might claim, a cart, and a plough, with their utensils; a table with its cloth, a ladder, a bason and washing vessel; dishes and plates, one *tinum*, one *ciman*, et one *cilicum*, for a bed, (p. torac), a bason, washing vessel, a grindstone, spade, and fork." In the ninth of Henry III. the prior gave two palfreys to have a market here. In the fourth of that king, the prior of Norwich had a wreck at sea, which belonged to the abbot of Holm, but the prior's men, being near to the sea, saved it; and the abbot allows it at will; and in a pleading in the thirty-second year of Edward I., the prior claimed wreck from Palling cross to the bounds of Yarmouth, with frank pledge, assize, free warren, pillory, and tumbrel. In 1551, sir Thomas Gresham purchased it of the earl of Leicester, and settled the reversion on Nathaniel, a son of the lord keeper Bacon. This village lies on the road between Yarmouth and Winterton, being six miles from the former. On a gravestone of the church, is the effigy of a woman in brass, and on a plate "Pray for the soule of Margaret Dooke."

MARTHAM. Seventeen miles. St. Mary. P. 845.—The family of de Gunton had a considerable interest here in the reign of John.—The church was given, by Roger de Gunton, with all the appurtenances, with the consent of Nicholas his son and heir, to the prior and convent of Norwich, for the redemption of his soul, about 1160. In the year 1297, one Simon Blaking fled into the church of St. Nicholas, at Yarmouth, and confessed that he had broken open the house of one Hill, of Hemesby, and stolen a bacon, value two shillings, and afterwards broken from the prison at South Town and killed Fitz Nicholas Blaking, of Martham. He then abjured the kingdom in the presence of the coroner, the bailiffs of Yarmouth, &c. He was allowed port at Erwell, and to transport himself in fifteen days.—*Blomefield.* That such papal abjurations frequently hap-

pened in this church, especially in the reigns of Edward I., II., and III., was according to the laws in those days, when, if a murderer could reach a churchyard before he was apprehended, on confession of his crime to a justice, &c., he was permitted to abjure the kingdom, without taking his trial, and accordingly set at liberty. In the church, which is a lofty fabric, are inscriptions to the memory of Freeman, Dockwra, Morris, and Alan; and on a window in the north aisle "*Orate p. a'iab Rogeri Clark et qui ista fenestram fecerunt fieri honore beate Marie.*" In the church:

"..... lies
Alice ———, *who by her life*
Was my Sister, my Mistress,
My Mother, and my Wife."

Roger de K. parish chaplain of Martham, in 1323, had license from the prior and convent to teach grammar to twenty boys. Martham is a large and populous village on the road from Winterton to Heigham bridge, eight miles from Yarmouth. It stands on grounds which rise gradually from the marshes, and its church, (in which there is an excellent and very large specimen of ancient painted glass), commands a very extensive prospect. Some years ago, a person was executed for setting fire to a part of this town, and hung on a gibbet. Here is Cobham College manor.

OBY. Fourteen miles (see Ashby). Written in Domesday-book, Obei.—John Clippesby enjoyed this manor in 1421, and let to farm one hundred and twenty-six acres of land and the manor-house, except the chambers on the east side of the hall, with the *solar* above, and the chapel adjoining, with the stable, and free ingress and egress, perquisites of court, wards, &c., and swan mark, at 20*l.* per annum. In 1690, Ouby hall was a large house built with brick and stone, having large barns, granaries, stables, dove-houses &c. The hall or manor-house, is the remains of a spacious building, situate closely by the marsh grounds; a noble barn, of vast dimensions, is yet entire, on the gable end of which are the arms of Guybon, J. G. 1622. The church is on the road side leading from Thirne to Yarmouth. In 1604, this church, with that of Ashby, were consolidated with Thirne. Dr. Humphry Prideaux, dean of Norwich, purchased Oby in 1708.

REPPS cum BASTWICK. Fourteen miles. St. Peter. P. 219.—Bastwick was a hamlet to the town of Repps. Hugh de Caley granted to the hospital of St. Giles, in Norwich, a messuage, twenty-one acres of land, with the advowson of St. Peter's church of Repps, and the chapel of Bastwick. The tower of the church is close to the marshes. Through this village passes the great road leading from Yarmouth ten miles, to North Walsham fifteen miles.

ROLLESBY. Sixteen miles. St. George. P. 619. Written in Domesday-book, Rolvesbj, and Ratholfuesby.—On the north side of the chancel, is an altar-tomb of freestone, with the effigy of a woman resting her head on her right hand, to the memory of Rose Claxton, who died in 1601; and here are inscriptions to the memory of Gleane, and Mapes; the latter has a mural monument, with the effigies of himself, his wife, and children. Rollesby is an extensive village, the church has an octangular tower. In this church were the guilds of St. Mary, St. George, and St. John the Baptist; also their lights, and those of St. Thomas and the rowel light before the crucifix. The house of industry for the hundreds of East and West Flegg was erected in 1776. Rollesby hall is the seat of John Enson, esq. Here is Berking manor.—Inclosure act, 1813.

February 24th, 1815, a sea eagle was shot here, which measured from the tip of the wings, seven feet six inches.

SOMERTON (EAST). Nineteen miles. P. 76. Written in Domesday-book, Somertuna.—In the twelfth of Henry II., 1166, Ralph de Somerton, paid 60s. *pro reireantia*, for his cowardice in refusing to fight. Somerton church is dilapidated. There was formerly a chapel in East Somerton, dedicated to St. Mary; it is now a barn.

Somerton Hall, late the seat of John Barker Huntington, esq., and now of Joseph Hume, esq., M. P., is a delightful residence, situate eight miles from Great Yarmouth, and seventeen to Norwich, over excellent roads. The house was erected about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and partakes of the architectural style prevalent at that period. Its plan forms one half of the letter H with receding centre. In the *hall* are preserved several cases of

curious birds that have been shot in the neighbourhood of the estate. In the *dining-room* are portraits of the ancestors of the proprietor. The *drawing-room* commands a beautiful prospect; and in the front of the house is a fanciful flower garden and shrubbery, protected on all sides from the ravages of the game by a concealed fence; beyond which is a very beautiful lawn sloping from the house, and then gently ascending, surrounded by thriving plantations of oak, chestnut, fir, and various other trees; having pleasant walks winding through them, planted on each side with roses, jasmynes, and almost every species of fragrant and beautiful shrub. Beyond these walks are the very fine ruins of East Somerton church, partly enveloped in the umbrageous branches of ivy and other parasitical plants. The grounds are well sheltered from the sea and the bleak winds, by woods and plantations, abounding with pheasants and other game, which also frequent every other part of the estate. The mansion was built by J. Husband, esq., from whom it at length came to John Barker Huntingdon, esq., a magistrate of this county, who married first the daughter of Benjamin Barker, esq., of Carbroke, by whom he had two daughters, and upon her decease married, secondly, Isabella, daughter and coheirress of general Hethersett, of Shropham, by whom he has three sons and two daughters. Mr. Huntingdon expended vast sums in the improvements of the grounds, offices, hot-houses, and gardens. The seat is the residence of admiral Stephens, who has the manor, with that of Winterton, as a sporting domain. These parishes, of Winterton and Somerton, were purchased by Joseph Hume, esq., M. P., in 1824,

SOMERTON (WEST). Eighteen miles. P. 197.—Henry II. or Richard I. gave part of this town to Ralph de Glanville, lord chief justice of England, who founded the priory of Butley, in Suffolk, and an hospital here for three lepers, and gave the guardianship of it to the said priory. The church is thatched, and has a round tower, the upper part of which is octangular; it stands on the high ground above the road to Martham. Here is Earl's manor.

JOHN DE SOMERTON, a native of this place, was educated at the monastery of Black Friars, in Norwich; he was for his learning made B. A. in divinity, being a famous preacher

English and Latin; he published "A Course of Sermons for the whole year."—*Pitts*, 882.

THIRNE. Thirteen miles. St Edmund. P. 138. Written in Domesday-book, Thuradim.—It takes its name from the river Thirne, which meanders through the marsh grounds west of the village, and near which the river is joined by the Bure and the Ant. This township lies at the western extremity of Flegg hundreds, commanding an extensive prospect to the south and west, over a level of marshes which envelope the rivers each way. The remains of the famous abbey of St. Benedict in the Holme, distant about a mile, are here distinctly seen. The church is a handsome structure, and here were the arms of bishop Bateman, Fastolf, Begeville &c.—Inclosure act, 1810.

WINTERTON. Twenty miles. All Saints. P. 545. Written in Domesday-book, Wintretuna.—In the chancel of this church are inscriptions to the memory of Miller, Hemenhale, Barley, Husband, and Stoteville, &c. The lands here are said to be very rich and fruitful, and require but little strength in ploughing. Indeed, this hundred is denominated, by Kent, Marshall, and other agricultural writers, the garden of Norfolk. "It is not strange," says Dr. Campbell, "that few places of any great note should be found on so inhospitable a shore, and yet it seems there were times in which Winterton made a much better figure; the remaining ruins shew that there were Roman stations in several places, which we know were to accommodate their cavalry posted to defend the country against invasions." The lands of Winterton run out in a point to the east, called Winterton Ness, a place well known to mariners as a sea-mark, it being surmounted by the steeple of the church.—It was formerly a township. Ness is a common and general name for lands that project towards the sea, or any great water, and make a promontory. The word is from the Saxon, *Ness*. At this ness a lighthouse was erected, as it is said, by sir William Erskine, and John Meldrum, esq.; but a difference arising between them and the coastmen, concerning payment for the maintenance of it, it was laid before the council, in June, 1688. Sir Edward Turnour, of Essex, had a grant of this lighthouse and that of Orford Ness, in Suffolk, with divers privileges,

and 1*d.* per ton for every vessel sailing by, at 20*l.* per annum, commencing at Lady-day, 1687. Winterton* had formerly a market and fair, now disused; it is presumed that it was once a place of much consequence. Close east of the village are two lighthouses, one a tower light, is burnt with coals, the other with oil. The two lighthouses at the Ness are about one mile and three quarters distant from these, and are known to navigators by various names. The town is principally inhabited by poor people, who live in sandy cottages and support themselves by the produce of their labours at sea, and on the coast. This place gives the title of earl (Winterton) to the family of Turnour, who possess considerable property here.—See article Besthorpe, for an account of the Rev. Mr. T. In *Crossgrove's News* for 1752, we read of a piece of plate, value three guineas, for races on Winterton course. Winterton is a rectory with East Somerton chapel annexed. Dr. Warner, rector of Winterton, accompanied the martyr Bilney to the stake in Lollards' Pit. Here are the manors of Mauteby, Flegg Hall, and Brampton's manor.—Inclosing and draining acts, 1805.

In January, 1811, a piece of plate, value one hundred guineas, was presented, by the principal inhabitants of East and West Flegg hundreds, to the Rev. B. U. SALMON, for his public services as a magistrate, and as a mark of their individual esteem.

HUNDRED OF FOREHOE.

OR FEORHOU.—Takes its name from the four hills, where the hundred court used to be kept. They lie between Barford and Kimberley, in the field belonging to the parish of

* About January 15th, 1665, the high tides washing down the cliffs here, there were found several vast bones, of which a leg bone was brought to Yarmouth, weighing fifty-seven pounds three quarters, the length three feet two inches, which the physicians and surgeons there affirmed to be the leg bone of a man.—Vide *London Gaz.*, November 20th, 1665.

In December 27th, 1791, a high tide caused very alarming sea breaches at Winterton, Horsey, and Waxham, so as to threaten destruction to all the level of marshes from thence to Yarmouth, Beccles, &c.

leton, from them called Carleton Forehoe, on the south
 e of the great road leading from Norwich to Hingham.
 on what account these hills were first made, whether on
 ne engagement between the Saxons and Danes, is not
 own, but only surmised. This hundred is bounded on
 : W. by Wayland and Mitford, on the S. by Shropham
 d Deepwade, on the N. by Eynsford and Taverham, and

the E. by Humbleyard and the county of the city of
 orwich. It belonged to the crown, and was called the
 ndred and half of Forehoe, and was given by king Ste-
 en to William de Cheyney, in exchange, but that being
 voked it came to the king again; and the half hundred,
 hich contained only Wymondham and the lands of the fee
 f the earl of Arundel, was given to that earl, and went
 o the castle of Buckingham, with the manor of Wy-
 ondhams, in which it now rests; that town not being under
 the jurisdiction of the whole hundred, which king John,
 1215, gave to John le Mareschal, lord of Hingham, and
 his heirs, with which manor it has passed ever since and
 still remains; lord Wodehouse being lord thereof. This
 whole hundred contains twenty-four towns, all of which are
 n the deanery of Hingham and archdeaconry of Norfolk,
 he whole deanery being made up of this and Mitford hun-
 dred. The extreme length of this hundred, is about eleven
 miles from Costessy to Morley St. Peter, and may be about
 seven miles in breadth from E. to W. Three turnpike-roads
 lead through this hundred, and the Yare has its rise and
 course from about Hingham, where the river which runs
 westward into the Ouse below Oxburgh and Stoke, hath
 also its source.

BARFORD. Seven miles. St. Botolph. P. 387. Written
 in Domesday-book, Bereforda.—The church has a square
 tower, about fifty feet high, with three bells. In the chancel
 are inscriptions to the memory of Sedley, Park, &c. Here
 was a guild in honour of the patron saint, and two altars at
 the east end of the nave, one on each side, dedicated to St.
 Mary and St. Nicholas. Here are the manors of Mikelker
 or Flint Hall, East Hall or Soham, and Barford Hall; the
 latter was held by Alan, surnamed the Black, second earl
 of Richmond.—Inclosure act, 1812.

BARNHAM (or *Bernham Broom*). Ten miles. St. Peter and St. Paul. P. 388.—The church of St. Michael stood in the same churchyard with that of St. Peter and St. Paul; its foundation is seen on the north side of the present church, which stands on a hill, and has a square steeple, with five bells. In 1503, John Durrant, gent., was buried in this church: Elyn Durrant, his widow, was buried by her husband, in 1514, and settled all her lands and tenements in Barnham Broom and Bickerston, on the guilds of our Lady and St. Peter, in Barnham Broom, on condition, “that the brothers and sisters keep a solemn dirge and mass of requiem every Lady’s day, in Barnham church, for her and her husband’s souls; and lay a gravestone of 26s. 8d. value, with an image and her arms thereon.” This town is distinguished from Barnham, in Suffolk, in all old evidences, by the name of Bernham Rysks; that hamlet, and church thereto belonging, being united to it. It hath, for the last fifty-years, been called Barnham Broom, but on what account we know not, for we do not find any of the family of that name ever concerned here. At Barnham Broom is the residence of the honourable and Rev. Armine Wodehouse.—Inclosure act, 1811.

BAWBURGH. Five miles. St. Mary and St. Walstan. P. 456.—Commonly called *Baber*, is a little village at the east part of this hundred, famous for the birth-place of St. Walstan, whose life we have at large among *Capgrave’s Legends*, fol. 265. The reader will see an account of Saint Walstane, in *Blomefield’s*, or *Booth’s Antiq. of Norfolk*. In ancient times, besides the vicar, there were six chauntry priests serving in the church of St. Walstan’s altar, which saint was enshrined in the north chapel of this church, demolished on that account at the reformation; the shrine being daily visited not only by pilgrims from all parts of England, but numbers came from beyond the seas for that purpose, and, while this place remained in such repute, the inhabitants in general, and the vicar and serving priests, grew exceedingly rich, so that, in 1309, they rebuilt the chancel, and adorned the church and chapel in a most handsome manner. There was a hermit also, placed in this parish by the bishop’s appointment, who performed divine service in his own chapel, which was by his hermitage at

Bawburgh bridge, to the pilgrims; and then attended them to the town, sprinkling them with hyssop and holy water. But when pilgrimages ceased, and all such rites were abolished, the inhabitants came immediately to great poverty, and so continued, till the church became so ruinous that it was scarce fit for divine service, and it remained forsaken till 1633, when it was repaired. The tower of the church is round, and hath two bells. In 1531, William Rechers, vicar, was buried here; after his death nobody would accept it, and it lay till January 1596, without institution. On Tyard's stone, on a brass plate, with these arms, a fess, embattled; in chief, three martlets; is the following inscription:—

“Immortalitatem hic præstolatur quod mortale fuit Philippi Tenison, S. T. P., archidiaconi Norfolciæ, ecclesiarum de Hetherset et Foulsham rectoris de insula Eliensi oriundi, collegij Trinitatis in academia Cant., quondam alumni regis, et ecclesiæ rebus afflictis ea quæ pietatum ejus docuere constantia compassus, restitutis cecinit nunc dimittis. Et exauditus est Jan. xv. 1660, æt. 48.”

In 1488, there was an extent of this rectory made and entered in the sacrist's register of Norwich priory, from which we learn that the rectory was in the hands of the sacrist, and that the house abutted north on Bawburgh common, called Lockholm; he had also a tenement called Gybalds, abutting on the churchyard south, the rectory-house east, and on two ways leading to St. Walstan's well, west and north. In *Newcourt's Antiq. of London Diocese*, VOL. II. p. 227, it is recorded, “that Richard Wright of this town, claimed the flitch of bacon at Dunmow, 1444.”

Died February, 1809, Mr. JOHN WAGSTAFFE, of this place; he was the author of “Stonehenge, a Poem,” inscribed to his friend and neighbour, Edw. Jerningham, esq.

December 28th, 1790, the barn, outhouses, horses, &c., of Mr. T. Burgess, were wilfully destroyed by fire by Mary Adams, for which offence she was afterwards executed.

BOWTHORPE. Three miles. St. Michael (see Bawburgh). In 1805, the church was returned to be a free chapel, that paid no synodals nor procurations, and therefore is exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction, but the king presented to it as a rectory, valued at six marks. During this time the church was neglected and laid in decay, without any service,

it being esteemed a sinecure, till the bishop of Norwich obtained a decree in chancery, in 1635, against Henry Yaxley, lord here, by virtue of which the church was purged of all things in it, it having been used as a sort of storehouse, and thoroughly repaired. This church is very small, has no aisles or steeple, but in a small turret hangs one bell. Here are inscriptions to the memory of the Yallops, &c.

BRANDON (PARVA). Nine miles. All Saints. P. 236. Many irregularities having been committed in the parish accounts, the Rev. James Baldwin, in 1781, took care that all monies vested for the benefit of the poor, should be dedicated to that purpose alone. The tower of this church is square, with three bells; and here are inscriptions to the memory of Monck, Utting, Warner, &c. Abigail Costiwell, widow, gave an almshouse, standing on the common, and 20s. a year towards keeping a reading school in this parish, to be paid out of the High House farm.—Inclosure act, 1812.

CARLTON FOREHOE (or *Fourhills*). Nine miles. St. Mary. P. 130.—Here was the guild of the patron saint. In 1429, the black cross standing on the highway was repaired; and in 1461, the cross on the *perke* or rood loft was made. The vicars were always collated by the bishop, the nomination being in the bishop, and the presentation in the abbess of Marham. In 1437, the abbess and convent renounced their appropriation, reinstated the rectory, and presented to it till their dissolution, but in 1551, John Hare, citizen of London, presented. In 1391, John Sayne of this town gave thirty-five acres of land for ever to pay the king's tenths, and if there be none laid then to repair the bridge and church; this gift now belongs to the town, and the revenues were some time since applied to build the present tower, which is a low one with one bell. In this church are inscriptions to the memory of the Gooches, Tyllys, &c. Here also are the manors of Gelham, or Gelham Hall, and South Hall, or Carlton Hall manor. In 1556, Forehoe hill in this town was the place where the justices of the peace were appointed to meet for the hundreds of Forehoe, Mitford, and Humbleyard, in case of rebellion.—Inclosure act, 1766.

COLTON. Seven miles. St. Andrew. P. 267. Or the town on the hill, was always part of Costessey manor. The church has a square tower, with three bells; and here is a brass plate with an inscription for Thomas Spendlove: also inscriptions to the memory of the Pooleys, Seabornes, Lix, Faircloughs, Aggs, &c.—Inclosure act, 1801.

COSTESSEY (or *Cossey*). Four miles. St. Edmund. P. 824.—Cotesia, the gate or dwelling by the water side, is reckoned one of the largest manors in this county, extending itself into most of the adjacent villages. In the confessor's time it belonged to Guert, but after the conquest to Alan earl of Richmond, surnamed both Rufus and Fer-gaunt, one signifying *red* and the other *iron-glove*, he was the son of Eudo earl of Brittany, and commanding the rear of the conqueror's army at the battle of Hastings, was advanced to the earldom of Richmond, which before that time was in the honour of Edwin earl of Mercia. Immediately on taking possession, he built a strong castle at his capital mansion of Gilling, in Yorkshire. However, his humane treatment of the English caused him to be much respected by them: he had not less than eighty-one manors in Norfolk. He married Constance, one of the conqueror's daughters, but died without issue, and was succeeded by Alan Niger, or Alan the Black, a great favourite of William Rufus. In 1312, Edward II. granted Cossey to sir John de Clavering for life. Sir John, the same year, sued William Fitz, and seventeen other villains, of his manor of Cossey, for withdrawing themselves, their goods and chattels, out of his manor, and dwelling in other places, as it was pleaded, to his and the king's prejudice; upon which a writ was directed to force them to come and dwell in the manor, bringing all their goods with them. Upon the trial, six of them pleaded that they had obtained their freedom by living in Norwich and paying scot and lot there thirty years. Two others pleaded that they were born within the walls of that city, and appealed to the conqueror's charter, expressing 'that if any servants or *villeins* lived without claim of their lords (*i. e.* without paying *chevage*, or a fine for a license so to do) for a year and a day, in any of the king's cities, walled towns, or in the camp from that day, they and their posterity should be free for ever.' Upon this appeal six of them were de-

clared freemen ; two others obtained the same privilege by proving that Edward I. granted their fathers houses and lands in Norwich ; but all the rest were forced to return and live in *villainage* under their lord. This manor came to the crown under Henry VIII., who assigned Cossey, for a term of years, to his queen, Anne of Cleves ; it was afterwards granted by queen Mary, to her vice-chamberlain, and master of the househould, sir Henry Jernegan : the family have been settled here ever since, and were a younger branch of the Jernegans (now extinct) of Somerly town, in the island of Lothingland, in Suffolk, but near Yarmouth, in the churchyard of which was the following epitaph upon one of the Jerninghams, but of which is very doubtful :—

“ Jesus Christ, both God and man,
Save thy servant Jernegan.”

Sir Henry died in 1571, when the estate descended in lineal succession to Henry Jerningham, esq., created a baronet in October, 1621, whose direct lineal successor is the present owner. Through Mary, eldest daughter and heiress of Francis Plowden, esq., of Worcestershire, by Mary, the daughter of the hon. John Stafford Howard, youngest son of William, viscount Stafford, beheaded in 1680, the late sir William Jerningham inherited the baronial castle, with several other estates in the counties of Salop and Stafford, belonging to the ancient barony of Stafford. The present owner of Cossey has claimed and recovered his title of lord Stafford. According to Weever, the Jernegans were persons of distinction before the conquest. “ In the year 1030,” he says, “ Cnute, king of Denmark and England, after his return from Rome, brought several captains and soldiers from Denmark, whereof the greatest part were christened, and settled here in England. Jernegan was in such esteem with Cnute, or Canute, that he gave him certain manors in Norfolk ; as a reward for the service he had performed for his father Sweyn. This family have never removed from this place since the establishment of their ancestor, Jernegan Fitz Hugh, whose wife Sybill, in 1183, paid 100*l.* of her gift into the Exchequer, after her husband's decease. The church had three guilds in it, St. Edmund's, St. Mary's, and St. John the Baptist's ; and here are inscriptions to the memory of Waldegrave, Layer, Englefield, Hyrne, Turner, Pargiter, Brown, Wood, and Jer-

gan. A florid Gothic screen separates the chancel from the nave: this screen has suffered severely from whitewash; the ornaments are elaborate. There is a *piscina* behind the altar, and six Gothic seats for monks. Here is also a neat example of modern Gothic.

The *Lodge* at Cossey hall, the seat of lord Stafford, is about two miles from Norwich turnpike, on the road to Lynn. The house is placed in a beautiful valley, the gentle acclivities of which are studded with woods and plantations happily disposed; while the winding of the Wenim at the foot of a delightful lawn and through meadows visible from the rising grounds to a great distance, adds considerable interest to the scene; from a tower upon an eminence is an extensive prospect of the surrounding country. The local beauty of the neighbourhood of this venerable seat was much increased by the tasteful improvements of the late sir William Jerningham, bart. which were conducted upon grand scale. The mansion was erected by sir Henry Jerningham, knight, and was commenced in the reign of queen Mary, but, from the date of 1564 over the porch, it appears not to have been finished until the reign of Elizabeth. The plan of the edifice is that of an half H, with the front towards the east, and projecting wings terminating in gables, crowned with low pinnacles. The porch in the centre is not without decoration, but there is none of that exuberance of architectural ornament so frequently introduced at that period; its original style has been strictly preserved. The mansion contains several spacious apartments adorned with numerous family portraits, and others of distinguished characters in English history; a very fine original portrait of queen Mary I., said to be by Holbein, and a cabinet of miniatures of the family, some originals, and others copies from large paintings, formed by the late Edward Jerningham, esq. There is also a most exquisite original drawing of Thomas earl of Arundel and Alatheia his countess, seated under a canopy, with all their children before them.—One child holds a shield, presented by the great duke of Tuscany to the famous earl of Surrey at a tournament; and two other children bear the helmet and sword of James IV., taken at the victory of Flodden-field by the late earl of Surrey's father, Thomas duke of Norfolk (portraits of both these noblemen are represented as hanging up near the canopy). This picture was

designed by Vandyck as a kind of companion to his celebrated painting of the Pembroke family, at Wilton; but the troubles of Charles's reign preventing the painter from finishing his design, it was drawn in small by Ph. Frutiers, at Antwerp, dated 1640, from which picture Vertue engraved a plate.— See *Lord Orford's Works*, VOL. III, p. 209. One room contains a library of elegant and well chosen books. The ancient hall, now used as a dining-room, opens upon a conservatory upwards of ninety feet in length, which extends to the entrance of a splendid chapel lately erected. The domestic chapel was an invariable appendage to mansions of early date, and is now particularly necessary as a part of the establishment of a Roman catholic family. It is ninety feet in length, thirty-five wide, and twenty feet high, and in the view of it published in Mr. *Neale's* excellent "*Views of Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats*,"* forms a prominent object. This chapel is built in the pointed style of architecture, with all its appropriate decorations and members, its mullioned windows, ornamented buttresses, and pinnaced terminations, derived from pure models; nor has the customary heraldic embellishments been omitted, in sculptured compartments under the battlements are shields, alternately bearing the arms of Jerningham and Stafford. Over an entrance on the north side also, are some of the family quarterings. The interior is arranged in exact conformity to ancient custom, all the seats being of oak, ornamented at the ends with carved finials; and the noble windows, twenty in number, filled with very fine old stained glass, collected from various monasteries on the continent, and executed after designs of the German and Flemish schools. In a series beneath the windows are, carved in oak, the armorial coat of Jerningham, *three arming buckles*, impaled with those of the various alliances of this illustrious family. The groining of the roof is at once simple and elegant. The design of this chapel was formed from various specimens of ancient church architecture, by the late Edward Jerningham, esq., the poet, the younger brother of sir George. He also supplied the designs, and superintended the restoration of Stafford castle, another seat of this ancient

* This delightful work, so highly interesting to the topographical collector, and from which we have occasionally borrowed, contains, among others, a number of Norfolk views admirably drawn and engraved.

family, which had been demolished by order of Cromwell to within fifteen feet of the basement. July 6th, 1809, the large venerable oak, which for ages had stood between the bridge and the hall at Costessy park, fell to the ground with a tremendous crash.

At Cossey, also delightfully situated, is a cottage *ornée*, in the occupation of Robert Hawkes, esq.

EDWARD JERNINGHAM, an elegant poet, the youngest brother of the late sir William Jerningham, bart., was born in 1727. He was educated in the English college at Douay, and from thence removed to Paris. The first production which raised him into public notice, was a poem in recommendation of Magdalen hospital. His "Shakespeare Gallery" elicited an elegant and spirited compliment from Mr. Burke, in the following passage, "I have not for a long time seen any thing so well finished. He has caught new fire by approaching in his perihelium so near to the sun of our poetical system." "The accomplished lord Harcourt," says the Margravine of Anspach, in her memoirs, "wrote to Mr. Jerningham, when he was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, from Dublin, to thank him for his writings, and to inform him, that he was authorised by the queen of England to say how much she had been gratified by their perusal." Dr. Parr also paid him the highest compliments.—See p. 156, VOL. II. of the *Margravine's Life*. His last work, published a few months before his death, entitled "The Old Bard's Farewell," is not unworthy of his best days, and breathes an air of benevolence and grateful piety for the lot in life which Providence had assigned him. Among his numerous works, which may be seen in *Chalmer's Biog. Dict.*, his "Essay on the Eloquence of the Pulpit in England," was very favourable received. The illness which occasioned his death was softened by the theological studies, which he had imposed on himself till the close of life. In his mind, benevolence and poetry had always a mingled operation; his taste was founded on the best models of literature; and his works, which passed through many editions, are uniformly marked by taste, elegance, and a pensive character that always excites tender and pleasing emotions.

COSTON (but commonly called *Coson*). Eight miles. St. Michael. P. 65.—The church has a square tower, with

one bell; but no memorial except a large stone robbed of an effigy, with two shields. Rev. Dr. Samuel Salter, father of the learned Dr. Samuel Salter, archdeacon of Norwich, was rector here.

CROWNTHORPE. Ten miles. St. James. P. 103. Written in Domesday-book, Congrethorp, and Cronkethorp. The church had a guild in honour of its patron saint, and a constant light before St. Mary's image. The tower is square, with one bell. Here is Gelhams manor.—Inclosure act, 1777.

DEEPHAM. Eleven miles. St. Andrew. P. 471. Written in Domesday-book, Diepham, the deep or miry village.—The church has a square tower and five bells, north and south aisles, and had four guilds. The south chapel at the east end of the south aisle, was the Assumption chapel, in which that guild was kept; and in the windows were the arms of Marshall, Shelton, Blomeville, (to whose manors the chapel belonged), and Wood. The chapel at the east end of the north aisle, was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and in it his guild was kept; in the windows were the arms of Coggeshall, &c. "This village," says Blomefield, "was famous for a linden tree of vast bigness; to the eye it overlooked all other trees thereabouts when viewed at a distance, as a giant among so many pigmies." It stood in Mr. Amias's yard, and was taken down about 1705, at the foot of it is a spring which petrifies sticks, leaves, &c., that accidentally fall into it, if they lie any length of time. Mr. Evelyn, in his *Sylva*, p. 82, gives us this description of it, which he says he received from sir Thomas Browne of Norwich, in the following words:—

"An extraordinary large and stately *Tilia Linden*, or lime tree, there groweth at Deepham, in Norfolk, whose measure is this, the compass in the least part of the trunk or body about two yards from the ground, is at least eight yards and a half; about the root nigh the earth, sixteen yards; and about half a yard above that near twelve yards in circuit. The height to the uppermost boughs, about thirty yards; which surmounts the famous *Tilia* of Zurich in Switzerland, and uncertain it is whether in any tilicetum or lime-walk abroad it be considerably exceeded. Yet was the first motive I had to view it not so much the largeness of the tree, as the general opinion that no man could ever name it. I find it to be a *Tilia foemina*, and if the distinction of Bauhinus be admitted, from the greater and lesser leaf, a *Tilia Plataphylos*, or *Latifolia*, some leaves being three inches broad;

to distinguish it from others in the country, I call it *Tilia Colossea hamensis*."

Iso tells us, 'that a poplar tree, not much inferior to this, lately at West Harling, at sir William Gaudy's gate, was blown down about 1690.'—Inclosure act, 1812.

JOHN BOUSELL of Deepham, a disciple of Jesus Christ, the author of "The Ram's Horn sounded seven times," &c.; "The near approaching Day of Universal Restoration, regeneration, Peace, and Salvation, with Remarks on the present State of the primitive Quakers;" and "A Relation of the Prophecy of Thomas Story," 1793, 8vo.

ASTON. Five miles. St. Peter. P. 165. Or the East from Hingham, the head town of its deanery. In ancient writings it is called Estone by Honingham.—The family of the Davys or Davies, were formerly settled here, and had a good estate; the mansion-house occupied by Rowland Davy, in 1450, he left to John Davy, his son and heir. The tower of the church fell down about the year 1778, there is a bell in a case erected at the west end of the church to call the parishioners together. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Rolfe, Vincent, Ringhall, Ringhall, Meares, the Davys, Gobbett, and Vincent. Thomas Davys, in 1509, bequeathed to the township of Easton by Ringland, the house at "the briggs fote, there stood the gwyld house, and to the repair and maintenance of the same, a tenement lying by, within the yerde thereto adjoining," it abuts on the highway west, a meadow east, a common path north, and the river south. The lodge on Easton heath, commonly called Easton Lodge, was an old building, erected so as to command a view over the heath, to resist the weather. It was formerly the lodge of the keeper of Cossey manor, but has been much added and is now an elegant modern mansion, the property of Thomas Trench Berney, esq., and occupied by ——— non, esq. Here are the manors of Easton, Wawces, or Wawes.

DAM DE EASTON, a native of this village, afterwards called Easton, was descended of the family of Eastons, considerable owners here and at Honingham. He had been a Benedictine monk of Norwich, D. D., and was a person of great prudence and learning, as appears from his being

raised to the purple "without money or favour, but from his worth only," In the fifth of Richard II., 1382, he is called by that king, *Cardinales Norwicensis*, or the Norwich cardinal. His acquiring this preferment is sufficient to contradict any assertion from other quarters that the cardinal was a Herefordshire man, and born of mean parents.

HACKFORD. Eleven miles. The Blessed Virgin. P. 222. Called in evidences, Hakeford by Hingham for distinction. The church has a square steeple, with one bell.

HINGHAM. Fourteen miles. St. Andrew. P. 1442. Written in Domesday-book Hincham.—Was the head town of the deanery and at first contained forty-three parishes. This town belonged to king Athelstan, and had attached to it sixty carucates or hides of land, which he gave to Athelwold bishop of Winchester, and about the year 966 the latter exchanged this with king Edgar for forty hides and a half, since called St. Etheldred's, or St. Audrie's liberty; and thus Hingham came again to the crown. This manor, &c., was granted by king Stephen, to William de Caineo, or Cheyney, and his heirs, in exchange for Moleham; however, it being again vested in the king he farmed it to de Rye, castellan of Norwich, the second son of that Hubert de Rye who came over with the conqueror. After his death the manor belonged to Hugh Gournay, a noble baron, who was made captain of castle Galliard, built on a high rock over the Seine, which he valiantly defended during six months against Philip of France. This baron afterwards gave up the castle of Montfort to the French, in a traitorous manner, on account of which, in 1202, all his revenues were seized, and granted to John Marshall, nephew to William, who married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke and marshall of England, called the old marshall earl of Pembroke. Another proprietor of these manors was sir Thomas lord Morley, baron of Rye, and marshall of Ireland: in 1414, he was retained to serve Henry V. in his French wars, and was summoned to attend at Dover, with ten men at arms and thirty archers on horseback: for this he was to be paid a quarters wages down, in English gold or other current money of France, from the treasurer of war there. On the 1st of

May, 1420, he agreed with the king to have all the prisoners he and his men could take, kings, princes, and king's sons excepted, particularly Charles, who called himself dauphine de Vienne, and other great captains of royal blood, with others under the said Charles, excepting only those who murdered the duke of Burgoyne. The seals to this agreement are the arms of Morley, but the lion is not crowned, the crest is a bear's head, muzzled, the inscription: "Sigillum Thome Morley Marescalli Hibernie." He died in 1435, and was buried in the chancel of Hingham church; his monument the reader will find described in the following pages. Hingham is a considerable town, with a market on Saturdays, and fairs March 6th., Whitsun Tuesday, and October 2nd. The church, which was rebuilt in 1316, by Remegius de Hethersett, is a handsome pile, the square tower being very large and lofty. Here is a clock and six large bells, the north vestry is down. At the west end of the church lies a stone plated with brass, and on it the remains of the effigies of a man, his wife, and their son: and here are inscriptions to the memory of the Heyhoes, Negus, Shelleys, Amyas, Aldens, Dawes, Thurrolds, Robertsons, and Watsons. On the north side of the chancel is a noble monument against the wall, reaching from the floor to the roof, of stone, in the florid Gothic; the brasses are gone, but the arms and quarterings remain; this monument, which is as elaborately executed as it is important in extent and size, is neither mentioned by Weever or Gough; it was erected by Isabel, daughter of Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, widow of Thomas lord Morley, to the memory of her husband, who died about 1435; she died in 1466, and was buried in this chancel:—

"In 1464, dame Isabel widow lady Morley, made her will in her house in St. Peter Mancroft, in Norwich, and was buried in the chancel, at Hingham, before the image of St. Andrew, by her lord and husband. She ordered if she died in Norwich, that her body should be carried to the chapel of St. Mary in the fields, and a mass said for her, and then to be carried to Hingham, with fifteen torches born before her, by fifteen of her poor tenants, in black gowns, and also five poor women in black, shall bear each a taper of two pounds weight, and place them before the sacrament by her grave, there to remain till they be burnt up. Every priest at her mass of requiem was to have 4d., and every clerk 2d., to the altar at St. Peter Mancroft, she gave 6s. 8d., to repair the church 40s., to sustain the holy mass of Jesus 13s. 4d. She gave to the high altar at Hingham,

6s. 8d., to repair the church 40s. more, and a tablet of gold garnished with pearl, containing certain reliques, with a berill in the same tablet, and two images, one of the resurrection, and the other of our lady, and the longest carpet with white flowers to lie before the high altar. Among other things left to her daughter and son-in-law, were a diaper towel eighteen yards long. Besides legacies to her poor tenants, at several places in the county, she gave money to dame Julian, anchoress at Carrow, and to dame Agnes another female hermit at St. Julian's, in Conisford; besides £53. 6s. 8d. to be paid as long as it lasted, in a stipend, for a priest to pray for her and her lord, in Hingham church. Her estates here and elsewhere, she left to John de Hasting, her son-in-law."

The Morleys, lords also of Hingham, were a race of warriors for a length of time, from whom it came to the Wodehouses, but the former were concerned here long before they possessed the manor, for in 1482, Robert Morley, esq., who was buried in Hingham church, ordered his best horse, saddle, and bridle, to be led before his body, at the day of his burial, and to be delivered at the church to the curate, or his deputy, in the name of a mortuary. August 1813, lord Wodehouse presented to this church a beautifully painted window, the subjects of which are, the crucifixion, the descent from the cross, the resurrection, and the ascension. The church contained several chapels, of which the most remarkable were at the ends of each aisle, that on the north side being dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in the east window of which are the arms of lord Morley; the tradition is, that this chapel was built by the maidens of this town, or that this window was glazed at their cost, the latter idea seems most probable by the arms and the following imperfect inscription:—"Thys wyndowe ys ye maiden cost of Hingham." That on the south side was a chapel to the Holy Virgin; the others were dedicated to St. Nicholas, the Nativity of the Virgin, and to her Assumption: there was also St. Mary's chapel, by the rood altar, and another of St. Mary of Pity, and there were no less than seven guilds held in the church, each having a stipendary chaplain serving at their altars. In the church was constituted a choir, for in 1484, Robert Morley, esq., of this town, was buried in the church, and gave seven surplices to the *quire* of Hingham: at this time this church, adorned with many images, all of which had lights, either lamps, wax tapers, or candles constantly burning before them in time of divine service, and being dispersed all over the church, chancel, and chapels, must

have had, in the night, a splendid and imposing appearance. The principal image of St. Andrew stood in the chancel, and twenty-five other images occupied different parts of the structure. The holy rood or cross, stood on the rood loft between the church and chancel; and on the pulpit were the following words, in gilt letters:—

“NECESSITY IS LAID UPON ME; YEA, WOR IS UNTO ME,
IF I PREACH NOT THE GOSPEL.”—Cor. I. ix. 16.

In 1605, Robert Peck, M. A., had this rectory of Thomas Moor, by grant of sir Francis Lovell, knight. He was a man of a very violent schismatical spirit; he pulled down the rails and levelled the altar and the whole of the chancel a foot below the church, as it remains to this day, but being prosecuted for it by bishop Wren, he fled the kingdom and went over to New England, with many of his parishioners, who sold their estates for half their value, and conveyed all their effects to that new plantation; erected a town and colony by the name of Hingham, where many of their posterity are still remaining. Peck promised never to leave his disciples, but hearing that the bishops were deposed, he left them all to shift for themselves, and came back to Hingham in the year 1646; his funeral sermon was preached by NATHANIEL JOCKLINE, A. M., pastor of the church of Hardingham, and was published by him. In 1656, EDMUND DAY held this living without institution till the restoration, and in 1663, he was presented by sir Philip Wodehouse, bart. His character was a similar one to Peck's, but of meaner capacity, with some difficulty he swallowed the oaths at the restoration, and continued in this living till his death in 1666; and in 1667, ROBERT SEPPENS, A. M., was presented by the same patron. He was a very worthy man, and the author of “Rex Theolicus,” a book full of learning and loyalty: he printed besides, some sermons, and a short controversy between him and Bayley the Romish priest, but by the extravagance of his sons he was made very poor: he died in 1682. In 1483, Simon Lyster, of Hingham, who was buried here, left the following bequest:—

“Item. I wyll my close in Sculton Saunsey, called Ruttocks, and six acres and a half of land, (arable), and the rent called Markett House rent, in Hengham, shall be put in feoffment of xii. persons, of most godly and best disposed persons, to th' intent that Rose my

wiffe shall have the gyding of the almshouses, called 'John Lister's Almshouses,' during her lyfe, bearing all manner of charges and reparacons thereof, and to the intent to fynd and keep a *certain* in the said church, *forever*, for the sowles of John Lyster, my father, &c. and the sowles of me and my wyffe; and also to kepe an anniversary day for me the said Symond, and the sowles, yerly in *perpetuum*, upon Paason Sunday, at afternoon, with *dirige*, and mass of *requiem* be note on the Monday next following, and 13*d.* to be distributed to six poor persons, or to thirteen at *dirige*, and also for me by name and my benefactions on Halowmen-day to be rehersed in the comyn beed;* and after the decease of the said Rose, the said close to remain in the said feoffees' hands, to the use aforesaid, to be renewed from time to time when but seven of them are left."

In Hingham churchyard are the following elegiac stanzas, the names of the parties were omitted in our memoranda, the first is on two children:

"If you're disposed to weep for sinners dead,
About these children trouble not your head,
Reserve your grief for them of riper years,
They *that* has never sinn'd, can't want no tears."

"Here lies the man who never denied his friend,
Just in his dealings to his latter end;
Of gentlest nature and of truth approv'd,
In death lamented as in life beloved."

In 1506, John Pyshode, alderman of Norwich, ordered in his will, that his executors "should make a cross of free-stone, to be set up in the cross-way, in the field of Hingham wood, at the expense of five marks." The *Atlas*, folio 308, tells us, "this town hath had the fate to be burnt down, but is since rebuilt in a finer form, and the inhabitants, suitable to the place, are taken notice of as a genteel sort of people, so fashionable in their dress that the town is called by the neighbours, 'Little London.'" There is a free school at Hingham supported by an endowment of 170*l.* per annum; a market on Saturdays, a fair on March 6th and October 2nd, for toys. In this town the river Yare takes its rise. Here are the manors of St. Andrew Baconsthorpe, Rothingham, Waters, Wilby Manor, Gurneys Manor, and Ellingham Hall.

Flockthorpe is a village now included in Hardingham, and contained all that part of the parish lying in Forehoe hun-

* On All Saints or Hallowmas-day, it was the custom for the common-bead-roll of every church to be read, and mass said for all the benefactors, whose names were always entered in this roll.

dred ; it is called Tokethorpe in Domesday-book, and was in several parts, two of which belonged to Costessy, two others to the manor of Barnham Broom, and another to Wramplingham manor.—Inclosure act, 1781.

Sir RALPH DE HINGHAM, knight, was justice of the king's bench in the reign of Henry III. and Edward I., which post he held sixteen years, and received an annual fee of 40*l*. He was a canon of St. Paul's, in London, justice itinerant in the years 1271 to 1274, &c. ; and chief commissioner in the regency appointed for the government of the kingdom in the absence of Edward I., when that monarch visited the Holy Land. On the king's return he was impeached of *mal practices*, with several others of the great law officers, and having been found guilty of bribery and corruption, was fined seven thousand marks, which not being immediately paid he was imprisoned, and afterwards banished with nine of his brethren, two only of the twelve judges, viz. JOHN DE METINGHAM and ELIAS DE BEDINGHAM having escaped implications in the like charges. Having subsequently paid the enormous heavy fine, evinced signs of contrition for his offence, and given satisfaction to the public, he was made chief justice of the Common Pleas, in the first year of king Edward II.'s reign, A. D., 1308. Dying that year he was buried under a niche in the wall of the north aisle of St. Paul's cathedral, London.

HONINGHAM (or *Huningham*). Seven miles. St. Andrew. P. 321. *Hoe-ing-ham*, the village on the side of the hill by the water.—Lies about a mile beyond Easton. This town with the manor of Thorp belonged to Cossey, and continued with it till the lords of Cossey granted away divers fees, and the advowson of the church. In 1434, John Shepherd, bailiff of Cossey, and John Baroghby, forester, accounted for 68*s.*, quit rents of a fulling-mill, water-mill, and dovehouse; for two thousand arrows, sold at 10*s.*, which cost 5*s.* the making, and for repairing the common oven, which the lord maintained for his tenants to bake in. The church has a square tower with four bells, and stands on an eminence at the seventh mile stone on the turnpike road from Norwich to East Dereham: the village is about five furlongs west, lying each side of a small *beck*, which crosses the great road here, and is joined a little below by a brook from

the left, these running by Easton and Costessy influx with the river Wensum opposite Hellesdon, after a course of five miles through one of the most delightful vales in the county. There are two brass plates fastened to the chancel walls on the north side, on which are these inscriptions:—

1. "Munere Gaudæo junctus, Virtute Labore
Temporibus, Patria, Fortuna, Moribus, Annis.
Funere conjunctus, Terras Catalina reliquit.
Fœlices ambo, pariter quos Vita beatos
Fecerat, & simili pariter Mores Funera meruit
Corpore major eras Gaudæe minusque timebas
Cætera cum Socio, Socius Catalina tenebat
Orba suis luget Norfolcia mœsta Patronis
Et dolet amissas, geminato Vultu Vires."
2. "Hos Mariæ regni florentes viderat Annus
Tertius, Augustus conjunxit Funere Mensis
Vos quibus est Juris nostratis propria Cura.
Vivite Justiciæ memores Mortisque futuræ
Gracia non violet, non ulla potentia Leges
Ut Catalina jacet, Sic cætera Turba jacebit."

This epitaph is taken out of the Rev. and learned Mr. Plowden's 'Book of Reports.' Between the two brasses is a mural monument, with the arms of Catline and Spencer. The effigy of Spencer is represented in scarlet robes, with his three sons kneeling behind him, and her effigy in black, with her three daughters behind her, a fald stool is between them on which these effigies are represented kneeling, over their heads—

"Sixty yeares since heere stood, but now decayed,
The tomb where Sargeant Catelyn then was layd,
Though that demolisht be, his highest Fame
Still lasts, Sage Plowden doth support the same;
Barbara his Wife, Spencer by Byrth, did Place
That Pile, shée to him living was a Grace,
And after did soe well his Orphans reare,
Their Offspring now his best memorialls are.
Thomas their Sonne, by her at Lakenham plac't,
Doth this renew, the Tomb that Time defaced."

ANNO DOM. 1618.

Sergeant Catline died in 1568. Here are inscriptions to the memory of Baylie and Richardson, one of which latter family was a sergeant at law and chancellor to the queen. There was an ancient custom in this parish that, when any woman was churched, every married woman in the parish

paid the vicar a halfpenny apiece, and the same at every parishioner's wedding. Here are the manors of Horford Hall, Branston Hall, or Honingham Thorpe, and Honingham Hall, or Curzons Manor.—Inclosure act, 1812.

Honingham Hall, the seat of the right honourable and Rev. the lord Bayning, is a fine old mansion of the period of queen Elizabeth, situated in an extensive and well-timbered park. It was built, we believe, by lord chief justice Richardson, in whose family it remained until the time of Thomas lord Richardson, baron Cramond, of the kingdom of Scotland, whose monument,* with his bust and the armorial bearings of his two ladies, is against the south chancel wall of Honingham church. By sir Thomas Richardson this mansion was sold to Richard Baylie, D. D., president of St. John's college, Oxford, and dean of Salisbury, whose granddaughter Priscilla, sold it to a mercer in London, from whom it was purchased by the honourable William Townshend, fourth son of Charles viscount Townshend, who married Henrietta, daughter and heiress of William lord Powlet. He was succeeded by his son Charles, who was created BARON BAYNING, of Foxley, in the county of Berks., October 20th, 1797. His lordship was for many years ambassador to the court of Spain, afterwards a lord of the Admiralty, and M. P. and high-steward for Yarmouth. He made considerable additions to this mansion, but without reference to its former style of architecture; and married Annabella, daughter of the Rev. Richard Smith, by Annabella his wife, only daughter of William Powlet, esq., and dying in 1811, was succeeded by Charles, second baron Bayning, A. M., and M. P. for Truro. His lordship greatly improved the estate, by considerable and tasteful plantations, to which he added a fine piece of water, with an extensive and well arranged garden. He also dying unmarried, in 1823, was succeeded by his brother, the honourable and Rev. Henry Townshend, A. M., rector of Brome and Oakly, in the county of Suffolk; who, in pursuance of the will of his maternal uncle, William Powlet, esq. of Winchester, assumed the name and arms of Powlet.† Honingham hall contains two splendid and celebrated pictures by Vandyck, namely, portraits of the infant family of Charles I.,

* He was buried under a black marble in the chancel.

† The two last lord Bayning's were buried in a vault in Honingham church, but as yet there is no monument to their memory.

and those of the princes Rupert and Maurice; a duplicate of the former picture is in Windsor castle. Besides these pictures, are several fine family portraits.

KIMBERLEY. Ten miles. St. Peter. P. 145. Written in Domesday-book, Chineburlai.—There was, in Henry III.'s time, a chapel of St. Mary, in the churchyard, the ruins of which are visible at the south-east corner of the chancel, and from their appearance seems to have been thirty-six feet long and twenty-one broad. The church has a square tower, surmounted by a small spire, with two bells, on the biggest of which is inscribed "Fillei dei vivi miserere nobis." In 1441, Margaret, widow of sir Richard Carbonel of Bedingfield, Suffolk, who lived and died here, gave a legacy to the church, her stone now lies in the middle of the chancel, robbed of her effigy, and four shields. In this church, within the altar rails, is the effigy in brass of John de Wodehouse, esq., with a label from his mouth, accompanied by the figure of his wife, also in a praying posture, with a label from her mouth. She is represented with a pedimental head dress, pointed in front, and presumed to have been formed of velvet or embossed cloth (see *Cotman's Brasses*). The date is 1465, but it appears, from the round toes and long hair of the gentleman, and the dress of the lady, that this memorial was not placed till sixty years after his death; he was son to the great John Wodehouse, the arms are lost, but the inscription remains. Also an inscription to sir Philip Wodehouse, who was "a man of great learning, ready wit, and exceedingly skilful in music." He died in 1681. Here is also an effigy kneeling at a fald stool, of a daughter of sir Thomas Wodehouse, who died in 1651. In the middle of the church formerly was a stone to the memory of John Jenkins, a celebrated musical composer of his time, the same probably as is mentioned in the *Dict. of Mus.* He was chiefly at Kimberley, and died and was buried here; on his stone was the following inscription:

"Under this stone rare Jenkyns lie,
The master of the music art,
When from the earth the God on high,
Called up to him to bear his part.
Aged 86, Oct. 27.
In anno 78 he went to Heaven."

In 1631, the church steeple was built by the Wodehouses.

The first seat here was an ancient one of Fastolff's, it stood on the west part of the town, but sir John Wodehouse, who married the heiress of sir John, in the reign of Henry IV. demolished it, and built a noble or moated hall with a tower, within the park, called Wodehouse's tower. This circumstance is thus noticed in an old pedigree of the family:—

—— “being matched to Fastolff's heir, he had
Enlarged his elbow room, 'twas he who made
The moated hall and tower within the park,
At the east end of the town, of more remark
Than the old one in the west, his park a long since,
Now exchanged for Anglethorp, he served a prince,” &c.

At this hall on the east part, built by sir John Wodehouse, the family continued till 1659, when sir Philip Wodehouse levelled it. Thereto belonging was a large square building, with a court in the midst, according to the following description:—

“First fell queen Elizabeth's brave lodging roome,
Then the fair stately hall to ruin came.
Next falls the vast great chamber, arch'd on high,
With golden pendants, fretted sumptuously.
Yet of four parts there yet remained, the seat
Unto that heir who first was baronet,
And to his son, till the long parliament
Nobles and gentry sunk to discontent,
In which sad humour he lets all the rest
Of this fair fabric sink into its dust:
Down falls the chapel, last the goodly toure,
Though of materials so firm and stowre,
Time scarce uncements them, like dismal fate
Does England suffer, both in church and state,
But these may God rebuild and raise again
By restauration of our sovereign.”

The family then removed to the present seat, which is just across the river dividing the parishes of Kimberley and Wymondham, to which Downham is a hamlet. The piece of water which lies in this parish, and said to have contained about twelve or fourteen acres, is now extended to a noble lake of about twenty-eight acres, which appears to environ a large wood on its west side, rendering its appearance to the house grand and imposing. The rivulet that runs on its east side, is now made serpentine, and is the boundary to the park on the west and north sides, being about a mile in length; the declivity on the hill, on the northern

part, is a fine lawn, with the serpentine river at the bottom of it, which is seen at one view from the grand entrance of the house, which was built by the late sir John Wodehouse, bart.; which with the grounds were improved by the late sir Armine Wodehouse, who died in 1777, his son, the present sir John, was created a peer in 1797, by the title of lord Wodehouse, of Kimberley, Norfolk. The family of the Wodehouse's, of which our notices must be brief, have long been settled in this county: they derive their descent, with little interruption, through a succession of knights from the time of Henry I.* In that reign sir Constantine Wodehouse married Isabel, daughter and heiress of the Botetorts; their arms are thus blazoned in old English verse, as are the arms of all the matches of the family:—

"This Botetourt does bear, in field of gold,
A Saltire black, engrailed, a shield that's old."

John Wodehouse was a gentleman of the privy chamber to Henry IV., and attended his son, Henry V., into France. At the battle of Agincourt he so much distinguished himself that the king granted him an augmentation to his arms, with leave to bear as a motto, "*Agincourt*." Henry also appointed him steward of the duchy of Lancaster in this county, with a salary of 10*l.* per annum. In Drayton's Poems he is called the "youthful knight," because he should have taken that honour but refused it, esteeming it to be a superior honour to be an esquire of the body to such a master, which place he must have resigned if he had been dubbed knight; and having lands sufficient in value to be knighted, he rather chose to pay the fine: and as a perpetual augmentation of honour Henry assigned him the crest of a hand stretched from a cloud, holding a club, and this motto, "*Frappe Forte*," strike strong, or rather, beat down the fort, and the savage or wild man † holding a club, which was the ancient crest of the family, was now omitted, and two of them placed as supporters to the arms, which had a further augmentation of honour added to the shield, viz., on a chevron,

* There was a family of the Wodehouses of Waxham, which must not be confounded with the Kimberley family, with whom they differ in their armorial bearings, &c.

† At Kimberley park gate, by the church, about 1777, was a public-house, called from its sign Kimberley Wild Man. It was anciently customary for signs of this nature to be made to shew what family supported the house, and here generally lived the huntsman.

Gutte de sang, as they are borne to this day; the ancient coat, before this addition, being only *sable*, a chevron, *Or*, between three cinque foils, ermine. Henry also lavished many other and more substantial favours upon him. This John Wodehouse, according to Peacham, was one of the executors to Henry IV.; he was also executor to Henry V., who in his will gave him a gold cup: "*Item. Legamus Johanni Wodehouse, armigero unum cyphum-auri*," of whom he also obtained license to found a chantry priest. At Kimberley are shewn a pair of beads, which were given by queen Catherine, wife of Henry V., to the wife of this John; they are all very large, of coral, except each tenth bead, which is of wrought gold, there being seventy in all; there is also a cross of gold hanging to them, which in former days was used in devotion: also the hilt of a large sword, adorned with silver, and a long knife or poignard, of the same workmanship, preserved in the family, and are, without doubt, those used by this John at the battle of Agincourt, the form and make of them being of that date. He died at Rydon, in 1430; his will is dated there January 15th, by which he ordered his body to be buried in the lower chapel of the charnel by the cathedral, at Norwich, and ordered, "that after mass said over his body in the cathedral, they should carry his bier into the charnel, and there perform such services for him as he has enjoined;" for which he gave the principal master, or custos of the upper charnel chapel, 6*s.* 8*d.*, and two small silver dishes, gilt, and two silver candlesticks; and to each of the priests of the charnel, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the chaplain of the lower charnel chapel, in which he was buried, 6*s.* 8*d.*, afterwards this chaplain became his chantry priest, and sung for him till the dissolution. The pedigree in verse gives a full account of him, and says, in a note, alluding to the arms and supporters, that wild men are called Wodehouses, "men apparelled like wild men, or Wodehouses."—*Hol.* VOL. II. fol. 847. Sir Roger Wodehouse, knight, who by reason of his small stature was called little sir Roger, and was a knight of the carpet, endeavouring by kindness to reform the actors in Kett's rebellion, was cruelly treated by them, and cast into a ditch of one Morrice's, of Nether Earham, by Helleadon bridge, and there nearly slain, had it not been for the courageous conduct of his servant, who could not, however,

prevent his being made prisoner in Surrey house. He died in 1560.

“Of Kett and his comrades who were about
To maim him, but's man Edgerly* the stout
Him rescued, whilst courageously he fought.
This servant's valiant act and loyaltye
He recompenced with forty pounds in fee,
Which at this day they enjoy and still inherit,
And to the house still keep their honest spirit.
This little knight flew at the noblest game—
In falconry he was of so much fame,
That the good Norfolk duke him master call,
And with his presence often grac'd his hall.”

Sir Roger Wodehouse was knighted by queen Elizabeth, at sir Ed. Clere's house at Blickling, 1578. The queen, on her return from Norwich, in her progress to Cambridge, favoured him with her presence, and lodged at Kimberley, Friday, August 22nd, 1578. There is still in the possession of the family a noble throne, which was erected for the queen, in the grand hall of Kimberley; it is of crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold, having on it the arms of Wodehouse, with the supporters, &c., all in curious work, on the top are the same arms impaling Corbet. For a further account of this ancient and noble family, we must refer our readers to the several *Peerages*, &c. In the *Gent.'s Mag.* for August, 1792, is a letter from William Wodehouse, dated, 1600, to sir Bassingham Gawdy, knight, inviting him to the celebration of a *servant's wedding*. For a further account of the family of Wodehouse, see article Wymondham.

Here are the manors of Kimberley Hall,† the Prior of Norwich's, and Botour or Botetourts.—Kimberley common was enclosed as far back as the year 1766.

Kimberley hall, the seat of lord Wodehouse, is situate in an extensive and beautiful park, well stocked with deer and profusely planted with a number of venerable oaks, which form fine studies for an artist. The house was erected by the late sir John Wodehouse, to which four rooms, one at each angle of the house, were added by the late sir Armine Wodehouse; it is built of brick and contains many convenient rooms, a spacious library, and offices detached. In this house is a fine portrait of Vandyck, painted by

* The last of this man's descendants died about 1780, and the estate lay at Runhall.

† This was in the possession of Hugh de Gurneo, a Norman of the period of John.

himself when young: also a pair of necklaces, &c. &c. as mentioned in the account of John Wodehouse, esq. at p. 347 of this work. The pleasure ground facing the greenhouse, is prettily arranged. On the front of this building is a fine Judas tree, (*Cercis Siliquastrum*), and the hothouses, &c., under the care of Mr. Cooke, are worthy observation.

MARLINGFORD. Six miles. The Assumption of the Virgin Mary. P. 179. Written in Domesday-Book, Marthingefordam.—Was given to Bury abbey, according to the registers of that monastery, by Syflead, a famous *virago*, when she went beyond the sea, at the time of Edward the Confessor. Her will is to be found in the black register and in the sacrist's register, both of which have been preserved in the public library at Cambridge. The church has a square tower with three bells. There was a guild here to the patron saint, and here are inscriptions to the memory of Colby, Vincent, Life, &c.

MORLEY. Ten miles. St. Botolph and St. Peter. P. 470. The church of St. Botolph is the mother church, St. Peter being only a chapel of ease belonging to it, and had no separate rector, but was served by a curate. This church has a nave, chancel, and south porch; a large tower and three bells. The chancel was fitted up and adorned by sir Thomas Ward, rector in 1480. On the top of the screens on the chancel side, was an old drawing of Sir Thomas, with his name over his head; in the middle was represented the parsonage house with the word *rectoria* over it; on the north side was the church of St. Botolph, and on the south the church of St. Peter; on one side he was represented in a priest's habit giving alms to the poor, on the other in a shepherd's habit looking after a flock of sheep. In the east window he was represented standing in a rich vestment, similar to that in which he served at the altar, over which was a shield, on it a sceptre and a crosier, in *saltyr*, and the initials of his name. His gravestone lies broken upon the chancel floor. At the door of the nave were two old coffin stones, under which the founders were interred; because the stone on which the column of the door stands, was laid when the wall was built, and it was usual for the founders to reserve places for their own interment at the entrance of the edifices which they built.

The Gregsons had an ancient seat here, which is the manor house of Shadwell or Cockarell in Morley St. Botolph, standing about half a mile west of the church; and the advowson of Morley St. Botolph, with the chapel of St. Peter annexed belonging to the said manor. Against the north

west of the nave, within the church, is a monument to the memory of the Sedleys. The manor house of Morley hall, an ancient seat of the Sedleys, stands about half a mile west of the chapel. About 1620 and 1676, the inhabitants of St. Peter endeavoured to make St. Botolph and St. Peter separate parishes, but they lost their cause; and they were decreed to be consolidated, only having the liberty of separate chapelwardens, and have since had separate parish officers and rates. In 1762 Elizabeth Browne left, payable out of an estate in Morley, 8*l.* yearly towards educating poor children, six to be taken from St. Botolph's parish, and four from St. Peter's. Inclosure act at Morley with no interior boundary, 1813. For an account of Dr. Francis rector of this place, see our biography for the city of Norwich.

Sir EDWARD HOWARD, knt. 1512, bequeaths his manor of Morley to the prior and convent of Hingham, see his very curious will, *Testamenta Vetusta*, vol. II, p. 534, in which he leaves his two bastards to the king, and his rope of bowed angels, "that I hang my great whistle by, containeigne coo angels to Charles Brandon."

RUNHALL. Twelve miles. All Saints. P. 106.—The church has a round tower with three bells—the chancel is in ruins. Here are armorial bearings and an inscription to the Stoughtons. In 1416, Margaret, widow of Sir Robert de Berney, who was buried in this church before St. Catherine's altar, gave a picture of that saint. In 1505, Robert Tellis, of Salhouse, who was buried here, gave a legacy to repair the tower. Here are the manors of Popes or Popis, Whitwell, and Gambons or Uphall.

WELBORN. Nine miles. All Saints. P. 100.—The church steeple is round and has three bells.—Inclosure act, 1811.

WICKLEWOOD. Ten miles. All Saints, P. 672.—Wicklewood had at one time two churches, All Saints and St. Andrew's, the former has two bells, and here are inscriptions to the memory of Stone and Wright. A moiety of All Saints was appropriated to the monks of Norwich, by the bishop, in 1226. January 23rd, 1367, the bishop consolidated St. Andrew's church with All Saints, and united them both to the almoner's office. There was no vicarage assigned to this church because both churches were in one yard, and St. Andrew's, which was much decayed, was soon after demolished, on condition that the vicar should find a baplain in All Saints church, to celebrate for the parishioners of St. Andrew's; and therefore, there were eighteen of ground belonging to St. Andrew, and all the altarage

of the church added to the vicarage. In 1424, the bishop of Norwich dispensed with the vicar and released his finding a chaplain as aforesaid, *forever*, and thus the whole became one vicarage. King Henry VI., in 1440, granted a market and two fairs to the town of Wicklewood. All the parishes of this hundred, except Honingham, were incorporated by an act which passed in the sixteenth Geo. III., and a house of industry was erected in this parish in 1776, planned and built under the immediate direction and patronage of the late sir Armine Wodehouse, bart. The concerns of the poor are managed by twenty-four directors and twenty-four acting guardians, who grant relief in or out of the house at their discretion. The paupers in the house are not *farmed*, and they consist principally of children. Here is Ampners or Almoners Manor.—Inclosure act, 1808.

WRAMPLINGHAM. Seven miles. St. Peter and St. Paul. P. 215. Written in Domesday-book, Wramplicham. The tower of the church is round at the bottom and sexangular at the top, and has three bells. In 1470, Avice Stone, widow, gave legacies for new roofing the church, and to make a new window on the south side of the rood loft, to find a light before the image of St. Erasmus, and to the guild of St. Peter held in the church. The chancel of this church is a fine building, erected by sir John Canel, rector, who was buried in it, in 1448, under a stone now robbed of its brasses, but which has the impression of a cup and a wafer still upon it. There are six regular windows on each side this chancel, and in each was represented one of the twelve Apostles. Here are the manors of Little Ellingham, and Hills.

JONATHAN CLAPHAM, rector of Wramplingham, was the author of "The Stone smiting the Image on the Foot, a Sermon," Lond., 1651; "A full Discovery and Confutation of the wicked and damnable Doctrines of the Quakers," Lond. 1656; "A short and full Vindication of that sweet and comfortable Ordinance of singing of Psalms," Lond., 1656; and "Christ's Obedience recommended, a Sermon," 1684.

WYMONDHAM. Nine miles. Virgin Mary. P. 4706. Commonly called Wyndham, is supposed to be of Roman origin, the name, *Win munte ham*, the village on the pleasant

mount, is, however, Saxon.—Wymondham, including all its present hamlets, Stanfield excepted, was one manor belonging to the Conqueror, who gave it with others, to William d'Albani, to be held by the service of butler to the kings of England on the day of their coronation, on which account he was called *pincerna regis*. Stanfield Hall manor belonged to earl Warren in the Conqueror's time, and afterwards to the Bigods. Salmon, in his *Roman Stations*, p. 8., says, "on the north-east side of Windham, at half-a-mile's distance, stands what is left of a small ancient building, called Windham Chappel. The foundation is a bridge of three or four arches, over a brook running north and south, the chappel east and west. The bridge is about three feet wider than the chappel, so there is a foot way over by the chappel side * which a horse too may go upon in a flood." This is thought to have been the cell of some anchorite, who lived upon the alms of the passengers. Just by stood a meeting-house of the Quakers, who formerly made use of the old chapel till it became ruinous. This is called Westwade chapel, from the little stream over which it stood, and was founded by William d'Albani, and made a cell to the lazars at Burton, who placed a master and two or three brethren to dwell here, in order to get what they could of the passengers. The priory or abbey of Wymondham was founded in 1130, as a cell belonging to St. Alban's, for a prior and twelve Black monks, of the Benedictine order, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Alban, by William d'Albani, butler to that king, for his own and wife's souls, and those of his ancestors. He endowed it with the parish church of Wymondham, and all the tithes and revenues whatsoever belonging to it; and gave his manor-house, with the court yard, orchards, alder carr, fisheries, and moates round the house and court yard, and also the mill in the court, and the mill called Westwade, with thirty acres of pasture by it, the grove called Biskilmid and the little grove at South Wood, &c. &c.; all of which he granted to the prior and convent of St. Mary at Wymondham, of his own foundation, free from all custom and secular service. Afterwards, the founder, at the burial of his wife Maud, daughter of Roger Bigot, for her soul, and those of Henry king of

* The east wall is broken down and the horses pass through the very chapel.

England, and Adeliza his wife, and their ancestors, &c., confirmed all Happisburgh, whatsoever, church and all, (except Ansgot the chamberlain's land, and a hamlet called Eccles), and this he did because it was of her inheritance; and he gave the convent possession on her burial day, by delivering them a cross of silver for their use, in which were many precious relics, as pieces of the wood of the holy cross, of the manger our Lord lay in, of the holy sepulchre; and also his gold ring, and a silver cup in the shape of a sphere, of excellent workmanship, in which to keep the holy eucharist; all which he offered upon the altar by the hands of bishop Ebrard, just at the end of the litany; and as the bishop was going to celebrate mass for the soul of Henry's queen at the same time, William de Cruciona, or Curson, gave them twenty acres of land, and all his tithes of Stanfield in Wymondham. Henry I. king of England, the foundation being completed, confirmed to God and St. Alban, and the church of St. Mary in Wymondham, all the gifts of William de Albani his butler, including all wrecks in that part of the coast, a rent of two thousand eels a year, &c. &c., the great wood in Wymondham called South Wood, and the meadow and lands before the church doors, that the monks might not be molested serving God in the church by the noise of passengers; for which reason also he obtained the king's license, and changed the highway, which before lay close by the church, and turned it by his own house. &c. &c. Thus it continued until 1448, when Mr. Weever relates, "that John VII., abbot of St. Albans, to which place this priory was a cell, could not endure a certain monk of the house, whom he had made archdeacon, and whose name was Stephen London, because he would tell him of his faults; therefore, to be rid of his admonishments, he persuaded him to take upon himself the charge of the priory of Wymondham, which he did, and being a worthy man, pleasing both his flock and sir Andrew Ogard, knight, his founder, very well, which more displeased the abbot, who, sending to discharge him, so effectually stirred up his friends at Wymondham in his favour, that they at length prevailed on pope Nicholas V. to erect Wymondham priory into an independent abbey, and so it continued until its dissolution. Wymondham abbey was still, however, the scene of many controversies and contests, respecting patronage and other matters. Sir Robert de

Tateshale being patron, and hearing that the abbot of St. Alban's designed to put in a claim as superior, entered the monastery, shut up the choir doors and gates, and refused him entrance, alledging that John de Berkhamstead had refused to deliver him the usual allowance, that is to say, four loaves and four flaggons of ale every day, whenever he comes to his manor of Wymondham, which the said abbot at length granted."

Henry VII. in 1545, conferred to the celebrated earl of Surrey this valuable abbey; who generously made over to his friend and favourite Clere, all his right in the manor of Wymondham.—*Nott's Life of Surrey*. At the dissolution it appears that this monastery was found to be in a regular state, there being no crimes laid to the charge of the abbot or any of the monks, except four. In 1532, Eligius, or Elisha Farrars, D. D., was the last abbot of Wymondham; he lies buried under the old monument in the south wall within the altar rails in Wymondham church; his arms and inscription are gone. The founder of the monastery, at the foundation, had his seat, or manor-house, by the stream that runs south of the church, all which he gave to the monks, who inhabited it while the monastery was building, the earl removing his seat to another place north-west of the church. It seems he pulled down the old parish church, and in its place built the present one with the choir, which is now in ruins. It was at first in the shape of a cross, and consisted of a choir or chancel, with the chapel of our Lady on the north side of it; a tower at the west end, between the nave and the chancel, which is still called the Abbey Tower, a nave, north and south aisles, over which, till the dissolution, the monks' lodgings were joined to the south side of the church. The two transepts, or cross chapels, made the cross; that on the north side was the chapel of St. Margaret, and that on the south side the chapel of St. Andrew and the abbey vestry. The monastery itself was a large square court, the church forming its north side, and the high wall or gable now standing on the east side, was the chapter-house. When it was demolished, the south aisle of the church, which was leaved, was demolished also; but the king gave them ground out of the site, to build the present south aisle, viz., eighty-six feet in length and twenty-eight in breadth, the old aisle being

only eleven feet broad. In the thirty-first of Henry VIII., the parishioners and inhabitants of the town, desirous to save their noble church from destruction, petitioned the king to have the following parts of the church, which was to be destroyed by the late act, as belonging to the monastery granted to them, they paying for the bells, lead, &c., according to their value :—“ *First*. The abbey steeple as it stands, with the bells as they hang, giving weight for weight for the bells, the lead being twenty-one feet broad and as much long ; the vestry belonging to the abbey ; the monks’ lodgings over the south aisle of the parish church ; the chapel of St. Margaret on the north side of the abbey steeple ; the choir ; and our Lady’s chapel ; the whole chapel of archbishop Becket, standing in the midst of the town, with two little bells there hanging to give warning to the people of every chance of fire or other sudden business ; the whole being seventeen fodder and thirty-one feet of lead,” all of which the inhabitants paid the king for, at the rate of 4*d*. the fodder. And the king gave them the timber-work of the roof of the chapter-house within the late abbey, with such stone, glass, and old windows there as shall be fit for the building of the new aisle. By this it appears that the tower and bells at the west end, the nave, north aisle, north porch and vestry over it, with the land on the north side, now the present churchyard, at that time solely belonged to the parish, whose good intent, (though they paid the money), was frustated by sergeant Flowerdew, who stripped the south aisle and abbey vestry, and all the lodgings, the town vestry, and part of the abbey steeple, of all their lead, and carried away all the freestone from the south cross aisle, the chapel of our Lady, and the choir, (which he demolished in a good measure), and all the freestone from the foundation of a wall that was set by the inhabitants between the rest of the abbey ground and the ground given by the king to enlarge the parish church ; and thus, the choir being demolished and the beauty spoiled, the inhabitants pulled down the rest and new-built the present south aisle. But this very thing was, in a measure, the beginning of the rebellion ; for the Ketts, who were chiefly concerned in the purchase, and were very desirous of saving the church, being at that time the principal inhabitants, never forgave Flowerdew, but endeavoured to do him and his family all the prejudice

imaginable ever after. The east part of the nave was now made the chancel, the repairs of which the impropriation bears; and in 1573, queen Elizabeth allowed the inhabitants a large sum to repair the chancel, and at that time the three windows and wall on the north side of the nave, now the chancel, were rebuilt, and these letters, R. E. (*Regina Elizabetha*) set thereon.

The site of the abbey contained thirty-three acres; the old wall, at the west end of the tower, was part of the charnel-house, which with Becket's chapel, the abbey steeple, St. Margaret's chapel, the south cross aisle and vestry, with St. Mary's chapel, were granted to Connell and Pistor, as *concealed* lands, but to no purpose, the inhabitants shewing they had a grant of them already. After, the inhabitants, by agreement with the prior had quitted their common right in the choir, and had the nave and north aisle appropriated to them for a parish church, not liking to have other bells for their parish use, but those in the abbey steeple belonging to the monks, they began to raise contributions, with consent of the lord of the town, to erect a tower at the west end of the church; and what by contributions, and legacies given by persons that died here, in 1410, they took down a porch at the west end of the gable, and began the foundation of the noble tower which is now standing, it being no less than one hundred and sixty-eight feet high. Upon this the friars and monks indicted the townsmen for breaking the porch and wall, and erecting a tower and three bells, and for stopping up the door between the nave and chancel, alledging that the church and all were theirs, and that the townsmen ought to come there at the sound of the abbey bells. This made a great confusion, which lasted about a year, and then, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury came hither in his metropolitan visitation, and settled the matter betwixt them; licensing the townsmen to build their tower and hang what bells they pleased, on condition that they never rang them to disturb the monks, that is to say, before six in the morning, nor after six at night, it being their resting time; and that in the day-time they should be rung for divine service or the dead only, unless on Christmas-day, Easter-day, at the coming of the king, archbishop, bishop, or in case of any public enemies, thieves, fire, or robbery. Upon this sir John Clifton, knight, set about the work; and

with the assistance of many benefactors, not only built the tower, but the top part of the whole nave, as the arms cut on the outside of the north windows shew us. The tower was sixty-six years before it was finished and the bells hung.*

The present state of the Church.—The tower has a clock over the west door, and five large bells. The organ, the cost of which, 800*l.*, was the gift of Mrs. Farmer: it was opened by Mr. afterwards Dr. Beckwith, August 14th, 1793. The interior of the church is of great extent: its altar-piece is ornamented with a painting of "Chubby Cherubs;" and it contains some very interesting architectural specimens in its arches, and in the capitals of its pillars. The arches, particularly in the nave, are similar in their continued decorations of grotesque heads, and figures of whole-length angels supporting the arches of the roof. Plates of the building have been published by Buck and Armstrong since whose time it appears but little altered. We may add, that mischievous persons have much undermined the fine old Gothic archway, so as almost to threaten its demolition.—See a fine etching of it in *Cotman's Antiquities of Norfolk*. Here are interred, in the middle of the choir, right before the altar, William d'Albini, the founder, and several of his sons. Here were also some lines to the memory of a gentleman of the name of NONE, who, because he gave nothing to the religious of this house, had the following distich, according to Cambden, in his "Remains," made to his memory:

"Hic Situs est Nullus quia Nullo nullior Iste
Et quia Nullus erat, de Nullo nil tibi Christe."

Weever, fol. 811, has thus Englished it:—

"Here lyeth *None*, one worse than none for ever thought,
And because *None* of none to thee oh Christ! gives nought."

Or, suppose thus: for it seems an allusion to Homer's *Odyssey*, where Ulysses calls himself *Oudeus*, or no man.—

"Here No Man lies, for worse than none is he,
Who nothing gives the church, O Christ, nor thee."

* It was first a priory, subordinate to the abbey of St. Alban's, to which the prior of Wymondham was to pay a mark of silver annually, in token of subjection; but, in 1448, it was erected into an independent abbey of Benedictine monks. The church was originally in the joint use of the monks and the inhabitants of Wymondham; the former entering it from their monastery, the latter from the common street; and thus it remained till after 1250, when it was agreed to divide the church, the monks taking the east, and the parishioners the west part; and this parochial part is almost the only portion of the building which now remains.—See *Taylor's Monasticon*.

Weever also tells us that he had read the following epitaph on this surname :—

“ Hic recubat *Nullus*, nullo de sanguine cretus,
Nullus apud Vivos, *Nullus* apud Superos.”

“ None lieth here, of lineage *None* descended,
 Amongst Men *None*, *None* ’mongst the saints befriended.”

Much like that, as Cambden says, found also in the register of Wymondham, for pope Lucius, born at Luca, bishop of Ostia, and pope of Rome, who died at Verona :—

“ *Luca* dedit *Lucem* tibi *Luci* Pontificatum
Ostia Papatum *Roma*. *Verona* mori
 Immo *Verona* dedit tibi verè vivere *Roma*
Exilium Curas, *Ostia* *Luca* mori.”

In 1528, sir William Knevet was buried in this monastery church, under the new work by him, before the high altar of the choir on one side of the founder, under a stone of marble inlaid with his arms :—In the *Testamenta Vetusta*, VOL. II. p. 547, is the will of William Knevit, esq., who desires to be buried in the parish church of our Lady, of Wymondham.—See also p. 635, *ibid.* On the left of the altar in the wall, is, but the whitewash has destroyed all its sharpness and relief, a monument said to have been erected to an Albini ; it is not unlike in its architecture to what we now call Inigo Jones’ Gothic. At the west end of the nave, is an inscription to the memory of the Rev. John Hendry, who died March 12th, 1722, aged sixty-four, and by his will gave 400*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of an estate, of freehold land in this county, to be settled on trustees, for the benefit of the vicar of Wymondham, for the time being, *for ever*, conditionally, that he preach or cause to be preached, two sermons every Lord’s-day in the church *for ever* ; one in the morning, the other in the afternoon ; upon his neglect or refusal, the profits to be applied to the charity school ; he gave 5*l.* towards conveying the estate, and also 13*l.* 10*s.* per annum to the vicar, out of lands called Floras, in this town, for preaching a sermon every Friday in Lent ; he left his estate at Crownthorpe, then producing about 15*l.* per annum, to the charity school at Wymondham, chargeable with 50*s.* yearly to be paid to the ancientest maids in Wymondham, and 10*s.* a year to

the poor at Crownthorpe, *for ever*. He gave a velvet pall and six mourning cloaks, to be let out at the discretion of the vicar. The 400*l.* was laid out in 1724, for a freehold estate in Wicklewood, which was settled according to his will. Here are also inscriptions to the memory of Blackburn, Le Neve, King, Carver, Kett, Buxton, Wright, Hawys, the Rev. George Taylor, vicar, &c. &c.; and on a mural monument close by the north end of the altar:—

MS. "Isaacci Sayer, A. M. Coll. Gonv. et Caij. Cantabr. scholæ Wymondhamensis per Annos ix. Moderatoris, Pietate Modestia Morumque integritate inter Primos numerandus in pueris erudiendis Sedulitate et Solertia plurimis (dicam omnibus) antefereendus. Obijt xii. cal Febr. Anno ætatis xxxvi. Christi vero m, dcccxxi. Maria Uxor ejus per an xiiii. Amoris simul ac Doloris hoc Monumantum." P. F.

On a stone, Cullyer, *arg.* a club erected, in pale sable:

"Quicquid JOSEPHI CULYER, sibi vindicare potuit, Terra lubens hic amplectitur, Juvenis, spe eximia, ad excolendas Virtutes quasi de Industria Naturæ compositi: quem tamen alto ratio perpetuumque Judicium, non corporis Temperies, esse bonum dedere; Cui ut in pedestram, se recepit, ad Philosophiam, deinde et Theologiam affectanti viam, idque Ingenio summas calcanti Difficultates mire proventum est in hisce Studiis Interea vix dum annum vicesimum quintum emensus de repente hinc e medio excessit, Junij die 27^o. Anno 1681; post quam Cantabrigiæ Gradum Majesterij in Artibus nec immerito et Coll. Corp. Christi, ejusdem Academiæ sodalitiū consequutus fuisset, vel in ipso almæ matris sinu moriens primæ, natali sæ reddi humo expetivit. Hic etiam sitæ sunt Exuviæ Josephi Gay, prædicti Josephi Nepotis, qui Obijt 17^o. Jan. 1711, Ætatis sæ 20^o."

Among the inscriptions to the memory of the Talbots, is the following, against a pillar at the east end of the south aisle:

"This, in memory of Ann Talbot, the only daughter of Thomas Talbot, of Gunvil hall, esq., and Jone his wife, the daughter of sir John Mede, of Lofts, in Essex. A virgin, whose piety, charity, duty, and curtesy, was exemplary to those of her age; she departed this life the 6th of December, 1689, and of her age twenty years, and lies interred near her father, and where her mother designs to be buried."

With the arms of Le Neve, impaling Brown, is inscribed, Ester, wife of Mr. William Le Neve, September 19, 1677, aged twenty, and the following:—

"Sleep sacred ashes, let us only prie,
What Treasures in you did involved lie:
A Wife so young, and yet so wise, oh! here's
Wisdom Example, not the child of years,—

So full of Business, and so pious, well—
 Devotion dwells not always in a Cell;
 So free, so innocent, so good, so kind,
 All moral vertues were in thee combined,
 And with thee took their Flight into the Skie,
 Joyn Forces, and make up one Galaxy.
 So various Gums, dissolving in one fire,
 Together in one Fragrant Fume expire.”

On the first north pillar of the church is the dedication stone, with the word *Maria*, in a cypher. On an ancient font, are emblems of the four Evangelists, of the Holy Trinity, and of the Sacrament, and a shield with three crowns; and round the steps is an inscription, now illegible: it has suffered severely from time and whitewash. The cover of the font is of modern construction; gaily painted and gilt, and surmounted with the figure of a pelican feeding her young with her blood. Here is a sacramental chalice of very ancient date. The pulpit was newly erected in 1824. There was a chapel, as the fine roof and *piscina* declare, but to what saint it was dedicated is uncertain, the name *Maria*, is on the roof. Here was also the old vestry, erected in 1674: over the door was an old painting on the wall, representing naked people in a boat, in great danger, and several others suffering, “for righteousness sake.” On the right hand and on the left were represented devils, some offering a can of drink, others a purse of money, and encouraging sinners to their own destruction. The new vestry is at the west end of the south aisle, in which the archdeacon’s court is held; in the midst is an altar-tomb, with the arms, crest, and inscription to the family of Hawys. Before the vestry was made, in this place stood the table on which was paid the weekly collections to the poor, and afterwards this tomb supplied the place. In the nave hangs a noble branch chandelier, given by Mrs. Elizabeth Hendry, and it is the custom to light the candles placed in it, on the afternoon of Christmas-day.

Free School. The lands and tenements belonging to the guilds of Wattlefield or brotherhood of St. Thomas á Becket,* kept at his altar in Wymondham church, and sometimes in his chapel in the middle of the town, and hence frequently called Middleton’s guild, remained for the most

* Near the church is a spring, called at this day Becket’s Well.

part in the crown; till queen Elizabeth, in the second year of her reign, anno 1559, upon the humble suit of the inhabitants, gave them to the town and settled them on feoffees, they being then of the yearly value of 40*l.* towards maintaining a school in St. Thomas à Becket's chapel, and other godly uses in the said town, as repairing the church, &c.; but the feoffees being negligent, and the chapel or school stripped of the lead, and in decay for want of covering, they neither kept the school nor repaired the church, but employed the money to other uses; upon which, a complaint being lodged with the privy council, 1570, the feoffees were called to an account, and the lands settled to maintain a schoolmaster, and repair the church. Immediately after, the chapel was tiled, and the schoolmaster had a salary always allowed him out of the lands, which is 20*l.* per annum, and a dwelling-house for the master, given since the restoration by Mr. Christopher Deye. This chapel is now the school-house, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. It was founded by William d'Albani, son of the founder of the monastery, and was well endowed; Edward I., in 1292, confirming all donations made to it. The master of the school is elected by the majority of the feoffees. In 1574, Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, gave this town a scholarship to his college, called Corpus Christi or Bennett college, in Camb.; the scholar to be chosen out of this school, and born in this town, and must have continued at school here two years, without intermission, and must also be fifteen years old.* In 1567, the said archbishop gave a sermon to this town, to be preached yearly on the Monday in Rogation-week; for which he settled 6*s.* 8*d.* a year to be paid the preacher out of his manor and farm at Hethel: it

* They were to be nominated by John Parker, esq., son of the archbishop, during his life; and, after his decease, to be chosen out of the said schools by the master and fellows of the college, "all which sayd schollers shall and must at the time of their election, be so entered into the skyle of songe, as that they shall, at the fyrste sight, *saie* and syng playne songe; and that they shall be the best and aptest schollers, well instructed in the grammar; and, if it may be, such as can make a vearse. But if there be none properly qualified in that school, when the vacancy is, then the college may choose out of any other school of the county for that turn only: and within thirly days after every vacancy, they shall certify such vacancy to each schoolmaster, and the scholarship must be filled in two months' time, and the scholars must not be absent from college above a month in a year; unless they be sent out on the college business, or be sick, and in such cases they shall have their allowance of 12*d.* a week for their *commons*, as if resident; and chambers were assigned at their foundation, for ever to belong to their scholarships."

is to be preached either by the master or one of the fellows of the said college. Over the school-house door was this inscription :—

“ ANO DNI, 1635,
Musarum Ædes Wymondhamenses
Ne Pulsate fores
Sint tecta Silentia Musis.”

The candidate for the mastership of Wymondham free school must have taken a degree at one of our universities, and he is elected by the majority of the feoffees. The school remained void for some time, until the year 1825, when a master was at length appointed. Near it was the scene at one time of Kett's rebellion; an opportunity offering in the confusion of the 6th of July, the translation of bishop Becket, at which time there were grand interludes for a day and a night at least. Besides the free school, here is a Sunday school established upon the Lancastrian plan.

The town of Wymondham is divided into several divisions, viz. Middleton or Marketsted, Damgate, Chapel-gate, Vicar's Street, Towngreen, and Cakewick, all of which are in the *insoken*, or in the town. The hamlets in the *outsoken*, are Downham to the north of the town, Stanfield east, and Silfield, Watlefield,* Spooner row, Sutton, Norton, and Brawick, on the south-east and north-west. Wymondham was famous for the manufacture of turnery ware; but the town is now nearly occupied by weavers.

In 1203, king John first granted a market to be held as it is now on Fridays, and a fair on St. Catherine's day, November 25th, which is now altered to February 12th. Another fair was granted to be held here on the day dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, May 1st, which is now altered to May 16th; and the other fair, which was granted to be held on that day, the day before, and the day after the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, September 8th, is now kept on September 29th.

On June 11th, 1615, this town was damaged by fire, to the amount of above 40,000*l.* there being above three hundred dwelling-houses consumed. It was set on fire purposely, as appears by the original confession of one Margaret Bix, alias Elvyn, then under sentence of death, made before the

* In *Crossgrove's News* for 1733, is mentioned “the racecourse at Watlefield.”

under-sheriff, &c. ; in which she acknowledges she was privy to the fact, and that it was committed by Ellen Pendleton, who was also under condemnation for it; and that the said Ellen lighted a match, and she placed it in the stable where the fire first began. William Flodder, concerned in this crime, was not condemned; but his brother John, and others, were. It appears that they were Scots, but went under the names of Egyptians, all but Bix, whom they promised to carry with them into their own country and maintain well, and procure a pardon from the pope for committing the fact. Neville, in his "Norfolk Furies and their Foil," says, "Wyndham was burnt by villanny, on a Sunday morning, while the people were at church, in the year 1615." In 1631, the city of Norwich raised 103*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* for the relief of the poor inhabitants of Wymondham, then visited with the plague.

The flourishing family of the Windhams had their name from this town, of which WILLIAM DE WIMUNDHAM, was in 1293, overseer of the silver mines in Devonshire, and had offices in the Exchequer. He was a great chemist, and by his art refined in this year two hundred and seventy pounds of fine silver out of the lead ore, which king Edward I. gave for a portion with his daughter Eleanor to the count de Barr; in the next year there were five hundred and twenty-one pounds of silver sent to London and coined; and the following year, when the Derbyshire miners were sent to help the Devonian, Mr. Wymondham sent seven hundred pounds of silver to the mint. EDMUND WINDHAM, whose grandmother was daughter to John Howard, duke of Norfolk, in the reign of Henry VIII., struck Mr. Clere, a gentleman of his own country, in the *king's tennis-court*. For this he was arraigned in the great hall at Greenwich, and had judgment to lose his *right hand*. He desired that the king, of his mercy, would be pleased to take his left hand, and spare his right, "for therewith," said he, "I may be hereafter able to do his grace service." The king, being informed thereof, granted him full pardon. He made his promise good, (to Edward VI., by whom he was knighted), by endeavouring to suppress Kett's rebellion in this county, till at last it proved a task above his strength to perform.—*Anglorum Speculum*.

The KETTS, tanners, (an account of whose rebellion may

be seen under the head Thorp, although Wymondham was often their scene of action,) were natives of this place. William Kett, the brother of the principal rebel, was hung upon the steeple or tower of Wymondham church.

In 1622, upon a commission of charitable uses concerning the town lands, it appeared that Edward VI. granted unto sir Thomas and sir William Wodehouse, knights, the messuage called the guildhall, with eleven acres of land, which belonged to *Corpus Christi* gild in Wymondham, to be held in free soccage of East Greenwich manor, who, in 1549, enfeoffed them in divers feoffees to the use of the town. In 1594, Robert Ringwood, feoffee, surrendered all the lands and tenements called the town lands, lately belonging to St. Peter's gild, "for the fynding a learned maister to teach within the seyd towne." In 1604, Thomas Plommer, feoffee, surrendered two messuages, viz. the old and new gildhalls, to the same uses. There were about ninety acres of land and eight or ten tenements, then let at about 50*l.* a year.

Wymondham, at one time, was rather a gay place; balls and concerts were held here about the year 1749, and later. The market cross is old, without being venerable; and near it is held the corn market.

In Wymondham are the manors of Cromwell, Grishagh, Rusteyn, Stanfield, Gonville, Stalworthys,* Burfield and Nothes, Wymondham Reginæ, or the Abbot's Manor, Chosels, Palgraves or Hethersett, Downham Hall, Brockdish, Springwell or Findern, and Thuxton and Beauchamps. In what are called the Abbey lands, coins, tokens, and small two-handled vessels have been dug up, and a ring. Blomefield says, "the town pays yearly carvage to the high-altar of Norwich cathedral, by the hands of the vicar, every Whitsun-week, 2*s.* 1*d.*" The country about Wymondham, including all Forehoe hundred, is a rich clay; the whole is inclosed land, and abounds with timber.—Inclosure act, 1806.

Wymondham bridewell was erected on the plan recommended by Mr. Howard, in 1787; but, on the removal of the prisoners to the new county gaol, it was ordered to be let or sold. Here are three dissenting chapels, for Independents, Baptists, and Methodists, besides the Quakers' meeting.

* The Rev. Mr. Taylor, vicar of this place in 1701, in his account of this town, says, "that the custom is, that every tenant that do not pay his quit rent on the court day, before dinner, forfeits 2*d.* to be added to every shilling that he pays."

Richard Crashfield, of Wyndham, was burnt at Norwich, being condemned by the chancellor, in the time of queen Mary; also Frances Knight alias Kett.

Bishop Wakering, in 1400, passing through Wyndham, and observing the bells did not ring for him, was so angry, that he interdicted the whole town for not shewing him episcopal respect. The principal townsmen and chaplains were obliged to wait on him at Norwich, for relief, which he granted on their doing penance, July 12th, 1419; yet his biographer says, "he was pious, affable," &c. &c.

Died, aged one hundred and four years, Mr. John Brown, carpenter, of this place; he retained his faculties till about a week of his death, and often walked twenty miles a day.

Near Wymondham is Burford hall, the residence of Mrs. Burroughs.

Stanfield Hall is the seat of the Rev. George Preston. The manor of Stanfield belonged to earl Warren in the Conqueror's time; and afterwards to the Bigots, the Curzons, &c.* In 1564, it belonged to the Flowerdews. Edward Flowerdew, of the Inner Temple, gent., purchased all the furniture of the Appleyards, his predecessor, of Stanfield hall, in order to come and dwell there. He was a sergeant at law, in 1580, and baron of the Exchequer in 1584; he died in 1599. "In 1546," Blomefield says, "sir John Robsart, knight, and dame Elizabeth his wife, resided in Stanfield hall," (manor he probably meant). Their daughter is the Amy in *Kenilworth*, a novel by the author of *Waverley*.—For a further account of this lady, see article Syderstone. In 1642, the estate was purchased by sir Thomas Richardson, who became lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, and baron of Cramond, in Scotland.—See article Honingham. In 1735, William Jermyn, of Bayfield, in this county, married the honourable Miss E. Richardson, the only surviving sister of the late lord Cramond, and became possessor of the estate. After the death of his wife, he married a second time, Frances, daughter of Jacob Preston, esq., of Beeston St. Lawrence; and, dying without issue by either of his wives, the estate fell to the Prestons of Beeston; of which family the present proprietor is the

* Stanfield hall manor, in *Lawnditch* hundred, was granted, in 1240, by the prior of Wymondham, to sir Richard Curson, to have a chapel and chaplain to his house at Stanfield.—Vide *Neale*.

representative. The common ancestor of the Prestons of Norfolk, who lived in the reign of Charles I., and shewed great attachment to the person of that monarch, even to his death, lies buried at Buckenham, in this county. The family has resided for several generations at Beeston, and a member of it received from king William the honour of knighthood. The present owner of Stanfield hall, has preserved, in a most judicious manner, the peculiar character of the architecture of Elizabeth in his additions; the porch at the entrance exhibits the arms of the family; the large windows divided by mullions, and the clustered chimneys, with the spiral ornaments to the gables, give a correct representation of the architecture of that period. The view of this place, in Neales's beautiful "Views of Gentlemen's Seats," represents an east south-east view of the building. The interior contains various specimens of architecture, from the plain groined, to the most florid style; the whole of which is executed in composition, imitative of stone, and was the work of Mr. Wilkin of Norwich. The house is surrounded by a moat, and stands in the midst of a cheerful and well sheltered lawn; the situation is considered the highest in this county.

The Rev. JAMES BENTHAM, M. A., F. A. S., prebendary of Ely, &c., and author of "The History and Antiquities of Ely cathedral," was, in 1767, vicar of this place: he died in 1794, aged eighty-five.

The Rev. WILLIAM PAPILLON, M. A., vicar of Wymondham, is the translator of "The sacred Meditations of John Gerhard," Norwich, 1801.

JOHN CULLYER, of Wymondham, is the author of "The Gentleman's and Farmer's Assistant," London, 1798; and "Tables for the Use of Gentlemen, Farmers, Corn Merchants, Millers, Thatchers, and others," 12mo. Norwich, 1803.

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